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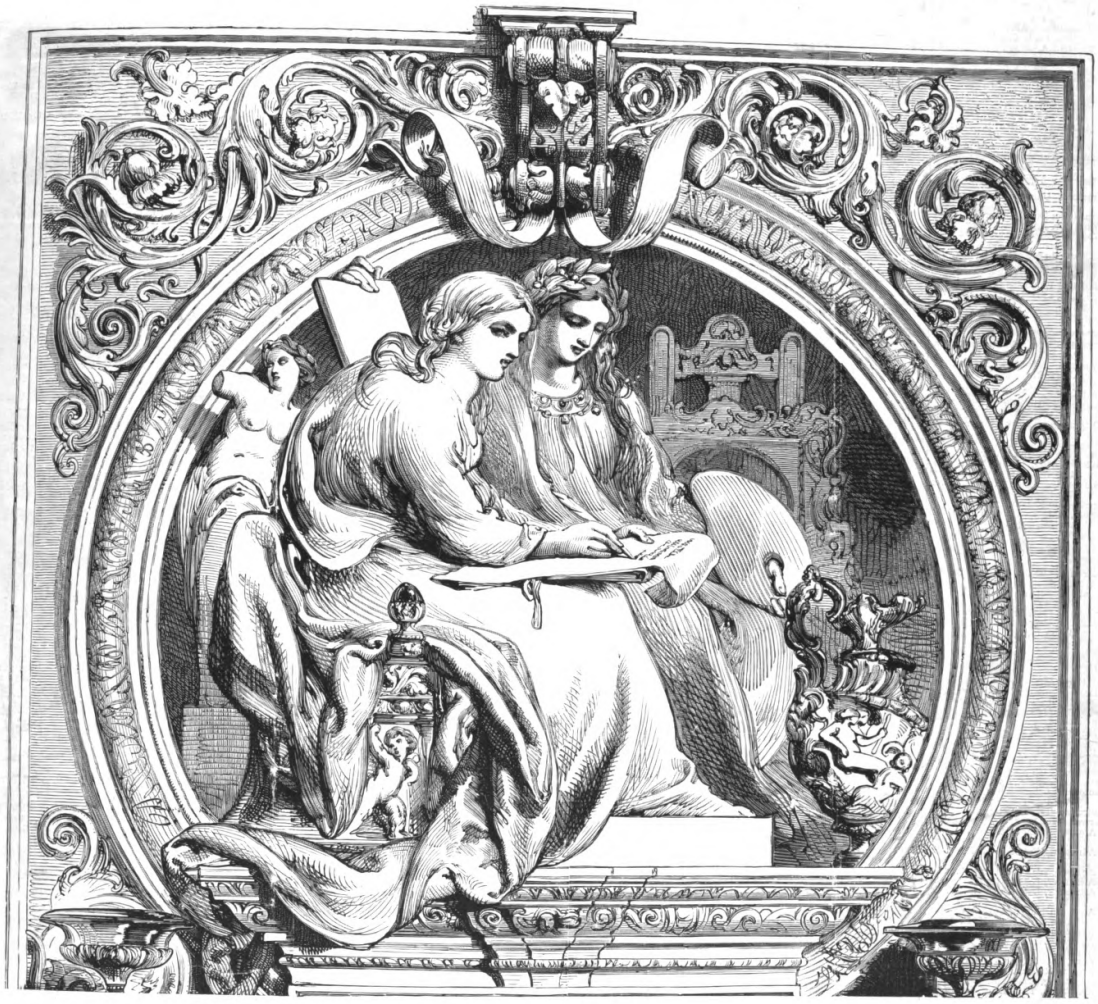
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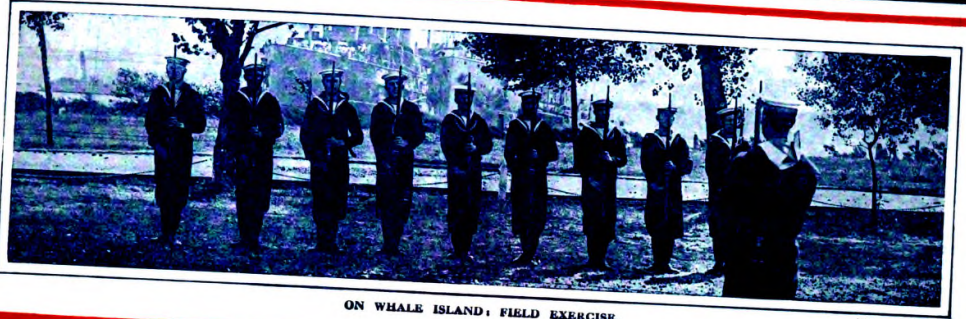
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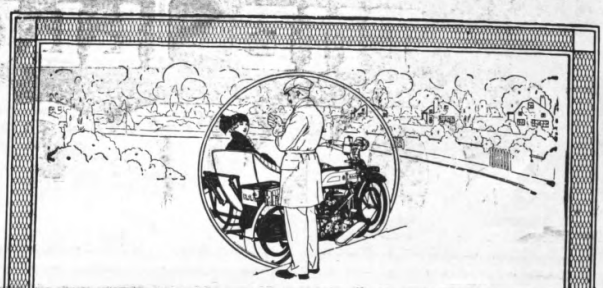
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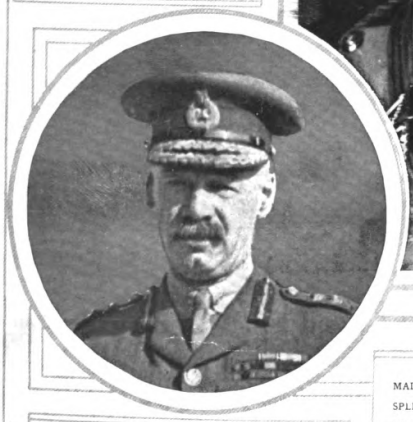


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PROMOTED GENERAL FOR HIS FINE WORK IN THE SOMME OFFENSIVE: LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR H. S. RAWLINSON, BT., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

MADE A FIELD-MARSHAL FOR HIS SPLENDID SERVICES AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH ARMIES: GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., A.D.C.



PROMOTED LIEUTENANT-GENERAL FOR HIS FINE LEADERSHIP ON THE SOMME: MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. DE LA P. GOUGH, K.C.B.

NEW YEAR HONOURS FOR BRITISH GENERALS: PROMOTIONS "FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN THE FIELD."

Sir Douglas Haig, whose memorable despatch on the Battle of the Somme was recently published, has been made a Field-Marshal at an age (55) considerably younger than most modern Generals who have attained that rank. As to his splendid work as Commander-in-Chief at the front, results are eloquent. Of Sir H. S. Rawlinson (promoted to General) and Sir H. de la P. Gough (promoted to Lieut.-General), Sir Douglas Haig said in his despatch: "It is impossible to speak too highly of the great qualities displayed by these commanders throughout the battle." Sir Henry Rawlinson was in direct charge of the Somme offensive. After the first day's operations the northern part of the British front, from La Boisselle to Serre, was entrusted to Sir Hubert Gough, so as to leave Sir Henry Rawlinson free to concentrate on the southern portion where the attack was to proceed further. Earlier in the war General Rawlinson covered the Belgian retreat from Antwerp, and commanded at Neuve Chapelle. General Gough was in the retreat from Mons, led the left wing at Loos, and took the Hohenzollern Redoubt and Beaumont Hamel. General Milne commands the British force at Salonika. The Earl of Cavan has commanded the Guards with great success. Sir Lancelot Kiggell is Chief of the General Staff to Sir Douglas Haig. General Smuts, of course, has received promotion for his brilliant work as Commander-in-Chief against German East Africa.

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CHRISTMAS AT THE FRONT; AND THE ARMY'S PEACE

OFF



CHRISTMAS DINNER IN A SHELL-CRATER BY A SOLDIER'S GRAVE: A "THIRTEEN CLUB" NOT TROUBLED BY SUPERSTITION.



BUYING THE MISTLETOE: BRITISH SOLD MARKET - WO



CARRYING HIS CHRISTMAS DINNER: A SOLDIER SHOWING COMRADES A CHICKEN HE HAS JUST BOUGHT.



THE BEST "GUARANTEE FOR PEACE" KNOWN TO THE BRITISH ARMY

Typical scenes of the third war Christmas on the Western Front are shown in these photographs, while one of them (in the centre below) indicates the Army's opinion as to the best reply to German overtures for peace. Some passages in Mr. Philip Gibbs's recent articles from the front, describing the way in which our men kept up the traditions of the season, are very apposite to our illustrations. "Not even war, not even this war," he writes, "can kill the spirit of Christmas, nor the child that is in the heart of all men who have not forgotten how to laugh. They laughed, grinned at least, from ear to ear, in an old French market town to-day, when they bought their Christmas dinners for billets behind the lines, all alive and cackling. There was one steel-hatted lad who drove his goose with a 'Shoo, shoo, my beauty,' between the booths and wagons, and others who carried fat geese under their arms, speaking words of warm affection to their bright-eyed birds. . . . Has the spirit of Christmas anything in common with high explosives? . . . In the heart

PEACE BRINGERS: SHELL-HOLE, BILLET, AND MARKET SCENES.

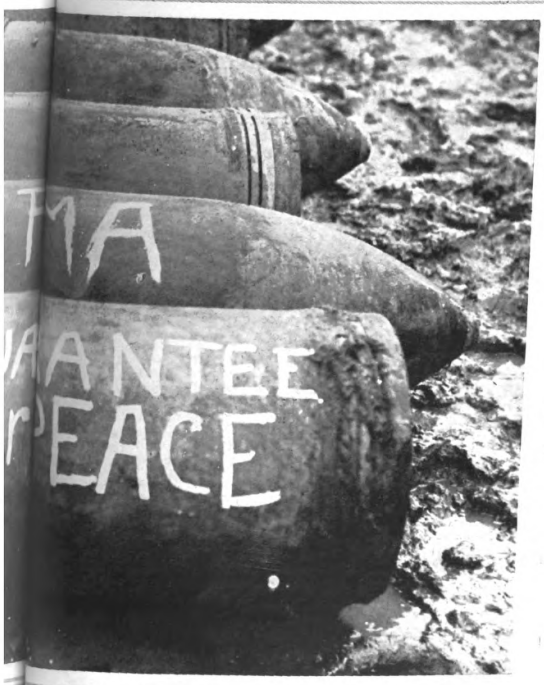
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BRITISH SOLDIERS CHATTING WITH A TYPICAL OLD FRENCH MARKET-WOMAN IN A VILLAGE.



CHRISTMAS DINNER IN BILLETS WITH SOME OF THE AMENITIES OF CIVILISATION: DRINKING THE KING'S HEALTH.

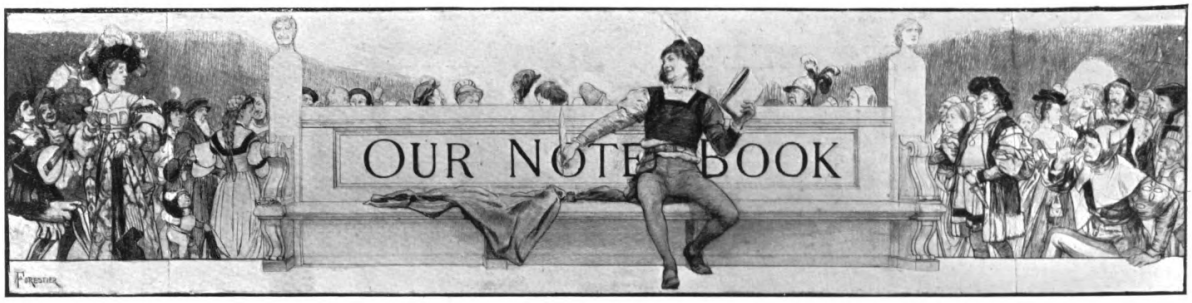


MY FRONT: SOME BIG SHELLS MARKED WITH MESSAGES FOR THE ENEMY.



BUYING THEIR CHRISTMAS GOOSE: BRITISH SOLDIERS MARKETING IN A TOWN NEAR THE FRONT.

the men who fight there are the same old instincts of human affection. . . . I went through some of the swamps yesterday to wish a Merry Christmas to some of the soldiers o have not been having a very merry time up among the shell-craters. It was a wild progress through mud and water. . . . The wheels of gun-carriages and timber flung the d over old French market-women, who ran like clucking fowls to escape the drenching. . . . Up in the lines the soldiers were wet and cold. It 's bad luck for them to be in the ches at Christmas—but 'tis the fortune of war. There 's no use in grousing, and they don't grouse, even in the shell-holes half full of water. . . . To-morrow there will be extra ons—a good lump of plum pudding for each fellow, and another lump to follow on New Year's Day. . . . There has been no kind of truce, . . . but apart from a few raids up down the line, and some artillery duels between Ypres and the Somme, there has not been much activity of warfare."



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IF we wished to make President Wilson understand why it would be wicked as well as senseless to make peace with Prussia at present, we should be forced to use some parallel which would be in his political experience extravagant. He is the ruler of a vast and vaguely pacific democracy which does not contain anything resembling the Prussian. If it did, it certainly would not continue to be pacific, and possibly would not continue to be a democracy. We can give no American example on anything like the scale of the German problem; but we might give an American example on a smaller scale with the same logical point. Suppose a negro prize-fighter, after defeating a series of white antagonists (as has happened before now), were literally to go mad with glory, and to believe himself above and beyond any human power. Suppose he really thought that no number of policemen could catch him, that no number of soldiers could kill him, that none could even wound him, that none could even keep him in their hands for five minutes. Suppose he imposed this legend upon multitudes of other negroes by lavish invocations of the superstitions of Obi, and used it to encourage a widespread revival of the rites of cannibalism. But suppose the central pillar of his power reposed on something more vivid than even Voodoo or man-eating; suppose it rested on the practical claim that he always escaped capture. And, above all, suppose that it really was the fact that he had on many curious and conspicuous occasions escaped capture. I think Mr. Wilson would agree that the most definite thing to be desired was simply that he should not escape capture next time. He would think so not merely because it was desirable to catch a cannibal, but because the whole witchcraft which produced cannibals was in its turn produced by the single incident that he had never been caught. But there is a further deduction, which affords a yet more direct comparison to the Prussian case. It is obvious that, until the policemen actually caught the nigger, all their efforts to catch him would increase the evil and not diminish it. To use the American phrase, until they made good, all they did would be to the bad. The fact that they had chased him long, the fact that they had pressed him hard, even the fact that they had knocked him from pillar to post, had given him ugly wounds and driven him into ugly corners—all these things would only increase the fame of his escapes, so long as he did escape at last. If the business ended with his comparative safety, or anything that he could even plausibly call his comparative safety, the aim of the pursuit would not only be lost but reversed. The simple result would be that at the beginning he had asserted his inviolability, and by the end he had proved it. The result would be the spread of his particular cult of Obi, with all its particular school of culture and cookery.

The result of a peace effected by compromise would simply be the spread of Prussianism. All our blows against it would not only be wasted, they would count as blows on the Prussian side. They would glorify not our sword, but his shield. The superstition that the soldier of North Germany is unconquerable, and therefore (by his own philosophy) infallible, would be much more firmly established than if there had never been a war at all. Such an impression would be quite absurd, of course—for the soldier of North Germany has been conquered again and again, by every tribe and type among the Allies. But I am not talking about what solid students of war would believe, but about what vague lookers-on, irresponsible journalists, and indifferent neutrals would believe—and, above all, about what the Germans of the next generation would believe. There is simply not one shadow of doubt about what they would believe or what they would say. They would say: "The whole world tried to conquer the Teuton; and even the whole world could not do it."

And, if we keep on a little longer, the whole of this colossal and a'most cosmic imposture will collapse. The runaway cannibal will be caught, and found to be a man and not a god. The parallel is, of course, impossible, yet it might be sufficiently close to exhibit all that is comic and tragic in such a blunder. A black pugilist might very well account for a fair number of policemen up to a particular moment. The point at issue is the effect of abandoning the whole business just before that particular moment. If only it is not abandoned, it is every bit as certain that civilisation can ultimately deal with the Prussian peril as that civilisation can ultimately deal with a runaway nigger.

If this practical consideration seems to Mr. Wilson too practical, the case is even clearer when we turn to the ideal. One fact at least stands out in flaming self-evidence. Germany may have made a step towards what she calls an honourable peace. She has not begun to make the smallest step towards an honourable war. If the modern German is now anxious to offer himself to the world as a friend, it might be suggested that he should qualify for the position by first presenting himself as a decent and respectable enemy. The very reverse is the case, as no one knows better than the President of the United States. The butchery of unarmed and unoffending folk on the great thoroughfares of the sea is a more thriving butcher's business than ever. The breaking-up of free families into gangs of slaves is not only a similar infamy, but, in its present style and scale, a fresh infamy. The Emperor has kept that poisoned wine until now. German war grows a worse and worse reality as German peace grows a more and more ideal mirage. It is surely no very cynical asperity, as Dr. Johnson said, if we believe their deeds rather than their words, and venture to make a guess at their idea of a fair agreement from their singular and original notion of a fair fight. When a man can carve off the limbs of a little boy of eight and offer the fatuous observation "C'est la Guerre," it is not altogether surprising if the same monumental idiot can offer to give the arms and legs back again, and say, equally blandly, "C'est la Paix."

It has been suggested that President Wilson's unaccountable irruption was actually due to this progressive depravity in Prussian war. Some hold that he wishes the war to stop because it is boiling over all the natural boundaries of war, and more and more vomiting its abominations upon peaceful interests, including American commerce. In this connection it is natural to recall to the President some remarks of another President who sat in his seat of authority throughout another war. In 1861 there was similar discussion about English commercial interests demanding peace on the American continent. "If it were just to suppose, as the insurgents have seemed to assume," wrote Abraham Lincoln, "that foreign nations in this case, discarding all moral, social, and treaty obligations, would act solely and selfishly for the most speedy restoration of commerce . . . if we could dare to believe that foreign nations are actuated by no higher principle than this, I am quite sure a sound argument could be made to show them that they can reach their aim more readily and easily by aiding to crush this rebellion than by giving encouragement to it." Prussianism is a rebellion against the whole civilisation of the white man. Its first principle is that international laws, when once they are broken, will never be mended. Even American commercialism would be wiser to trust the men who wish to break the law-breakers and to mend the laws. That commercialism is very unwise when it only tries to mend the law-breakers that they may again break the laws. It will be better, even for neutral shipping, that this war should be a little longer and all future wars a little more humane, rather than that this war should be a little shorter and all future wars only wilder and wilder orgies of piracy. For, though there are more passionate issues in this conflict, perhaps its most practical issue is whether this inferno of Prussian anarchism is to be an interruption or a precedent.



THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S HEIR: THE TSAREVITCH ALEXIS; WITH HIS FRENCH TUTOR.

The young heir to the throne of Russia, the Tsarevitch Alexis, who is in his thirteenth year, while being allowed to accompany the Emperor to the front on occasion, meanwhile is kept at work at his studies. He is seen here in the latest portrait of him taken with one of his instructors, his French tutor, M. Pierre Gilliard. As the young Prince well knows, his own future and the destinies of the vast Empire over which, in the natural course, he will one day be called to reign, are being shaped in the present war. The Emperor's stirring exhortation to the Army and Navy of Russia in reply to Germany's "peace note" is addressed to the young Prince as much as to the humblest private in the ranks. "Let us be firm in the certainty of our Victory, and the All Highest will bless our standards and will cover them afresh with glory, and will give to us a peace worthy of your heroic deeds, my glorious troops—a peace for which the future generation will bless your memory, which will be sacred to them."

Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.

A BUFFALO-FIGHT FOR THE RED CROSS: "OUR DAY" IN MALAYA.



MALAY SPORTS IN KEDAH IN AID OF "OUR DAY": THE BEGINNING OF THE BUFFALO-FIGHT—ONE COMBATANT BEING URGED ON.



THE BUFFALO-FIGHT IN FULL SWING: THE COMBATANTS IN CLOSE TOUCH—AND A GENERAL VIEW OF THE ARENA.

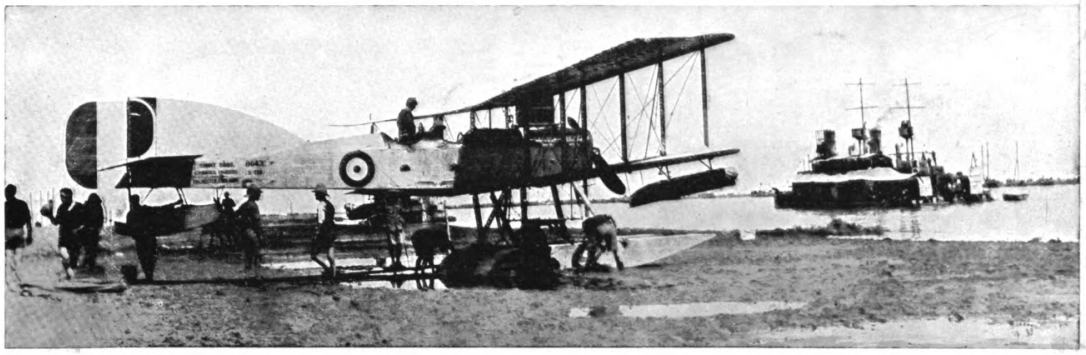


A MALAY WRESTLING-MATCH: ANOTHER EVENT AT THE RED CROSS SPORTS AT SUNGEI PETANI.

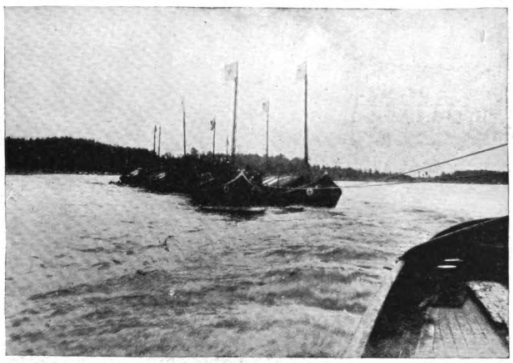
All parts of the Empire have added their quota to the funds of Our Day (October 19), on which a special appeal was made for the British Red Cross. These interesting photographs illustrate a display of ancient Malay sports and pastimes arranged by his Highness the Sultan of Kedah, a State in the Malay Peninsula which came under the aegis of the Union Jack in 1909. The Sultan, Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., succeeded in 1881, but, owing to his ill-health, the head of the Government is the Regent, H.H. Tunku Ibrahim. The British Adviser (Acting) is Mr. L. E. P. Wolferstan. The sports were held at the town of Sungei Petani. Among the events were a buffalo-fight and a Malay wrestling-match. Describing the former, our correspondent writes: "Unlike the Spanish bull-fight, the Malays made one buffalo fight another, the buffaloes being each led into the arena by a party of five or six persons and brought face to face. The fight then ensued, lasting generally from five to ten minutes."

FROM FOUR FRONTS: AIR, WATER, AND LAND NOTES.

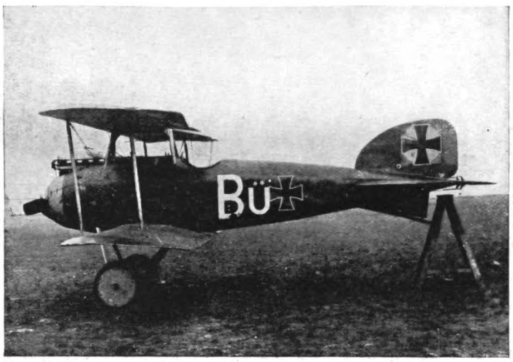
PHOTOGRAPHS BY S. AND G., TOPICAL; AND OFFICIAL.



AT THE FRONT IN MESOPOTAMIA: A BRITISH SEAPLANE BASE GUARDED BY MONITORS.



THE MOST COMFORTABLE KIND OF AMBULANCE IN USE: ITALIAN RED CROSS BARGES ON THE ISONZO.



BROUGHT DOWN RECENTLY ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: A GERMAN AIRCRAFT OF AN UP-TO-DATE TYPE.



FRENCH HEAVY ARTILLERY IN ACTION ON THE SOMME FRONT: A 120-MM. GUN SHELLING THE ENEMY AT LONG RANGE FROM TRENCHES NOW IN REAR OF THE FRONT LINE.

An aviation base in Mesopotamia is shown in the first illustration. This is guarded by monitors. —— River barges on the Isonzo converted into Red Cross ambulances are shown in the second illustration in tow of a river tug. On the canals of North-Western France, as we have previously illustrated, many barges are in similar employment. The advantages of smoothly moving, water-borne craft for special cases of wounded is unquestioned, and the Italian command of both banks of the Isonzo enables such craft to be largely made use of.——In the third illustration, a notable capture by the British is shown—one of the newest type of German aeroplane.——The fourth is a scene on one of those days spoken of in communiqués from the Western battlefield as "Our artillery was active along the front." The gun seen, just after firing, is a 120-mm. (or 5¼-incl) calibre piece. The locality is a formerly occupied trench, beyond which the infantry have advanced; in rear of the present fire-trench lines in the Somme district.

AUSTRALIA'S NAVAL TROPHY SALVED AT LAST: THE "EMDEN'S" WRECK.



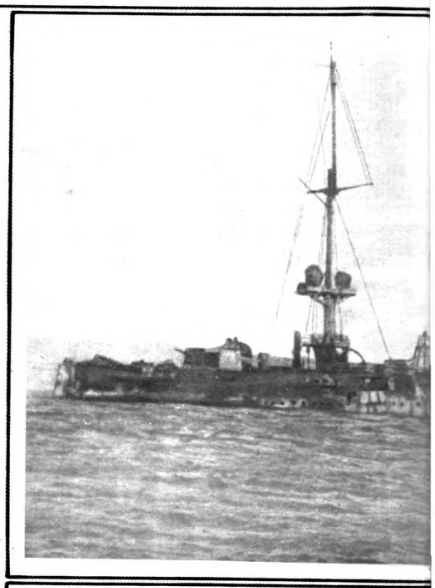
AS DRIVEN ASHORE BY THE AUSTRALIAN CRUISER "SYDNEY," IN NOVEMBER 1914: A BOWS-ON VIEW OF THE WRECK OF THE "EMDEN" DURING SALVAGE; WITH A TRAVELLING "CAGE," ON ITS WIRE ROPE, LEAVING THE SHIP FOR THE SHORE.

The latest effort of the authorities to salve the hull of the German commerce-raider "Emden" has, it is reported, been successful. That notorious craft was driven ashore and wrecked at Cocos Islands, in the Pacific, in November 1914, while in action with the Australian Navy's cruiser "Sydney." From the first, after the action, the people of Australia set their hearts on getting the wrecked enemy ship off for preservation as a trophy. Though the task at one time seemed impossible, owing to the wreck having jammed hard and fast on the reefs in an exposed situation where rough seas prevailed, continued attempts at salvage were made. The work was taken in hand by the Commonwealth Government, which provided the money, men, and appliances. The position in which the "Emden" was stranded, and from which the wrecked hull had to be removed, is shown in the photograph on this page—one of a series in this issue. The starboard bow of the ship is seen here, head to shore, on the verge of the surf-line among the reefs fringing the beach. The removal of the guns and gear and the entire interior metal work and machinery was effected with travelling cages slung along a wire cable to the beach. In the photograph a "cage" is seen on the cable near the bows, being hauled across between ship and shore.

AUSTRALIA'S NAVAL TROPHY: THE "EMDEN" WRECK



TWO GERMAN GUNS GOT ASHORE; AND THE TRAVELLING SALVAGE-CAGE AND CABLE: SALVORS SEATED ON THE GUNS FOR A SPELL OF REST.



SHOWING THE STARBOARD SIDE OF THE SHIP AS IT LOOKE PARTIALLY SUBMERGED



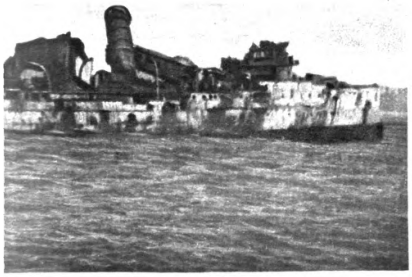
THE FORE-PART OF THE "EMDEN," LOOKING TOWARDS SHORE: THE UPRIGHTS SUPPORTING THE SALVAGE CABLE, AS SET UP ON BOARD THE SHIP.



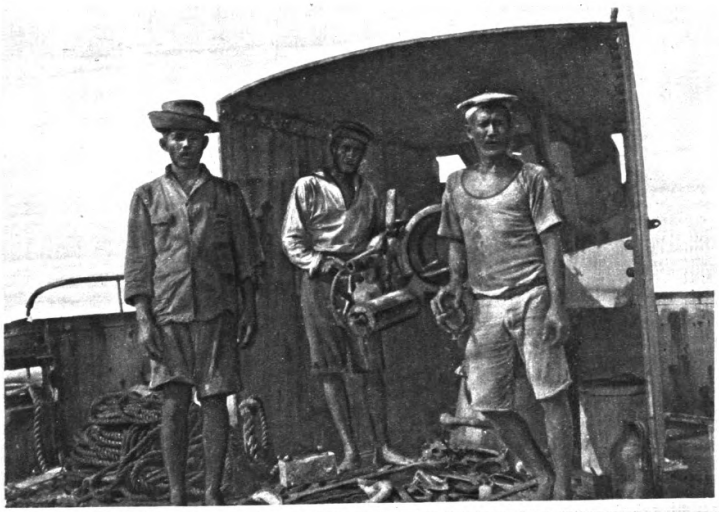
LYING AS STRUCK DOWN BY THE "SYDNEY'S" SHELLS: TWO OF THE

"Emden," when the War broke out in August 1914, was one of the cruisers attached to the German Far Eastern Squadron. She made her first commerce-raiding essay in the Bay Bengal a month later, by taking seven British merchantmen. Next she appeared off Madras and fired a few stray shells into the town, doing small damage. A week later the den" took five more trading ships, and in October she waylaid seven more. In each case one of the prize vessels was freed by Captain Müller to take the British crews and ngers to the nearest port. Other depredations at sea followed, and then, on October 28, the "Emden" appeared off Penang in the Straits of Malacca. Disguising herself as a British er, with a false extra funnel and the White Ensign, she surprised at anchor and sank the small Russian cruiser "Jemtchug" and a French torpedo-boat, anchored in the roadstead. "Emden" was finally caught by the Australian cruiser "Sydney" at Cocos Island, on November 9. She had gone there to destroy the cable station, but a timely wireless message

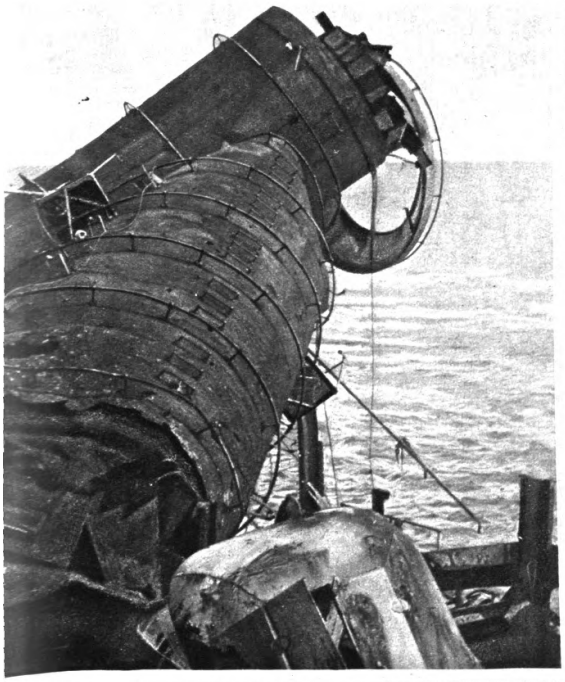
SALVED—AT COCOS ISLANDS DURING THE OPERATIONS.



WHERE THE SALVORS SET TO WORK: THE STERN LYING AND BREAKING UP.



AS THE GERMANS SURRENDERED THE VESSEL: AN "EMDEN" GUN AND ARMOURED SHIELD, STILL PARTIALLY SERVICEABLE, ON THE UPPER DECK OF THE CRUISER.



"EMDEN'S" FUNNELS FALLEN AND LOCKED TOGETHER OVER THE PORT SIDE.



THE HULL LYING STRANDED ON THE EDGE OF THE REEFS: VIEW OF PART OF THE BOWS, LOOKING AFT, WITH THE SHOT-DOWN FUNNELS ACROSS THE BULWARKS.

brought the "Sydney" on the scene. In the action that resulted, the "Emden," after attempting to escape, was cut off, severely battered by her antagonist's guns, and finally driven ashore and wrecked. The "Emden's" surrendered flag was sent to the Commonwealth Government, and as soon as possible afterwards salvage operations, which, after several disappointments, have finally proved successful, were begun with a view to getting the hull of the vessel off for preservation as a trophy, together with the German guns and everything capable of being removed. The photographs shown above were taken while the latest, and in the result satisfactorily terminated, set of salvage operations were being carried out. The difficult and arduous nature of the salvors' task can be well realised and appreciated from the various incidents that are shown here. The surf-beaten shore and reefs rendered the employment of a cable and cage necessary in preference to lighters and boats.

WE HAVE STORMED THE HEAVILY FORTIFIED POSITION OF

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM



STORMING "A MUCH MORE FORMIDABLE STRONGHOLD THAN THIÈPVAL": BRITISH

orming of Beaumont Hamel, in the Battle of the Ancre, was a splendid feat of arms, for the German position was immensely strong. "Between the Ancre and Beaumont Hamel," wrote ch correspondent, "there were no fewer than five lines of German trenches, with barbed-wire entanglements. Beaumont afforded an admirable defensive line, the vast cellars giving shelter to companies. In a word, Beaumont was a much more formidable stronghold than Thièpval." The village itself had been pounded to dust by our preliminary bombardment, and nothing

BEAUMONT HAMEL": A MAGNIFICENT BRITISH FEAT OF ARMS.

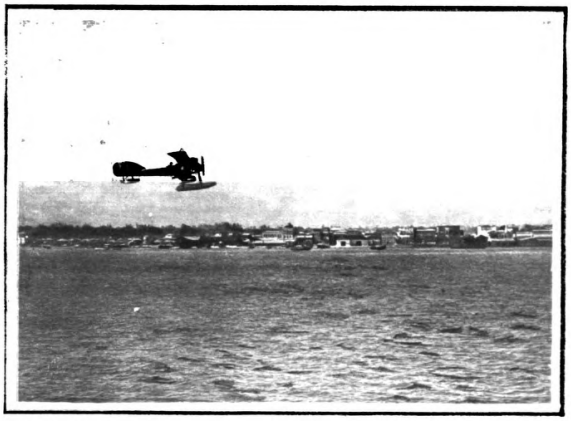
DESCRIPTION RECEIVED FROM AN EYE-WITNESS.



TROOPS, AND A TANK, ASSAULTING GERMAN TRENCHES AT BEAUMONT HAMEL.

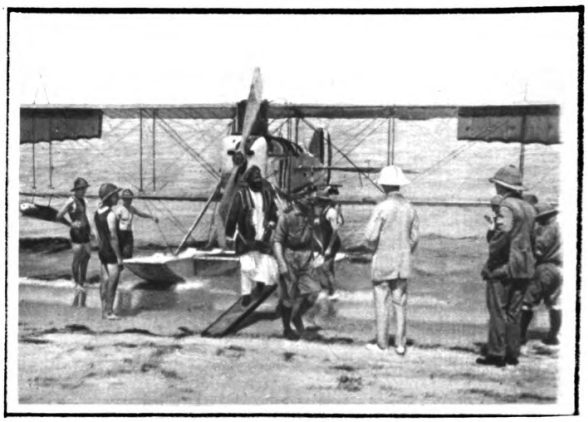
remained but heaps of bricks and stumps of shattered trees. The weather was bad, and the Germans saw the British troops emerging upon them out of a fog. In the foreground one German, throwing a grenade, may be seen wearing the special sniper's helmet, with a front-piece to protect the forehead. It is worn also by German machine-gunners. Mr. Perceval Gibbon writes in describing the battle: "At one point another Tank came into action and bedded herself down in the massive and reposeful way which Tanks have."—[*Copyrighted in the U.S.A. and Canada.*]

GUESTS OF THE ALLIES: VISITORS; COMRADES; A CAPTURE.



A SULTAN IN FLIGHT: A BRITISH SEAPLANE WITH THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR AS PASSENGER PASSING HIS CAPITAL.

The Sultan of Zanzibar recently took his first trip in the air, as a passenger in a British seaplane, and greatly enjoyed the novel experience. He was taken for a long flight. The pilot is seen in the right-hand photograph immediately in front of the Sultan. In the left-hand photograph the town of Zanzibar is shown in the background.



EVIDENTLY DELIGHTED WITH HIS FIRST AIR-TRIP: THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR ALIGHTING FROM THE SEAPLANE.



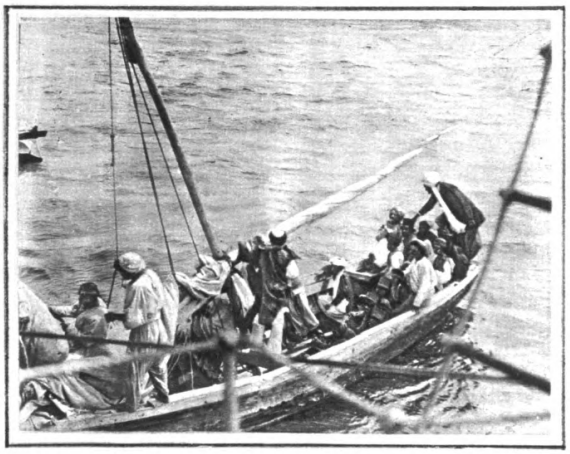
THE HUNT FOR GERMAN SUBMARINES: A CAPTURED U-BOAT (ON THE LEFT).

The Allied Navies are constantly engaged in the hunt for German submarines. Our photograph, taken in an Allied harbour, shows on the left a captured U-boat, lying alongside some Allied torpedo-boats which had secured the prize.—[*Photograph by C.N.*]



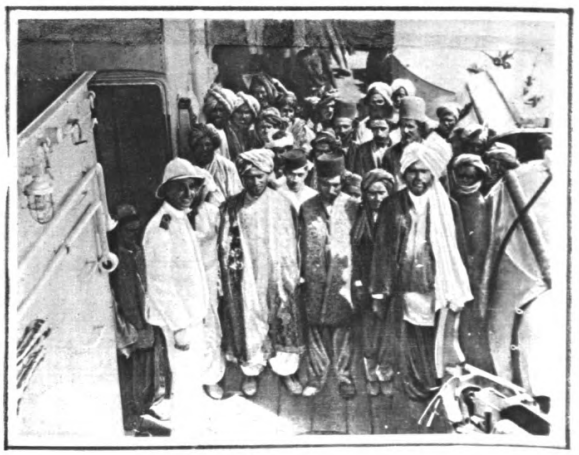
CZECHS SERVING IN THE BRITISH ARMY: AN INTERESTING GROUP.

This photograph shows a few of the Czechs who are serving in the British Army. Practically all the Czechs of military age resident in Great Britain have volunteered for the Army or are engaged on war-work.



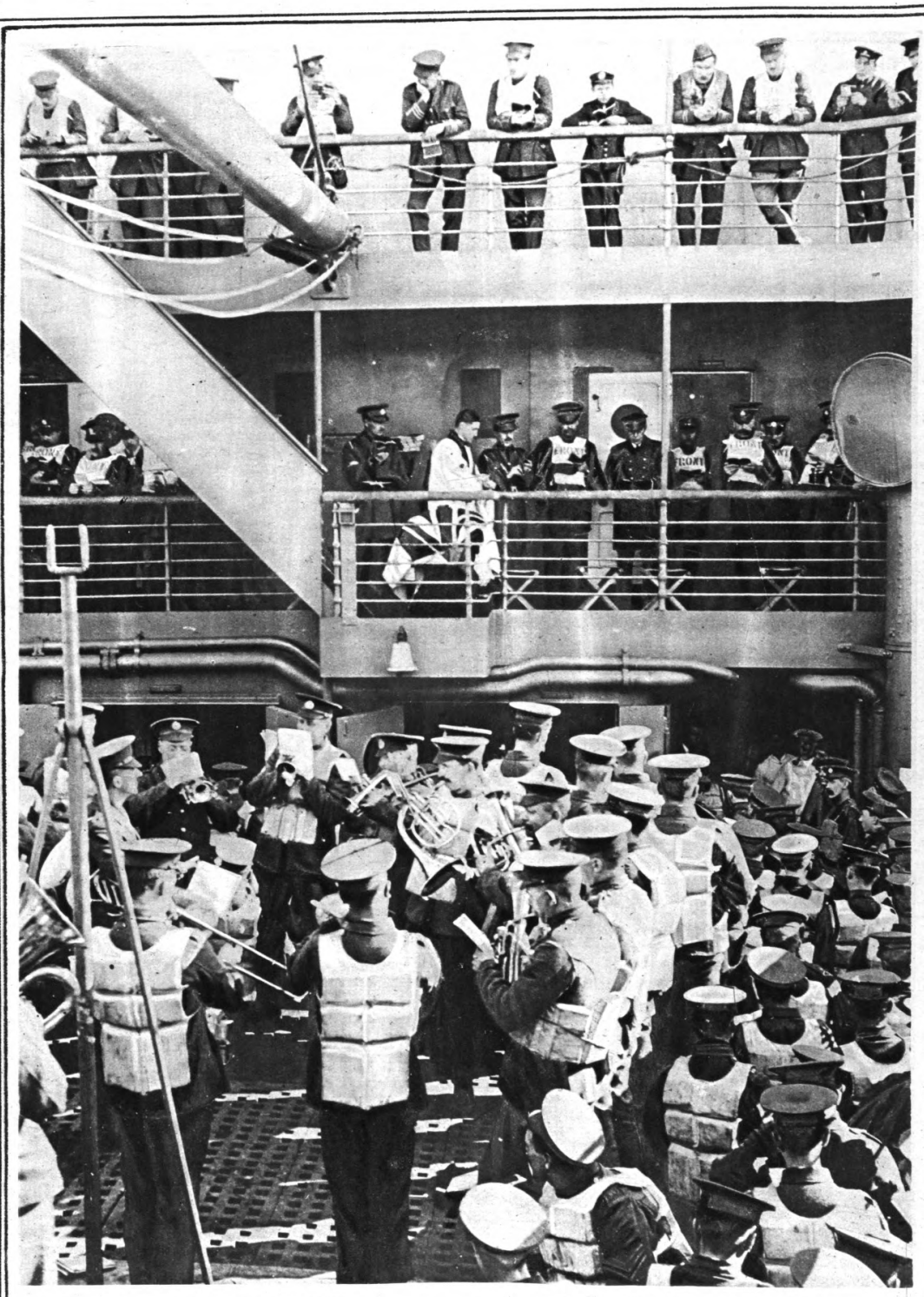
A VISIT OF ORIENTAL CHIEFTAINS TO A BRITISH WAR-SHIP: THE GUESTS IN A BOAT ALONGSIDE.

The British Navy is ever ready to extend its courtesy to native rulers in various parts of the world, and many interesting guests have been received on board our war-ships. Such an occasion is illustrated in these photographs, which were taken during a visit paid recently by a party of Oriental chieftains to a British war-ship in the Mediterranean.—[*Photographs by Sport and General.*]



ORIENTAL CHIEFTAINS ON BOARD A BRITISH WAR-SHIP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN: THE GROUP ON DECK.

CHURCH PARADE IN CORK JACKETS: A TROOP-SHIP SERVICE AT SEA.



WITH THE BAND PLAYING IN THEIR LIFE-JACKETS: CHURCH PARADE ON BOARD A BRITISH TROOP-SHIP IN THE DANGER ZONE.

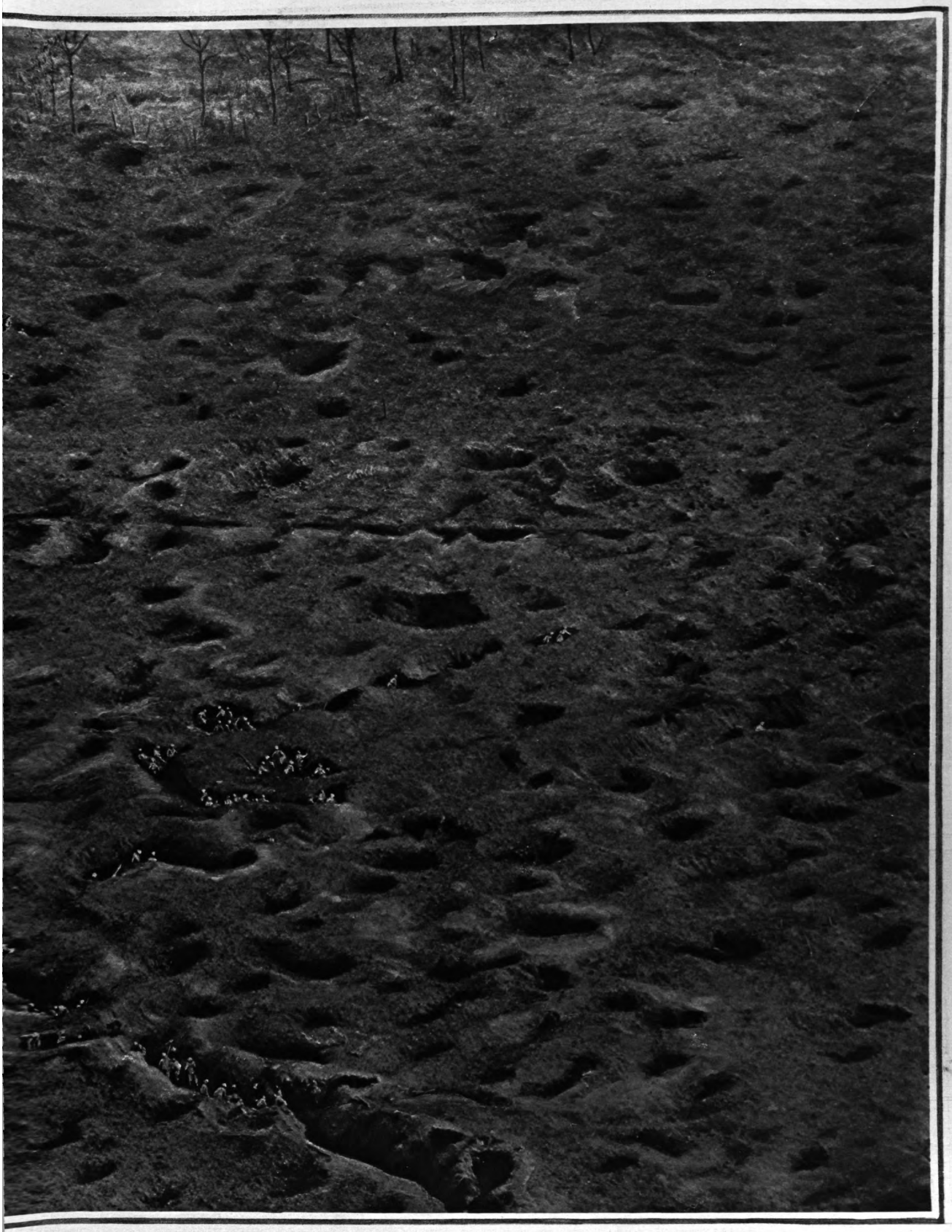
It must not, of course, be imagined from this photograph that British troop-ships are frequently falling victims to enemy submarines; very far from it—and as for enemy surface craft, they do not count in the matter. On the other hand, thousands upon thousands of British troops have been safely conveyed across the seas; to say nothing of huge stores of every kind—transport never ceases. The wearing of life-belts and cork jackets is an ordinary precaution adopted at sea in war time, in waters where submarines are known to be operating. The photograph is of interest rather for the unfamiliar sight of a band playing in such a "costume." In the centre background, above the band, will be noted the Padre in his surplice and stole, standing beside a small, improvised altar covered with the White Ensign.



"OUR INFANTRY VIGOROUSLY CARRIED THE ENEMY POSITION": A

is wonderful photograph was taken from a French aeroplane at a height of only about 500 feet. The trench in the left foreground, named the Guillaume Trench, had med the German front line, but is shown here full of French troops. Slanting up to it from the right-hand corner is a communication-trench, by which French reinforcements

PHOTOGRAPH BY THE AERIAL PHOTOGRA



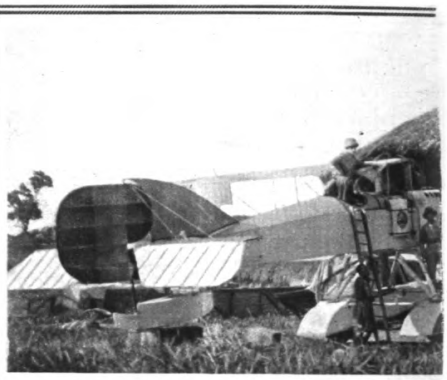
FRENCH VICTORY ON THE SOMME PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE AIR.

are seen arriving. Beyond the Guillaume Trench is another communication-trench leading to the interior German lines. On both sides of it in the background are French soldiers leading the advance, working along by shell-craters. Further to the right, in the centre background, is the Bois d'Amberg.

WATERPLANES ON CAMPAIGN: THE BELGIAN ATTACK



MAKING USE OF NATIVE REED-THATCHED SHED-DWELLINGS AS HANGARS: A WATERPLANE HOUSED AT A CAMP.



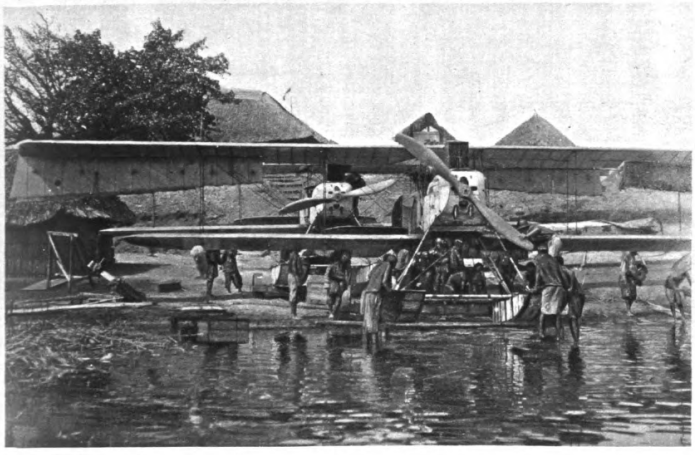
ON ARRIVAL AT THE AVIATION STATION: PUTTING A WATER-



COMING DOWN AT AN AVIATION CAMP: A WATERPLANE ARRIVING AFTER A RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT.



IN THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY—AT A BELGIAN AVIATORS' THE NATIONAL COLOURS



STARTING OUT PREPARED TO BOMB ONE OF THE ENEMY'S POSITIONS: A WATERPLANE BESIDE TANGANYIKA BEING GOT AFLOAT.



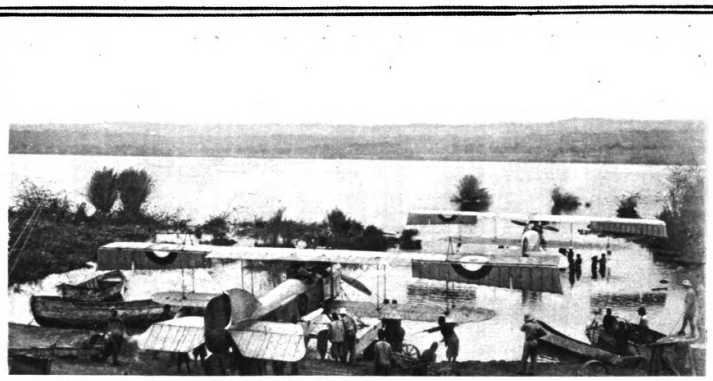
A DRY-SEASON INCIDENT OF COMMON OCCURRENCE ACROSS

Belgian Army in the East African campaign is as completely equipped for its task as are our own forces. All the war *matériel* and modern military appliances for operations in a ıtry like German East Africa have been supplied it, and it entered the field ready for its work. One army department forms the subject of the above illustrations, the Air Service section. photographs (which have just reached us) show scenes at aviation camps of General Tombeur's army in the Lake Tanganyika country. There the Belgians were opposed by enemy es of considerable strength in entrenched positions, both in the neighbourhood of the Lake, and among the mountains inland. The crossing of so wide an inland sea as Tanganyika, on eastern side of which the Germans had forces, necessitated the employment of waterplanes. The 'planes, with all the campaign material for the Belgian columns, were brought by rail

IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA FROM LAKE TANGANYIKA.



BELGIAN ARTIFICERS AND NATIVE LABOURERS PLANE TOGETHER.



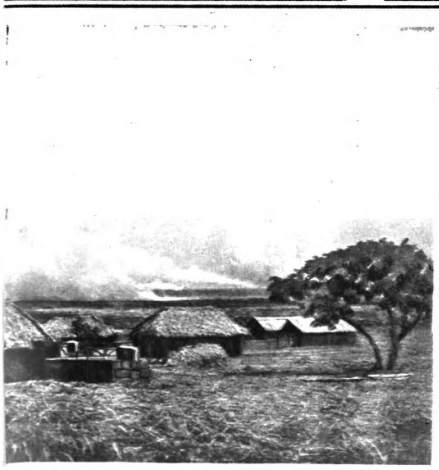
ON THE SHORES OF THE INLAND SEA OF LAKE TANGANYIKA: WATERPLANES AFLOAT AT A MUSTER-PLACE BESIDE THE LAKE.



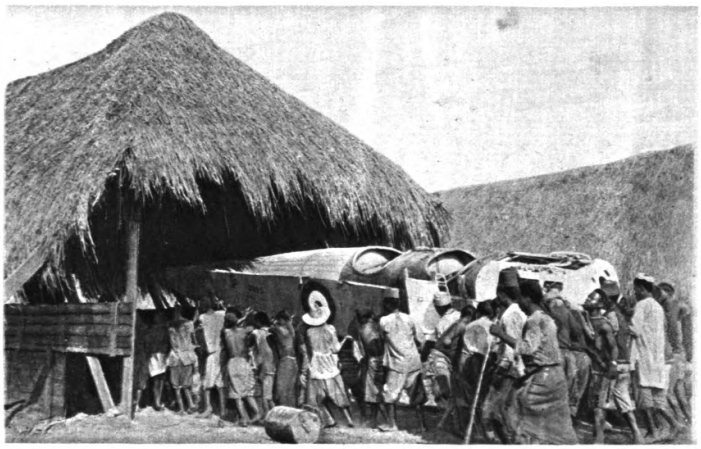
CAMP ESTABLISHED IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA: UP, AND ALL QUIET.



ON LAKE TANGANYIKA—THE SCENE OF AN AIRMAN'S MISHAP: BRINGING THE SALVED WRECK OF THE 'PLANE INTO SHALLOW WATER NEAR SHORE.



ON THE EAST AFRICAN VELDT: A BUSH FIRE NEAR THE FRONT.

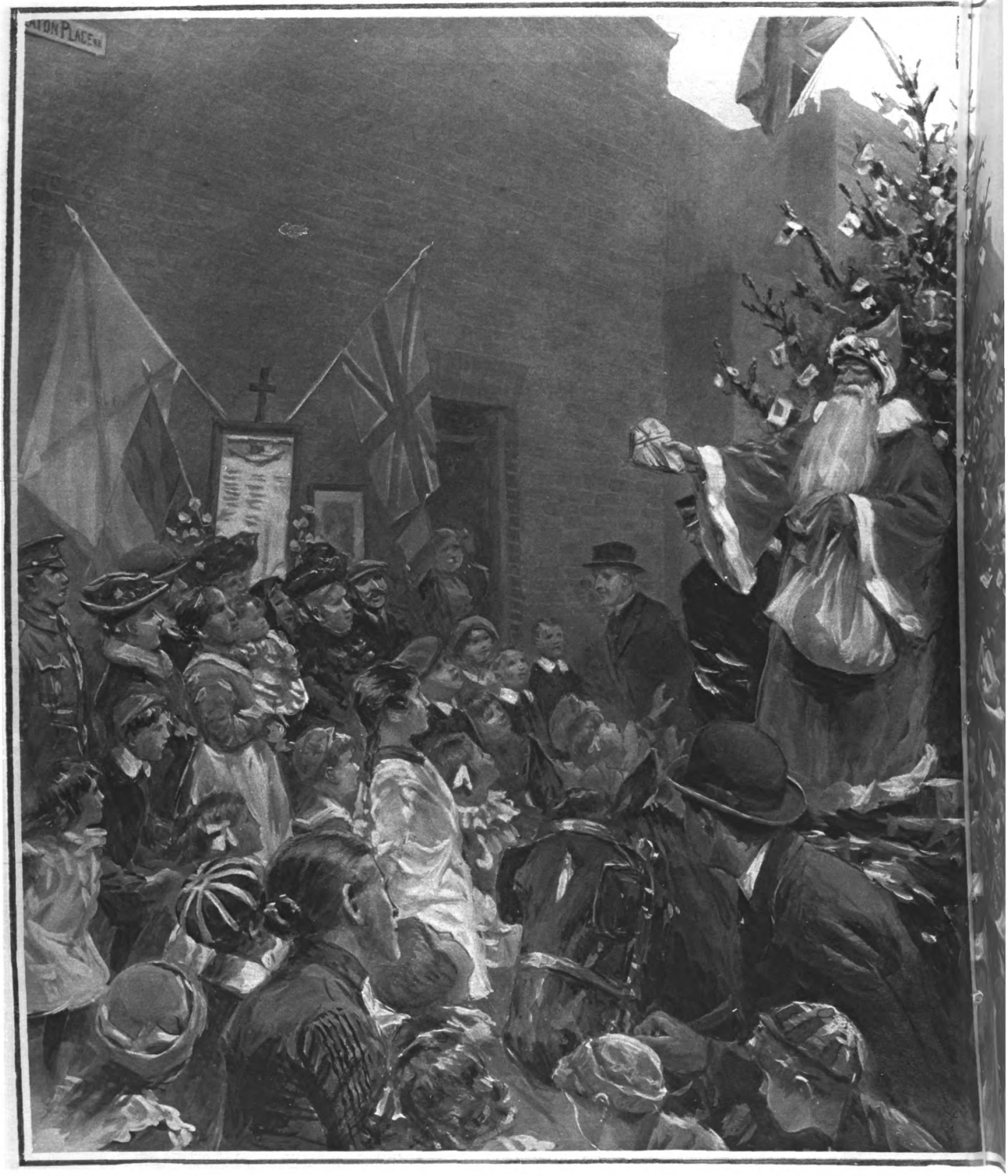


JUST COME IN AFTER CARRYING OUT A RECONNAISSANCE: GETTING A WATERPLANE BACK INTO ITS SHED BY AID OF NATIVES.

on the Belgian Congo line to Liyuka, the Belgian port on the western shore of Tanganyika. On the Belgians crossing the Lake, the aviation headquarters were transferred to Kijuma, the German port opposite, and the Tanganyika terminus of the German main railway across their colony from Dar-es-Salaam and the sea. From Kijuma, General Tombeur advanced with several columns. After driving the Germans out of their fortified position in the Kahama mountains, the Belgians got in touch with British forces coming up from Nyasa. The Belgian columns then concentrated on Tabora, the chief German station in the interior of East Africa (some 200 miles from Tanganyika), and as the result of a battle captured the place, forcing the enemy back along the Dar-es-Salaam line. Since then the Belgians have continuously fought their way towards the centre of the German colony with unfaltering success,

CHRISTMASTIDE AT THE WAR-SHRINES:

DRAWN BY



THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS PRESENT: "SANTA CLAUS" DISTRIBUTING GIFTS TO

A seasonable and patriotic idea was admirably carried out in South Hackney on Christmas Day, when the Rev. B. S. Batty, Rector of South Hackney, organised a procession which visited the war shrines in his parish, passing through the streets from which so many men have been drawn. On a large trolley laden with a thousand presents and toys stood a huge Christmas tree, and the gifts, tied up and addressed, were distributed to the children by ladies and by soldiers home on leave, who were indefatigable as almoners to Father

GIFTS FOR THE FIGHTERS' CHILDREN.

Begg.



THE YOUNGSTERS DURING A PROCESSION VISITING HACKNEY WAR-SHRINES.

Christmas, who was impersonated in the traditional picturesque fashion by the Rev. G. C. Morrow. The whole incident was very English in spirit and in method, and while it gave a sense of the "Merrie England" of happier times, it also called forth many thoughts and good wishes for the men whose names are inscribed upon the Rolls of Honour which tell their story of devotion to duty at every war shrine at which the procession halted.—[*Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

SCIENCE & NATURAL HISTORY





A RESULT OF THE FAMOUS NATURALIST'S DESIRE TO OBSERVE THE ERUPTION AT CLOSE QUARTERS AND TO AID THOSE IN DANGER: THE DEATH OF PLINY THE ELDER BY SUFFOCATION.



A TRAGIC SEQUEL TO THE GREAT ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS IN A.D. 79: THE FUNERAL BY THE SIDE OF PLINY THE ELDER AT COMO, 20 A.D.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

GERMAN PSYCHOLOGY AND PEACE.

THOSE who remember Dr. Chalmers Mitchell's brilliant lectures at the yal Institution a year or so ago will recall the id exposition that he then gave of the relationship he different European nations to each other, which ıpletely controverts the claim of the Germans to natural superiority on the physical or mental . In their reprint as "Evolution and War," he vs as clearly that there is even less proof heir assertion that war is imposed upon ı by a sort of law of nature, and that out ıis struggle they will emerge the conquerors ıe world by the process of natural selec- or—to use an old catchword—the sur- of the fittest. Dr. Chalmers Mitchell ts that the German militarists are wrong ıing the current theory of natural selection demonstrated fact, and still more so in ng it merely in terms of a physical struggle. ıce, in fact, plays but a very small part e struggle for life among the different ies of beings, as everyone knows who will ler, for instance, the case of plants. One ible does not survive another by knock- ; competitors on the head, but by being ıe predominant point better suited than o its environment.

Etienne Rabaud, the learned lecturer on y at the Sorbonne, however, while agree- h his English *confrère* in this, thinks Dr. rs Mitchell goes a little beyond the facts e emphasises the difference between man lower animals on the ground that these t possessing consciousness and free will, know the moral law. As M. Rabaud o one can really tell this unless he can get he mind of, for instance, a dog and discover ives of some of his actions. Fear of punish- he hope of reward, and the drivings of nature course, account for many of them, but not for one who has seen a dog detected in stealing ich he does not want can doubt that he some- ssesses the rudiments, at least, of a conscience. On other points M. Rabaud is no less convincing. The struggle for existence is not always, as he shows us, the rule between animals of entirely different genera, as, for instance, between the bees and the ants, or, to take an extreme case, between the gazelles and the beavers; but even when two different races are involved, it by no means follows that the only weapons used are those of violence. Thus he cites with great force the theory of our English geologist Cope that the great saurians of the Jurassic period perished not because some animal even mightier than they overcame them in battle, nor even from scarcity of food, but because a comparatively tiny and insignificant mammal sought out and destroyed their eggs.



AFTER CAPTURE: A GERMAN SOLDIER BEING QUESTIONED AT THE FRENCH GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

It is noted on this photograph that certain of the captured Germans are by no means loth to give information.—[*French Official Photograph.*]

From all this we may deduce that German pedantry and love of formulas rigidly applied, and without much consideration for their future, have led them astray even in this matter. M. Rabaud says—and the fact has many lessons for us—that if they had continued their peaceful penetration of France for a few years longer, she would possibly have been unable to resist them in war; and, although we may doubt this, there is hardly a question that they might have been better served elsewhere by other means than violence. But the fact that they have got these theories into their heads makes the task of negotiating any sort of peace with them extremely difficult. They are convinced not only that it is right to use force to justify an unjust claim, but that it is a law of nature that they should use it in support of all claims just or unjust. So far from thinking that "Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just," they believe that to be armed, and especially better armed, than one's antagonist, imposes upon everyone the necessity of enforcing every claim, whether it be just or not. To use M. Rabaud's epigrammatic phrase, instead of believing that the law makes strength, they declare that strength makes law.

These considerations are of some importance at a time when Leagues to Enforce Peace, Peace Conferences, and Peace Terms are in the air. Quite apart from the folly of again entering into treaties of any kind with a nation which is every day proclaiming by its acts its thorough contempt for their observance, it is plain that mere defeats in the field will only induce our adversaries to try again, so long as they hold these theories. How far they really do so is another matter, and M. Rabaud, for instance, considers that they may be only put forward as arguments without any great sincerity of conviction behind them. It has always been the German habit, from the days of the robber-knights of the Rhine, to prey upon the weaker people they were able to oppress, and perhaps it is only this hereditary tendency which has led the leaders of the German nation to take their neighbours' property forcibly, and then trust their learned men to find arguments that right is on their side. We may hope that this is so in this case, because otherwise we should have not only to beat our enemies, but to alter their whole psychology.—F. L.



TAKEN DURING THE RECENT VERDUN FIGHTING: SOME OF THE THOUSANDS OF GERMANS CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH.

French Official Photograph.

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY VANDYK, BACON AND SONS, LANGFIER, AND ELLIOTT AND FRY.



CAPTAIN M. E. A. ANDERSON, The King's (Liverpool) Regt. Has been officially reported as having died of wounds.

2ND LIEUT. EUSTACE A. MOREY NICHOLS, Sherwood Foresters. Killed in action. Aged twenty-two.

2ND LIEUT. JAMES LYALL, Gordon Highlanders. Of Macduff, Scotland, and Grahamstown, South Africa.

LIEUT. JOHN R. B. FARWELL, R.N., Son of late Lieut.-Col. and of Mrs. Farwell, Cheltenham.

LIEUT. THEODORE NEWMAN HALL, Oxon and Bucks L.I. Son of late Rev. W. A. and of Mrs. Newman Hall, of Dorridge, Warwickshire.

2ND LIEUT. C. E. S. WATSON, E. Lancashire Regt. Son of Mr. W. S. Watson, Cape Town, S. Africa. Killed in action. Aged 20.

2ND LIEUT. D. G. LE DOUX VEITCH, R. Sussex Regt. Son of Mrs. Veitch, Tregunter Road.

2ND LIEUT. PERCY H. BYNG, R.F.A. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Byng, Kensington Court.

2ND LIEUT. J. Y. F. DICK, Highland L.I. Son of Mr. David Dick, of Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow. Killed in action.

LIEUT. C. H. ROWED, South Lancashire Regt. Only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Rowed, of Prescot, near St. Helens. Killed in action.

LIEUT. BRUCE H. A. BURROWS, Canadian Engineers. Son of Mr. Acton Burrows, Toronto.

CAPT. LESLIE OAKES CROWTHER, Flight Comm., R.F.C. Son of Mr. H. O. Crowther, Beckenham.

2ND LIEUT. WILFRID KIRKLEY, New Zealand Infantry. Son of Mrs. Kirkley, Stratton Street, W.

LIEUT. F. PAUL HAMILTON LAYTON, A.B., LL.B., Canadian Mounted Rifles. Born in Truro. Reported killed in action.

2ND LIEUT. D. M. TAYLOR, E. Kent Regt. Son of Mr. G. Hutton Taylor, of Wallington, and grandson of late General C. W. Taylor, I.A., M.R.I.

2ND LT. LESLIE S. BALL, R. Irish Fusiliers. Son of Mr. G. Shorland Ball, J.P., of Under Fell, Burton.

2ND LT. A. P. M. CHAWNER, Essex Regt. Son of Major Hampden Chawner, late Essex Regiment.

LIEUT. T. C. CLOSE BROOKS, Life Guards. Fought in S. Africa with distinction.

2ND LIEUT. J. C. SIMPSON, R.E. Married, 1913, Hon. Georgina Hamilton, sister of Lord Belhaven and Stenton.

2ND LIEUT. H. N. MACKAY, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Has been officially reported killed in action.

2ND LIEUT. A. S. CALDER, Northumberland Fusiliers. Has been officially reported killed in action.

2ND LIEUT. A. AGELASTO, M.C., Dorsetshire Regt. Mentioned in despatches. Son of Mr. S. A. Agelasto, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"PUSS IN NEW BOOTS." AT DRURY LANE.

WHEN, in the guise of as delectable a "boy" as we have ever had at Drury Lane, Miss Madge Titheradge interrupts the fancy and the frolic to recite, before a series of delightfully typical English tableaux, Mr. Noyes's poem, "A Song of England," she strikes the keynote of the new pantomime, and it is the note of patriotism. It is emphasised afresh in the Shakespeare pageant which is the culminating glory of the show, and has received no more superlatives of praise than it deserves. 'Puss," indeed, has been so transformed from last year that more than his "boots" are new. But though Mr. Arthur Collins has given us many innovations—and among them few that are more welcome than a principal boy who is an actress with spirit and romantic feeling, and spectacle that feeds our love of England—he has preserved all the good old traditions of pantomime. We have fairy splendours in the Hall of Fantasy, with its spiral staircases rising to the roof and its processions of harmonised colour. We have fun not only in the familiar drolleries of Mr. Will Evans's Baron and Mr. Stanley Lupino's agilities, but also in an excruciatingly clever burlesque of Miss Doris Keane supplied by Mr. Robert Hale, the new Baroness. We have pretty trills of song from Miss Florence Smithson, whose chief turns show her first as a "girl in khaki," and next provide a beautiful stage setting for "Butterflies." And along with old friends and old features there is a new Puss, Miss Lennie Deane, as charming as her predecessor; and a new comédienne, Miss Lily Long, with the quaintest study of an angular maid-of-all-work. And Mr. James Glover still remains at his desk.

"CINDERELLA." AT THE LONDON OPERA HOUSE.

The best of fairy-stories is illustrated and acted in the best of ways at the London Opera House, which means that the pictures and acting are just such as will appeal to children. The "glimpses into Fairyland" will appeal to young people's imagination. The magic changes effected by the Fairy Godmother of Miss Florence Barrow in Cinderella's kitchen, whereby mice and pumpkin are straightway transformed into coach and four, will be welcomed by youthful playgoers, who have too often felt they were cheated over this part of the tale. Nor will they be disappointed over the tableau of the "fairy wedding," any more than over the impersonations of Prince and kitchen heroine by Miss Ella Retford and Miss Edith Drayson, both of them vivacious and picturesque. As for the humorous interludes, they are in safe hands, with Mr. Fred Emney prepared to repeat his inimitable representation of an old dame crossing a stile, with Mr. Tom Foy lending the Page a Lancashire accent and making him indulge in mock courtship, with Miss Louie Tinsley and Miss Florence Harrington playing self-sacrificingly as ugly sisters, and with the Egbert Brothers convulsing their audience as broker's men. So that popularity ought to be in store for this rendering of "Cinderella."



THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S FIRST VISIT TO MONTREAL AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA: INSPECTING A GUARD OF HONOUR IN THE SNOW.

The Duke of Devonshire was heartily welcomed at Montreal when he made his first official visit there on December 13. At the Canadian Club he declared that the Empire would not make peace until it could make one of its own choosing which would for ever prevent another German outbreak against humanity and civilisation.—[*Photograph by Topical.*]

"THREE CHEERS." AT THE SHAFTESBURY.

When the leading members of the cast he has to keep in mind are Mr. Harry Lauder and Miss Ethel Levey, a revue-writer might well despair of bringing the pair together in any scenario, let alone plot. But Mr. Harry Grattan has managed it in "Three Cheers," even to the extent of a plot. It is a strange type of Scotsman who, having made his pile, would yearn to dispose of £50,000 of it to any relative who can prove himself a pattern of morality. But that is the sort of uncle whom the hero, Mr. Lauder, is called upon to represent has to satisfy, and so we are not surprised to find ourselves along with him in a heather-set Scots village, or to hear him warbling about a sweetheart who lives "where the bluebell grows." That sweetheart assumes the person of Miss Blanche Tomlin, who sings very prettily herself, notably a song "In the Highlands." But even a revue in which Mr. Lauder is a "star" cannot keep its scenes all Scottish, and so Angus goes to the front, and there occurs the happiest interlude of the piece—a talk by signs between a Highlander and a *poilu*. From thence we pass to London, and so to the neighbourhood of Miss Ethel Levey. It is in a lovely and sumptuously arranged night-club episode that the "stars" meet, and Miss Levey, as siren, gets her chance. A number assigned to her in which Scottish airs somehow take on a rag-time swing reveals her forceful methods at their very best. But a wild dance in which Miss Ivy Shilling and Mr. Fred Leslie are partnered is the biggest success of the revue.

"YOUNG ENGLAND," AT DALY'S.

There is much charm and freshness, much melody and regard for English musical idiom, in the score which Messrs. G. H. Clutsam and Hubert Bath have furnished for "Young England," though their librettist, Mr. Basil Hood, has somewhat missed his opportunities. Plenty of the numbers of either composer Sullivan might have cheerfully owned—Drake's prayer and song in praise of "Sweethearts and Wives," Courtenay's dainty little ballad, "The April of My Heart," the jovial quartet about "The Two Sailors," Oxenham's "When Travelling Days Are Over," and more than one duet or chorus, for example. Here we get the very note of "Merrie England." All the more pity is it, then, that more has not been made by the author of so splendid a subject as Drake's career affords. Fortunately his lyrics are happily written; fortunately, too, the right sort of cast has been engaged at Daly's, a cast of accomplished vocalists, including Mr. Harry Dearth as Drake, Mr. Hayden Coffin as Oxenham, Mr. Herbert Cave as Courtenay, and Miss Clara Butterworth and Miss Doris Woodall as heroine and Queen respectively. A welcome reappearance is that of Mr. Walter Passmore, who, in the rôle of Tom Moon, revives old Savoy memories. The staging, the dresses, the chorus leave nothing to be desired.

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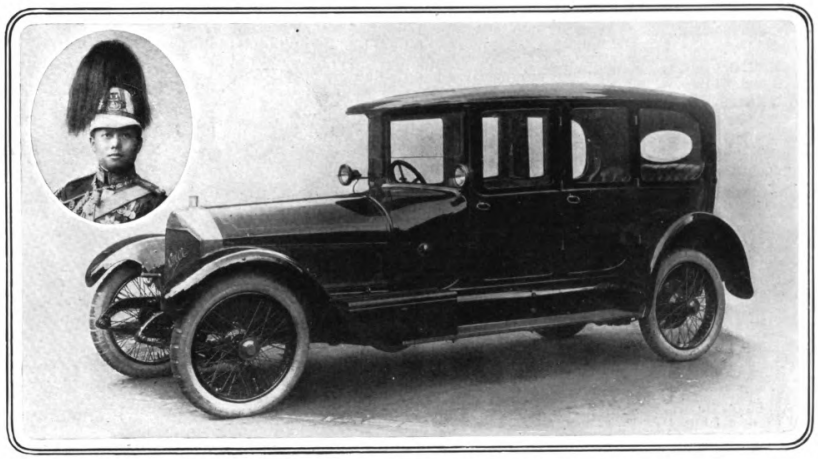
THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

British Magnetos for British Cars.

It is safe to say that, before the war, at least ninety per cent. of the magnetos fitted to British cars came from Germany. Whatever we may think of the Germans as apostles of Kultur, we must at least concede that in many branches of manufacturing industry they were very much in advance of our own people. In the manufacture of this essential fitting of the car the Germans were undoubtedly well in front of anyone else. A certain number of magnetos were made in this country; and in America the industry had attained, under the tariff laws, very considerable proportions. But the fact remains that the German magneto stood out unequalled by any other. When the war came and the German supply stopped, we were thrown back on the American article, because no considerable firm in England had embarked on this branch of the business, and the output of the smaller concerns did not amount to a tithe of the requirements for war purposes. The state of affairs disclosed was deplorable for a great manufacturing nation like ourselves. I use the word deplorable advisedly, because the making of magnetos is really a key industry, for the reason that the case is simply this: no magnetos—no cars, no aeroplanes, no motor-boats. The position was a serious one, and had to be tackled immediately. It is satisfactory to be able to record that in this, as in other directions, the enterprise of the British manufacturer has put the future beyond anxiety. New discoveries in metallurgy and improvements in manufacturing methods have resulted in the production of magnetos that are as good as any that ever came out of Germany—if, indeed, they are not better. As for quantity, it is not possible to give actual figures, but I know of one firm alone which is turning out magnetos in sufficient numbers very nearly to overtake the normal peace demand of the whole British motor industry. Here, then, is one German monopoly that has been broken for all time, and after the war we shall be able to fit our British cars with British magnetos. Over and above the home demand, we should be able to capture the markets of Germany in the countries of our Allies at least.

Employment for Discharged Soldiers.

From the Hon. Secretary of the Central Committee, Employment of Discharged Sailors and Soldiers, I have received a letter, with a request for publication, dealing with the medical fitness of men who desire employment as motor-drivers. Unfortunately, the letter is too long for publication in full, but I have the utmost pleasure in making known its purport. The point of the letter is that many men who consider that they are fit enough to undertake driving work may have had their nerves so seriously affected as to make them unsafe to be in charge of cars. The Committee have therefore decided that all applicants for employment must in future obtain a medical certificate as to their present state of health when registering, and a special form has been drawn up for the purpose. This form will have to be signed by a medical practitioner, who will be asked to state his opinion as to whether or not the man in question is fit to undertake driving, and, if not, he will be asked to indicate the kind of work of which the man is capable. While appreciating the fact that medical men are working at very high pressure, the Committee asks doctors who are interested in the work of finding employment for discharged sailors and soldiers to communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Moroney, at 83, Pall Mall, S.W., with a view to their names being placed on the register as being willing to examine men for this purpose. The Committee is sure that many doctors will be prepared to assist the cause of motoring in this way, and that they will be willing to accept a nominal fee for the examination, as these fees will, of course, have to be paid by the men themselves.



A LUXURIOUS CAR, AND ITS OWNER: A SPECIAL NAPIER FOR THE KING OF SIAM.

H.M. the King of Siam is an enthusiastic motorist. The King already has twelve Napiers, and our photograph shows a new 30-35-h.p. six-cylinder Napier (Alpine model), with a special Cunard Pullman saloon body, just supplied to his Majesty. A portrait of the King is inset in our picture.

Photograph of the King by Lenz.

The Care of Suspension Springs.

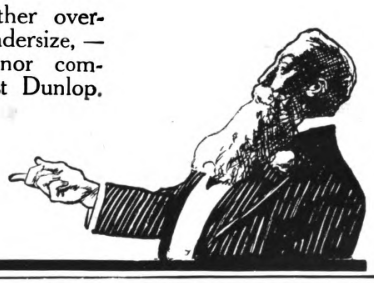
A firm that deserves well of the motorist is that of Brown Brothers. It has been accountable for the introduction of many contrivances for lightening the cares of those who make their journeys by car, but possibly the best service it has ever rendered was by the introduction of the "Duco" spring gaiter. If there is one part of the car's anatomy that meets with more systematic neglect than another it is the springs. The gaiter is a flexible, protective casing which is laced around the spring, preventing the access of dust, mud, and water, and at the same time maintaining a constant supply of lubricant. There is no need to insist upon the difference between a well-lubricated spring and one that has become practically solidified by accumulated mud and rust. What the gaiter does is so to maintain the designed efficiency of the springs—to say nothing of the saving of work in cleaning—as to make adventitious aids to comfort in the way of shock-absorbers quite superfluous. It is a really good thing.

W. W.

DUNLOP DISCOURSE.

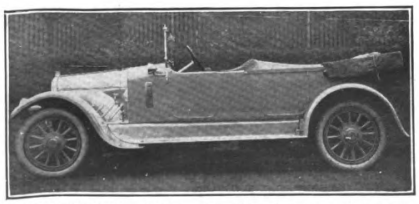
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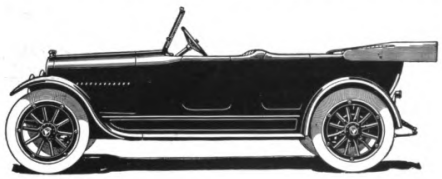
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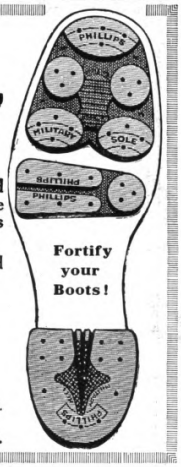
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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.*

W RIDLEY (5th Australian Division, France).—We fear you must try again at No. 3747. The solution you propose will not answer, nor is there any besides the author's.

J STEPHANIDES.—Your problem admits of two other solutions besids your own: No. 1.—R to Q 8th (ch), K to K 5th; 2. Kt to Q 3rd, and mates next move. No. 2 is effected by 1. Kt to Q 3rd, K takes Kt; 2. B to B 5th, etc.

O H LABONE and A M SPARKE.—Each of your problems is marked for insertion.

H J M.—Further problem to hand with thanks. It seems to have some points of interest.

J R M.—Your problem shall receive attention.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3745 received from D G Douglas (Ithaca, U.S.A.) and C Field (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.); of 3746 from C Field; of No. 3747 from A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter), Fidelitas, and E Bygott (Liverpool).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3748 received from H Grasett Baldwin, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), J S Forbes (Brighton), and J Smart.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the Franklin Chess Club, Philadelphia, between Messrs. R H HORNER and S T SHARP.

(*Petroff Defence.*)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
4. Kt takes P	Kt takes P
5. B to Q 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
6. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
7. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
8. Castles	Kt to Q 3rd

Of doubtful value. Probably P to Kt 3rd, used by Schlechter against Pillsbury in the Munich Tournament, is the best continuation.

9. R to K sq	

Giving White at once the better game.

9.	Q takes Q
10. R takes Q (ch)	B to K 3rd
11. B to B 4th	K to Q 2nd
12. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K B 4th
13. Kt to Kt 3rd	B to Q 3rd
14. B to Q 2nd	K R to K sq
15. Q R to K sq	P to K Kt 3rd

With the object of advancing his King's Bishop Pawn. Black's weakness, however, is on his Queen's wing, which demands the closest attention, and does not get it.

16. B to B 3rd	Kt to Kt 2nd
17. Kt to R 5th	Kt to R 4th
18. B to R 6th	B to K Kt 5th
19. P to B 3rd	R takes R
20. R takes R	Kt to B 5th
21. R to K sq	

White has two pieces for his Rook, if he likes; but evidently thinks he can win quicker otherwise.

21.	B to K 3rd
22. B to Kt 7th	R to Q Kt sq
23. B takes P (ch)	K to B sq
24. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt to R 6th (ch)

It is, perhaps, not immediately obvious, but the only way to save the Knight is to retreat to R 4th.

25. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to Kt 4th
26. P to K R 4th	Kt to R 6th
27. B takes P	

Cleverly played. Black's reply is forced, and the game speedily comes to its natural conclusion.

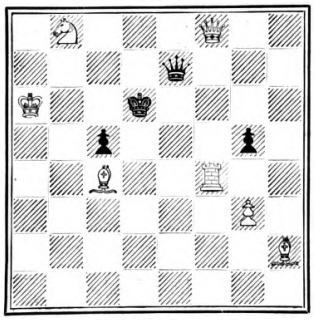
27.	B to Q 2nd
28. B takes P	B to Q Kt 5th
29. B to K 6th	B takes Kt
30. B tks Q B (ch)	K takes B
31. B takes B	Kt to B 5th (ch)
32. P takes Kt	R takes P
33. R to K 2nd	R takes R P
34. B to Kt 4th	P to Q R 4th
35. B to B 5th	K to B 3rd
36. K to B 2nd	P to R 5th
37. P to B 4th	R to R 8th
38. R to K 3rd	R to Q B 8th
39. B to Kt 4th	R takes P
40. R to B 3rd	Resigns.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3746.—BY J. T. ANDREWS.

WHITE	BLACK
1. R to Q 3rd	Any move.
2. Q, P, or Kt mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 3749.—BY J. S. WESLEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

While the editors of "Peerages" and kindred volumes have had their labours enormously increased by the war, they may be consoled by the fact that their works gain correspondingly in value and interest. Unfortunately, the personal interest is too often associated with tragedy. In the new 1917 edition of "Debrett" (Dean and Son), the editor, Mr. Arthur Hesilrige, points out in his preface that the Roll of Honour of those mentioned in the book, who have been killed in action or died of wounds since the war began, now comprises some 1450 names, "a most glorious and inspiring list." It includes the names of 1 Member of the Royal Family, 14 Peers, 21 Baronets, 9 Knights, and 9 M.P.'s, 290 Companions, 114 sons of Peers, 110 sons of Baronets, and 150 sons of Knights. New successions, promotions, honours, and decorations run into several thousands. Those who are curious to know how "Debrett" gets all its information are humorously referred to a passage in Besant's book, "The Changeling." Mr. Hesilrige suggests that for the new office of Food Controller might be revived the old title of Chief Larderer. The new "Debrett" is brought up to the date of Dec. 5, 1916, and the preface concludes: "To-day Mr. Asquith has resigned the Premiership, and the Government is under reconstruction."

MISCELLANEOUS.

IT was a happy thought on the part of the Lord Mayor, Sir William Dunn, to present to each member of the City Corporation, as a Christmas gift, a specially prepared edition of Stow's "Survey of London," the first authority on the history of our capital city. This, the Mansion House edition, is a dainty little volume bearing on the cover a coat-of-arms from the Common Seal of the City of 1539. A note on the history of the City Mottoes is given at the beginning, followed by an interesting critical and biographical introduction by Mr. H. B. Wheatley, F.S.A., and Norden's Map of London in 1593. Stow's famous "Survey" was first published in 1598, and the Lord Mayor's edition is a reprint of that of 1603. "What the reader of to-day wants," writes Mr. Wheatley, "is the original work as it left the hands of the veteran antiquary, or as nearly as the change of spelling allows." In some of the later editions the passages added by successive editors were not always clearly differentiated from Stow's own work, so that the unity of the book was to some extent injured. The Mansion House reprint avoids this disadvantage. At the end is included Fitzstephen's "Description of London," translated from the Latin.

"How to Reduce Selling Costs," by Mr. Paul E. Derrick (Newnes), is primarily a book of great practical utility for those engaged in commerce, yet it contains much that should also interest the general reader in his capacity of "consumer." The author is a business man who has for a quarter of a century been closely associated with a wide variety of trades and markets, and he speaks out of the fulness of his experience. His main thesis is that "it now costs more to sell goods than it does to make them," and he emphasises the urgent need of reducing that selling cost, in the interests both of the individual and of national trade prosperity. Efficient advertising, Mr. Derrick contends, is the best means of effecting such reduction. He attacks obsolete commercial methods, and shows how manufacturers and merchants may build up great businesses on up-to-date lines. The purpose of the book is not to lay down hard-and-fast rules, nor to discuss the minutiæ of selling, but rather "to emphasise the underlying principles of efficient salesmanship as applied to existing conditions of trade.

Scottish troops have in the present war shown once more their splendid fighting qualities. An interesting glimpse of some of Scotland's soldiers at Ypres and Loos, centring round the battle of Sept. 25, 1915, is given in a little book just published, "With the Gordons at Ypres," by the Rev. A. M. Maclean, C.M.G., B.D., Minister of Paisley Abbey, a Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the King (Paisley: Gardner). Mr. Maclean was one of the Scottish chaplains at the front at the time, and his memoir (an address delivered in the West Parish Church, Aberdeen, in printed form) of his ministration among the Royal Scots and the Gordons forms a valuable contribution to the wealth of historical literature that is extant on the subject of the services of the regiment of the "Gordons" in war.

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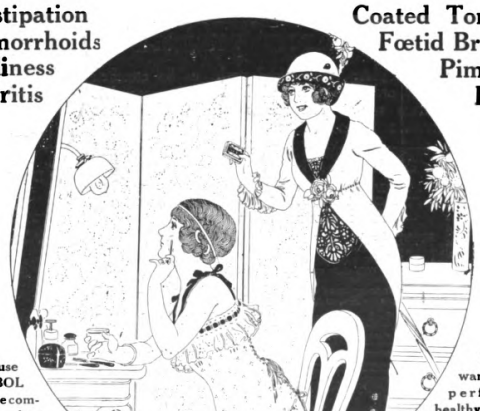
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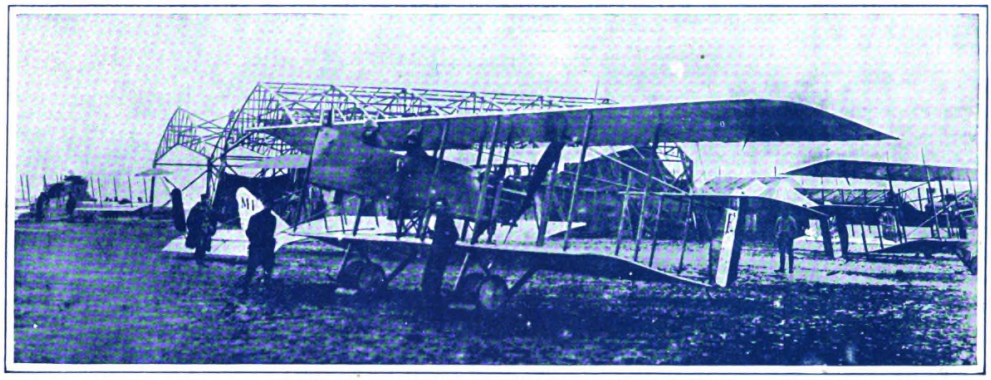
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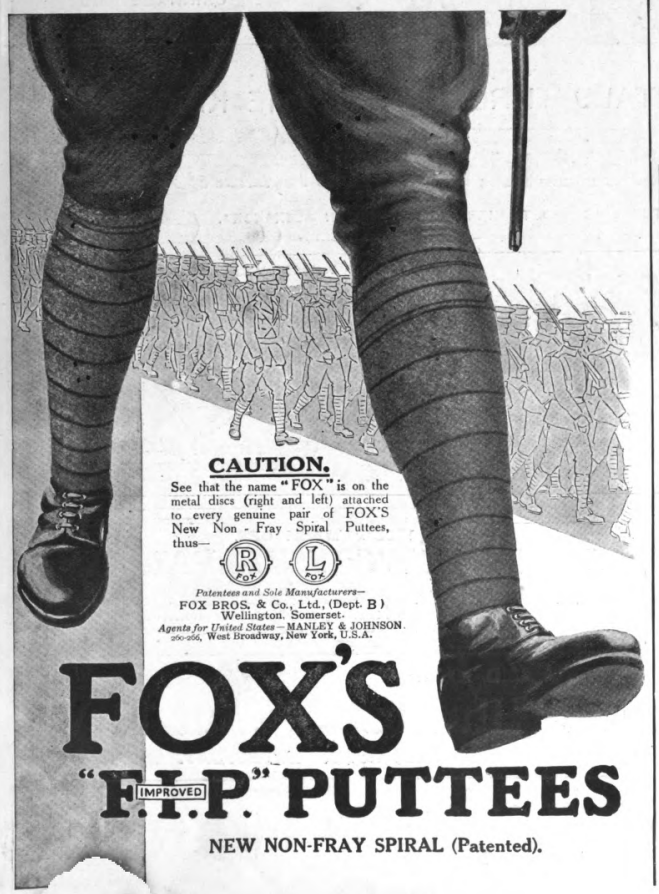
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"TO LIVE IN HEARTS WE LEAVE BEHIND IS NOT TO DIE": HOME TRIBUTES AT A LONDON WAR SHRINE

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.—[COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.]

WAR SCENES ON VARIOUS FRONTS: BRITISH, FRENCH, RUSSIAN

PHOTOGRAPHS—BRITISH OFFICIAL (FIRST AND THIRD ON THE L



ON THE BRITISH FRONT BUILDING A NEW SAW-MILL—BEGINNING WITH A SHED OVER THE ENGINE.



ON THE SNOW-BOUND RUSSIAN FRONT: CUTTI



ON THE FRENCH FRONT AT VERDUN: THE "ROAD" FROM VERDUN TO DOUAUMONT.



BRITISH CAMP ARCHITECTURE AT SALONIKA: A NEAT LITTLE BUNGALOW FOR OFFICERS.



A GERMAN AEROPLANE DESCENT IN HOLLAND: A FOKKER

It is sometimes interesting to bring together illustrations of the war from a number of widely separated places, for the result helps the imagination to realise the vast extent and variety of the conflict, and to acquire a sense of proportion and perspective. The photographs given above are for the most part self-explanatory, but a few notes may be added in some cases. The central subject at the top shows the conditions of winter warfare on the Russian front, where troops advance through deep snow in forest country. The middle photographs on each side—taken on the Verdun and the Meurthe and Moselle fronts respectively—illustrate the great use which the French make of light railway tracks. The lower photograph on the left shows the taste and ingenuity with which the officers' quarters in the British camp at Salonika have been constructed. In the larger illustration in the centre is seen a Fokker aeroplane with a German officer and under-officer that came down recently at Nimeguen, a Dutch town and fortress near Arnhem, some two and a-half miles from the German frontier. Treaties were signed there in

ND PORTUGUESE ACTIVITIES; GERMAN AIRMEN IN HOLLAND.

TH OFFICIAL, SHOUBSKY-KORSAKOFF, AND VEREENIGDE FOTOBUREAUX.



RMAN WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS NEAR BARANOVITCH.



ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN LORRAINE: A PINE WOOD INTERWOVEN WITH BARBED WIRE.



THE FRENCH MEURTHE AND MOSELLE FRONT: THE DOOR OF AN UNDERGROUND HOSPITAL.

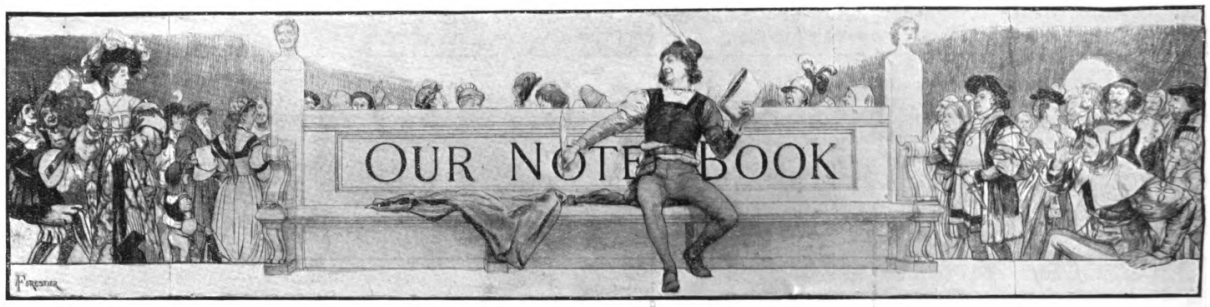


AT NIMEGUEN—WITH A HOUSE IT DAMAGED IN LANDING.



ON THEIR WAY TO VISIT THE BRITISH FRONT: A GROUP OF PORTUGUESE OFFICERS.

1678 between Holland, France, and Spain. In 1794 it was taken by the French. In the background is seen a house damaged by the aeroplane in landing. As regards the lower photograph on the right, Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wrote on January 6 on the subject of the Portuguese Contingent for the Western Front: "To-day I have been in the company of some of the officers of the artillery branch of the Portuguese Expeditionary Force in France. Those of our officers who have come in contact with the Portuguese speak highly of their military training and efficiency. The uniform is very similar to that of the French Army, but with a slight elusive grey tint in the blue colour-scheme. . . . Overcoats are of the British khaki pattern, and the cap is very similar to that worn by our troops except that it is blue. The officers wore Sam Browne waist-belts, with cross-slings, and brown leggings. The kit, indeed the whole equipment of the Portuguese Expeditionary Force, has been designed with a special view to service requirements on the Western Front, and it should prove thoroughly satisfactory."



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IN contemplating some common object of the modern street, such as an omnibus or a lamp-post, it is sometimes well worth while to stop and think about why such common objects are regarded as commonplace. It is well worth while to try to grasp what is the significance of them—or rather, the quality in modernity which makes them so often seem not so much significant as insignificant. If you stop the omnibus while you stop to think about it, you will be unpopular. Even if you try to grasp the lamp-post in your effort to grasp its significance, you will almost certainly be misunderstood. Nevertheless, the problem is a real one, and not without bearing upon the most poignant politics and ethics of to-day. It is certainly not the things themselves, the idea and upshot of them, that are remote from poetry or even mysticism. The idea of a crowd of human strangers turned into comrades for a journey is full of the oldest pathos and piety of human life. That profound feeling of mortal fraternity and frailty which tells us we are indeed all in the same boat is not the less true if expressed in the formula that we are all in the same 'bus. As for the idea of the lamp-post, the idea of the fixed beacon of the branching thoroughfares, the terrestrial star of the terrestrial traveller, it not only could be, but actually is, the subject of countless songs.

Nor is it even true that there is something so trivial or ugly about the names of the things as to make them commonplace in all connections. The word "lamp" is especially beloved by the more decorative and poetic writers; it is a symbol, and very frequently a title. It is true that if Ruskin had called his eloquent work "The Seven Lamp-Posts of



A GREAT HUNTER AND EXPLORER KILLED IN ACTION IN EAST AFRICA: THE LATE CAPT. F. C. SELOUS, D.S.O.

Captain F. C. Selous, the famous South African big-game hunter, explorer, and naturalist, obtained a commission in the Royal Fusiliers in February 1915, and was promoted Captain the following August. Last September he received the D.S.O. "for conspicuous gallantry, resource, and endurance." He was born in London in 1851, and was educated at Rugby, Neuchâtel, and Wiesbaden. At nineteen he went to South Africa, and, as an elephant-hunter, began his adventurous career.—*[Photograph by Gibbs.]*

Architecture" the effect, to a delicate ear, would not have been quite the same. But even the word "post" is in no sense impossible in poetry; it can be found with a fine military ring in phrases like "The Last Post" or "Dying at his Post." I remember, indeed, hearing, when a small child, the line in Macaulay's "Armada" about "with loose rein and bloody spur rode inward many a post," and being puzzled at the picture of a pillar-box or a lamp-post displaying so much activity. But certainly it is not the mere sound of the word that makes it unworkable in the literature of wonder or beauty. "Omnibus" may seem at first sight a more difficult thing to swallow—if I may be allowed a somewhat gigantesque figure of speech. This, it may be said, is a Cockney and ungainly modern word, as it is certainly a Cockney and ungainly modern thing. But even this is not true. The word "omnibus" is a very noble word with a very noble meaning and even tradition. It is derived from an ancient and adamantine tongue which has rolled it with very authoritative thunders: *quod ubique, quod semper, quod ab omnibus.* It is a word really more human and universal than republic or democracy. A man might very consistently build a temple for all the tribes of men, a temple of the largest pattern and the loveliest design, and then call it an omnibus. It is true that the dignity of this description has really been somewhat diminished by the illogical habit of clipping the word down to the last and least important part of it. But that is only one of many modern examples in which real vulgarity is not in democracy, but rather in the loss of democracy. It is about as democratic to call an omnibus a 'bus as it would be to call a democrat a rat.

Another way of explaining the cloud of commonplace interpretation upon modern things is to trace it to that spirit which often calls itself science but which is more often mere repetition. It is proverbial that a child, looking out of the nursery window, regards the lamp-post as part of a fairy-tale of which the lamp-lighter is the fairy. That lamp-post can be to a baby all that the moon could possibly be to a lover or a poet. Now, it is perfectly true that there is nowadays a spirit of cheap information which imagines that it shoots beyond this shining point, when it merely tells us that there are nine hundred lamp-posts in the town, all exactly alike. It is equally true that there is a spirit of cheap science, which is equally cocksure of its conclusiveness when it tells us that there are so many thousand moons and suns, all much more alike than we might have been disposed to fancy. And we can say of both these calculations that there is nothing really commonplace except the mind of the calculator. The baby is much more right about the flaming lamp than the statistician who counts the posts in the street; and the lover is much more really right about the moon than the astronomer. Here the part is certainly greater than the whole, for it is much better to be tied to one wonderful thing than to allow a mere catalogue of wonderful things to deprive you of the capacity to wonder. It is doubtless true, to a definite extent, that a certain sameness in the mechanical modern creations makes them actually less attractive than the freer recurrences of nature; or, in other words, that twenty lamp-posts really are much more like each other than twenty trees. Nevertheless, even this character will not cover the whole ground, for men do not cease to feel the mystery of natural things even when they reproduce themselves almost completely, as in the case of pitch darkness or a very heavy sleep. The mere fact that we have seen a lamp-post very often, and that it generally looked very much the same as before, would not of itself prevent us from appreciating its elfin fire, any more than it prevents the child.

Finally, there is a neglected side of this psychological problem which is, I think, one aspect of the mystery of the morality of war. It is not altogether an accident that, while the London lamp-post has always been mild and undistinguished, the Paris lamp-post has been more historic because it has been more horrible. It has been a yet more revolutionary substitute for the guillotine—yet more revolutionary, because it was the guillotine of the mob, as distinct even from the guillotine of the Republic. They hanged aristocrats upon it, including (unless my memory misleads me) that exceedingly unpleasant aristocrat who promulgated the measure of war economy known as "Let them eat grass." Hence it happened that there has been in Paris a fanatical and flamboyant political newspaper actually called *La Lanterne*, a paper for extreme Jacobins. If there were a paper in London called the *Lamp-Post*, I can only imagine it as a paper for children. As for my other example, I do not know whether even the French Revolution could manage to do anything with the omnibus; but the Jacobins were quite capable of using it as a tumbril.



A GREAT CANADIAN IMPERIALIST: THE LATE SIR FREDERICK BORDEN, K.C.M.G., EX-MINISTER OF MILITIA.

Sir Frederick Borden was Canadian Minister of Militia from 1896 to 1911. He always advocated co-operation between the Canadian and Imperial Forces, and eagerly approved the despatch of a Canadian contingent to South Africa. He was on the Imperial Council of Defence and was made a K.C.M.G. on the occasion of King Edward's Coronation. Born in Nova Scotia in 1847, he became an Army Surgeon, and in 1874 entered the Dominion Parliament.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

In short, I suspect that Cockney things have become commonplace because there has been so long lacking in them a certain savour of sacrifice and peril, which there has been in the nursery tale, for all its innocence, and which there has been in the Parisian street, for all its iniquity.

The new wonder that has changed the world before our eyes is that all this crude and vulgar modern clockwork is most truly being used for a heroic end. It is most emphatically being used for the slaying of a dragon. It is being used, much more unquestionably than the lantern of Paris, to make an end of a tyrant. It was a cant phrase in our cheaper literature of late to say that the new time will make the romance of war mechanical. Is it not more probable that it will make the mechanism of war romantic? As I said at the beginning, the things themselves are not repulsively prosaic; it was their associations that made them so; and to-day their associations are as splendid as any that ever blazoned a shield or embroidered a banner. Much of what made the violation of Belgium so violent a challenge to every conscience lay unconsciously in the fact that the country which had thus become tragic had often been regarded as commonplace. The unpardonable sin was committed in a place of lamp-posts and omnibuses. In similar places has been prepared the just wrath and reparation; and a legend of it will surely linger even in the omnibus that has carried heroes to the mouth of hell, and even in the lamp-post whose lamp has been darkened against the dragon of the sky.

RELIGION AND HEALING BELOW GROUND: IN DOUAUMONT FORT, VERDUN.

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



IN ONE OF THE SUBTERRANEAN, VAULTED, BOMB-PROOF CASEMATES OF FORT DOUAUMONT: MIDNIGHT MASS BEING CELEBRATED BY THE ABBÉ TRENTESAUX.

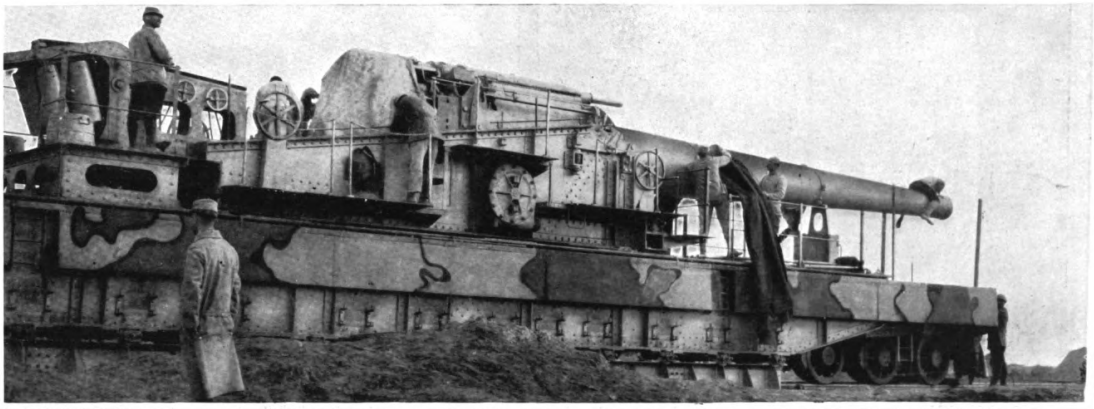


IN ANOTHER OF THE SUBTERRANEAN, VAULTED, BOMB-PROOF CASEMATES OF THE FORT: A RED CROSS SURGICAL-DRESSING STATION FOR LIGHTLY WOUNDED MEN FROM THE OUTER TRENCHES AT DOUAUMONT.

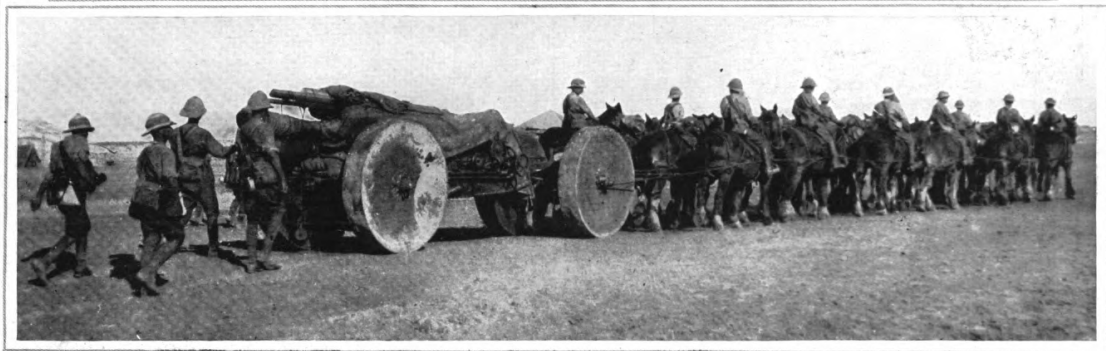
Douaumont Fort, the key position in the outer ring of barrier-forts round Verdun, is not likely to see Germans inside it again—except as prisoners waiting to be sent to the rear. The French, ever since their retaking of the fort at the end of October, have resumed complete possession of the place and its outworks, and the garrison for many weeks past have been firmly settled in to stay there. Two scenes of garrison incidents in the interior of Douaumont Fort—in the subterranean, vaulted, stone-built casemates, deep underground beyond possibility of penetration by the heaviest bomb—are shown on this page. The upper illustration shows a Midnight Mass, as celebrated in the improvised chapel of the fort. It was largely attended by officers and men of Douaumont garrison off duty, who broke into their night's rest to attend the ministrations of Holy Church. The celebrant was the Abbé Trentesaux.——In the lower illustration we have another bomb-proof casemate incident at Douaumont. A surgeon is seen, in white operating-room overall, and with assistants and Red Cross orderlies at hand, attending to less seriously wounded cases arrived from the outer trenches beyond the fort. A continuous daily exchange of musketry still goes on with the German lines in front, apart from the incessant artillery duel of the heavy guns.

WEST AND EAST: ON TWO WAR FRONTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY C.N., PHOTOPRESS, AND BRITISH OFFICIAL (No. 3).



ON A SECTOR OF THE FRENCH FRONT IN THE WEST: A GIANT 370-MM. GUN ON ITS TRUCK-PLATFORM MOUNTING.



ON THE BRITISH FRONT ON THE WESTERN EGYPT BORDER: A WEIGHT REQUIRING A POWERFUL HORSE-TEAM AND WIDE DISC WHEELS FOR CROSSING THE SOFT SAND OF THE DESERT.



ON A SECTOR OF THE BRITISH FRONT IN THE WEST: A HEAVY ARTILLERY GUN BEING DRAGGED FORWARD THROUGH THE WINTER MUD OF A RECENTLY MADE BATTLEFIELD ROAD.

The three illustrations have this common factor—they have to do with heavy transport traction, on two fronts. In the first is seen an enormous French gun, of 370-mm. (15-inch) calibre, on one of the sectors of the Western Front. It requires for movement a regularly laid track of rails—laid as on any ordinary railway line. The illustration at the same time shows the enormous size of the heavy ordnance with which the Allies are supplied—well supplied, happily, also—and the pitch of mechanical perfection and completeness to which their mountings have been brought for service. The gigantic gun is compactly mounted as an independent battery unit on a no less gigantic truck-carriage, which provides the firing-platform, and includes everything for action in the way of working machinery and mechanical gear.——The second illustration is from Western Egypt. It shows something of the traction difficulties involved in crossing the sandy desert. To move a heavy dead weight, an enormous team of horses has to be employed. To prevent the wheels sinking, these are, with some vehicles, slabs of wood solidly put together; with others, the wheels are stoutly cased in, or boxed over.——The third illustration, from the Western Front, shows a tractor hauling a heavy gun through the mud in Flanders, along a road across one of our battlefields.

WHERE A NEW BRITISH OFFENSIVE BEGAN RECENTLY: MESOPOTAMIA.

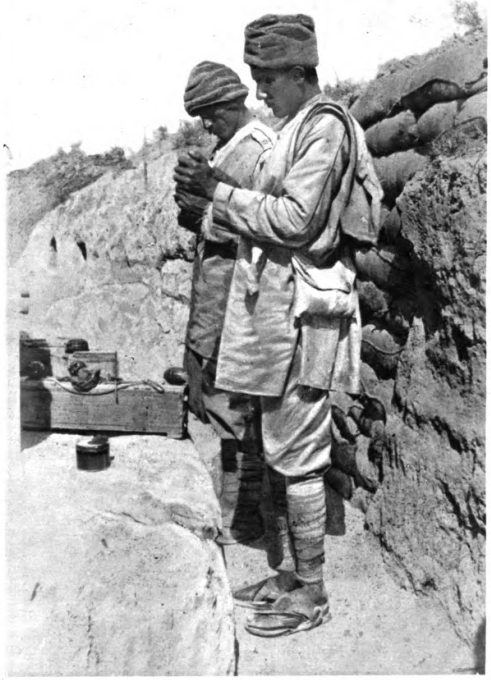
PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.



WITH THE INDIAN TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA: A GURKHA WORKING A LEWIS GUN.



IN A BRITISH FRONT-LINE TRENCH IN MESOPOTAMIA: A MACHINE-GUNNER READY TO FIRE.



SEPOYS SERVING IN MESOPOTAMIA: CLEANING THE RESERVE BOMBS FOR A FRONT-LINE TRENCH.



AN "O. PIP" (OBSERVATION-POST) IN A MESOPOTAMIAN ADVANCE-TRENCH: TELEPHONING TO THE ARTILLERY.

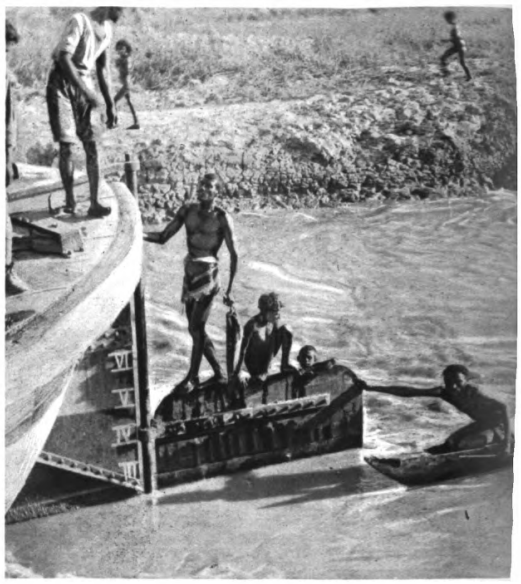
There has recently been a revival of activity on the British front in Mesopotamia, the commencement of which was thus announced by the War Office: "Our forces on the Tigris assumed the offensive on December 13 and 14. The Turkish positions about Sanna-i-Yat on the left bank were subjected to an effective bombardment." Mr. Edmund Candler writes from near Kut a few days later: "On December 16 we pushed forward our outposts. . . . A considerable force of Turkish irregulars was observed advancing on this bank from a south-westerly direction. One body of them came from hidden trenches and were scattered by machine-gun fire. . . . The troops are in good spirits to be on the move again."

THE BRITISH ADVANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA: SCENES IN

PHOTOGRAPH



SHOWING REMAINS OF THE ENEMY'S BARBED WIRE: A SNIPER'S POST IN CAPTURED TURKISH LINES—AT HANNAH.



ARABS AS ITINERANT VENDORS IN MESOPOTAMIA: SELLING FISH

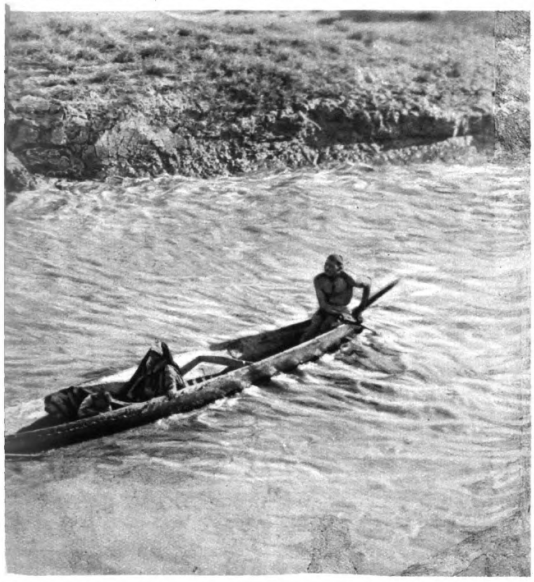


"SHOPPING" ON THE TIGRIS: ARABS SELLING FOWLS, EGGS, AND SO ON, TO TROOPS GOING UP THE RIVER.

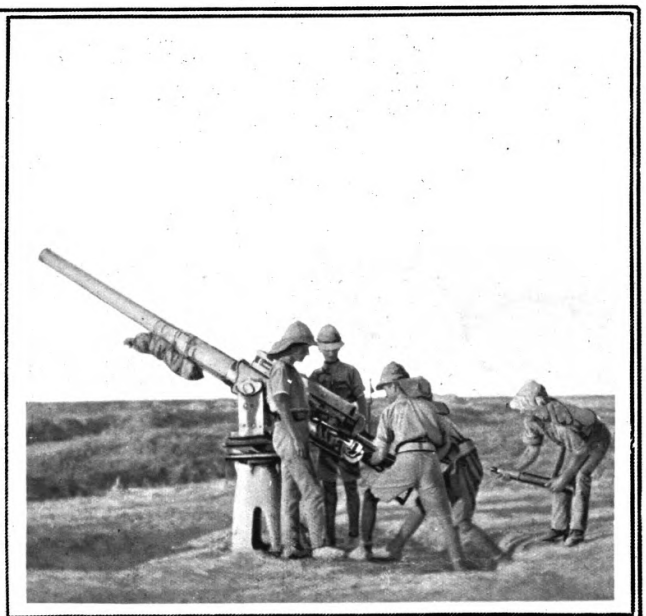
Since the reopening of the British offensive in Mesopotamia, announced in the War Office communiqué quoted on the previous page, considerable progress has been made. An official statement of December 27 said: "On December 22 British detachments advanced to the right bank of the Tigris. Their position has subsequently been consolidated and extended south and east of Kut. . . . Our cavalry by a night march reached and destroyed Gussab's Fort, which has long been a base of operations for hostile Arabs. Sixty tons of grain were destroyed, cattle captured, and a number of hostile Arab encampments burned." The official report, it may be noted, is careful to speak of "hostile" Arabs, as distinguished from those who are friendly. The anti-aircraft gun, or "Archibald," shown in the first photograph above recalls the fact that Mr. Edmund Candler writes regarding our air service,

CAPTURED TURKISH TRENCHES AND ON THE TIGRIS.

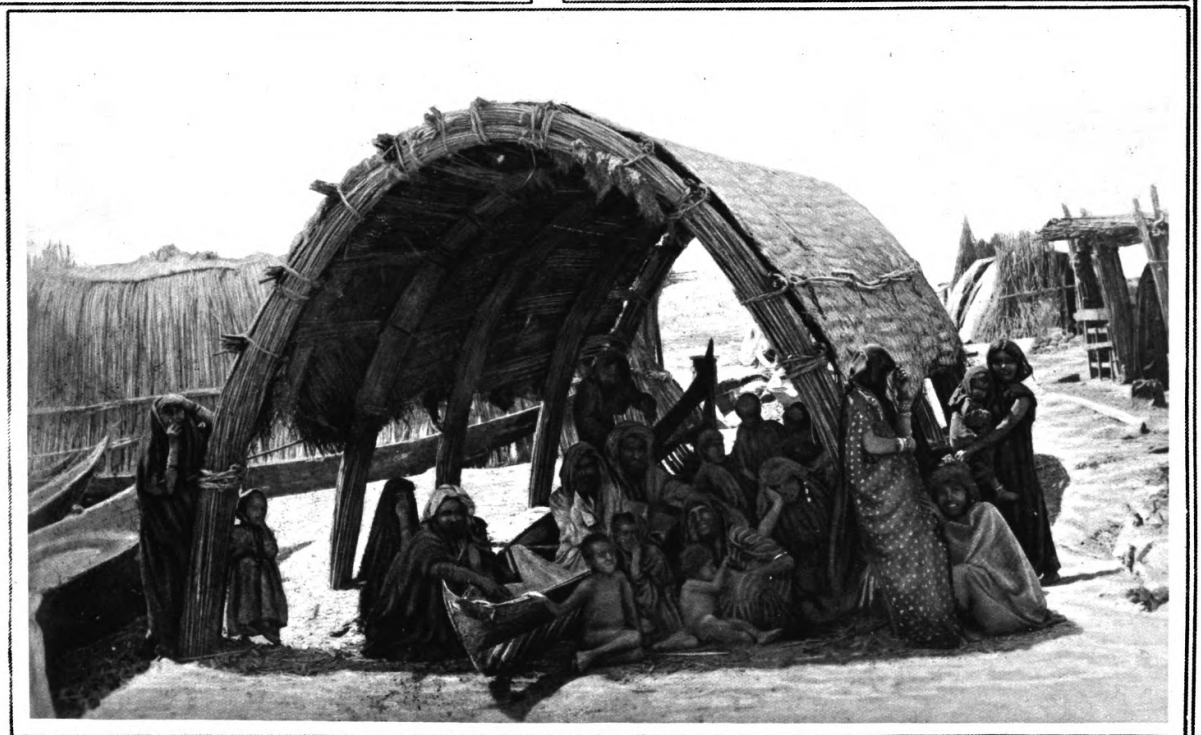
SUPPLIED BY TOPICAL.



TO TROOPS GOING UP THE TIGRIS ON A RIVER STEAMER.



ONE OF OUR "ARCHIBALDS" IN MESOPOTAMIA: AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN BEING LOADED.



WITH THE FAMILY CANOE INSIDE: A TYPICAL ARAB HUT ON THE BANKS OF THE TIGRIS.

in a recent message from Mesopotamia: "Our ascendancy in the air is as complete here as in France. The closest touch has been established between artillery commanders and pilots and observers, with damaging effect to the enemy's guns. . . . One of our pilots made a great sensation in the Turkish camp the other day when he looped the loop and cart-wheeled over Kut in contempt of their 'Archibalds.' Prisoners tell us that this derisive little bit of bravado impressed our friends immensely." A British official report of January 3 stated: "Since December 26 operations on the Tigris front have been impeded by heavy rain, which has fallen almost daily and reduced the ground to a morass. In spite of these adverse conditions further progress has been made on the right bank of the Tigris east and north-east of Kut-el-Amara."

SCIENCE & NATURAL HISTORY



JEERING AT BURGHERS TRESPASSING ON THEIR GROUND: STUDENTS OUT OF SCHOOL (15th. CENTURY).

UNIVERSITY LIFE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY: A DOCTOR RECEIVING THE SIGNS OF HIS DEGREE.

LEARNING UNDER DIFFICULTIES IN A CLOISTER OF A CATHEDRAL: STUDENTS IN SCHOOL (13th CENTURY).

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE WAR-HORSE IN THE MELTING-POT.

BY the time peace returns to us there will not be a single thread of the warp and woof of our social fabric which has not been put to the test of the new standard of valuation set up by the war. We are discovering holes, and thin places, in areas which were superficially perfect. But this discovery need occasion no alarm. We have found nothing which cannot be remedied, for the fabric as a whole is sound.

But the application of the war-gauge has revealed a weakness where we certainly did not expect to find it—among our great Shire-horses, whose ancestors can be traced back to the days of our Saxon forefathers. The history of this animal I have already traced in this column. All I need now recall of this history is the fact that, with the disappearance of heavy armour, his use in war ended, and he was relegated to the plough, and later to heavy road traffic. But with the advent of heavy guns he has become once more a war-horse—and has apparently been found wanting. The responsibility for this state of affairs is thrown upon the Shire-Horse Society. This was founded to improve the farmer's cart-horse, and not merely to add another to the list of domesticated animals ruined by the show-yard. But unconsciously they have done this thing. The Shires of the show-yard are said to be all too commonly "forgers"—the fore-legs cannot be got away quick enough to escape striking them with the hind-legs, hence the tell-tale click when the shoes strike one another. Put one of his offspring to work on a farm, and he develops "side-bones"; trot him on the road, and he goes lame; work him fast in a reaper and binder, and he is ready to lie down at noon from lack of stamina. At the front he has proved chicken-hearted, and a constant prey to disease and ill-health. These are grave charges, and it may well be that they are exaggerated. It is devoutly to be hoped that they are. But the fact remains that some of our own people at the front, who know what they are talking about, insist that the Percheron, in France and Flanders, has proved the more reliable horse; and they further point to the fact that American breeders are beginning to substitute the French horse for our own, which we have nursed with such pride—and, so far, justly.

The future of the Shire-horse may safely be left to the lovers of this race, who are many, and the Shire-Horse Society, who will lose no time in looking into this matter and changing their standards accordingly. But, while American breeders must be left to make their own selection, there is no sort of reason why we should rush hot-foot for the Percheron. An admirable horse he undoubtedly is, but he has his counterpart in our own Suffolk Punch.



THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR INTERESTED IN MODERN WAR-MACHINES: TESTING A LEWIS GUN.

The Sultan of Zanzibar is keenly interested in the East African campaign, and in the various machines of modern war. Last week, our readers will remember, we gave two photographs illustrating his flight as a passenger in a British seaplane. Here he is seen testing a Lewis machine-gun.

Photograph by C.N.

The Suffolk Punch differs from the Shire and Clydesdale breeds in its longer and more thick-set body and shorter legs, which further lack the abundant long hair, or "feathering," so conspicuous in the Shire-horses. Of late years, however, the height has been increased, so that it is little inferior to the Clydesdale in this respect. The breed is famous for its fruitfulness and longevity—one mare on record having bred till she was thirty-seven years old—and for a docile but courageous disposition, and even-tempered willingness to work. The Suffolk will tug at a dead pull until he drops. In the old days the matches between rival teams to establish this fact were cruel in their severity, but they "made" the Suffolk Punch. The inherited quality to "do or die" is seen in the young horses of to-day, which take kindly to work and require little breaking.

The Percheron, like the Suffolk Punch, is a very active horse. His home is in the province of Perche, and he is highly prized by the peasants of Normandy; but he is not capable of the heavy work performed by his English rival. His high place in the esteem of Americans is probably due to his colour, which is grey, while the Punch is invariably some shade of chestnut. The Percheron supplied London with many of its best 'bus horses; in earlier days it provided France with her best post-horses. But in America this breed has undergone a great transformation in the matter of size, as may be judged from the fact that the premier horse of the breed in 1909, Hoche, weighed a little under two tons. But one cannot resist a suspicion that this enormous increase in bulk has been gained at the expense of the very qualities for which the breed was originally imported.

Originally the Percheron was either bay or sorrel in colour, but these colours gave place to grey in deference to the demands of the French post-masters, who preferred grey.

The Clydesdale, happily, still holds its own in Canada, but even here the Percheron is insidiously making its way, probably because easily obtained from the neighbouring States. It must be our endeavour, after the war, to replace him with the Suffolk Punch, where the qualities of this animal are preferred to those of the Clydesdale or Shire-horse, which are to be regarded as two slightly different strains of the same race. Both have apparently suffered from the fact that the sires of the breed are show-yard animals, whose latent defects are not brought to light by the test of work in the field. This is otherwise with the thoroughbred, who has to win his spurs, so to speak, in the field before being allowed to mate.

W. P. PYCRAFT.

THE "LIAISON" OFFICER IN ACTION: CONTROLLING THE BARRAGE FIRE.

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN FROM INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM AN EYE-WITNESS.



THE CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN GUNS IN REAR AND ATTACKING INFANTRY: A BRITISH OFFICER WITH TELEPHONE, AND MEN CARRYING REELS OF WIRE, FOLLOWING AN ADVANCE TO REPORT TO THE ARTILLERY THE PROGRESS OF THE ATTACK.

A remarkable feature of the fighting during the British advance on the Western Front is the artillery work. The exactness with which our gunners regulate their barrage-fire, in conformity with every move of the attacking infantry ahead, is marvellous. One method employed is shown in the above illustration. "Liaison," or linking, officers do the work with field telephones. As the infantry battalions advance, they push on after them, with signallers carrying reels of telephone-wire, and report the progress of the attack to the battery-commanders, enabling these to keep continually shifting forward the barrage fire. An officer is seen beginning work on clambering out of a trench—the figure running forward through a gap in the wire entanglement, stick in hand. He has his revolver strapped on his belt, on the right. On the left of his belt is seen the bag with his gas-mask. In his right hand the officer carries the telephone-box. As he stops to report, the men, seen following with a reserve telephone and reels of wire (one of which is kept "paying out" as the bearer moves) instantly attach the wire to the telephone, and a message goes off.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

THE TRENCH-MORTAR IN PREPARATORY BOMBARDMENT

DRAWN BY JOHN BRYAN FR

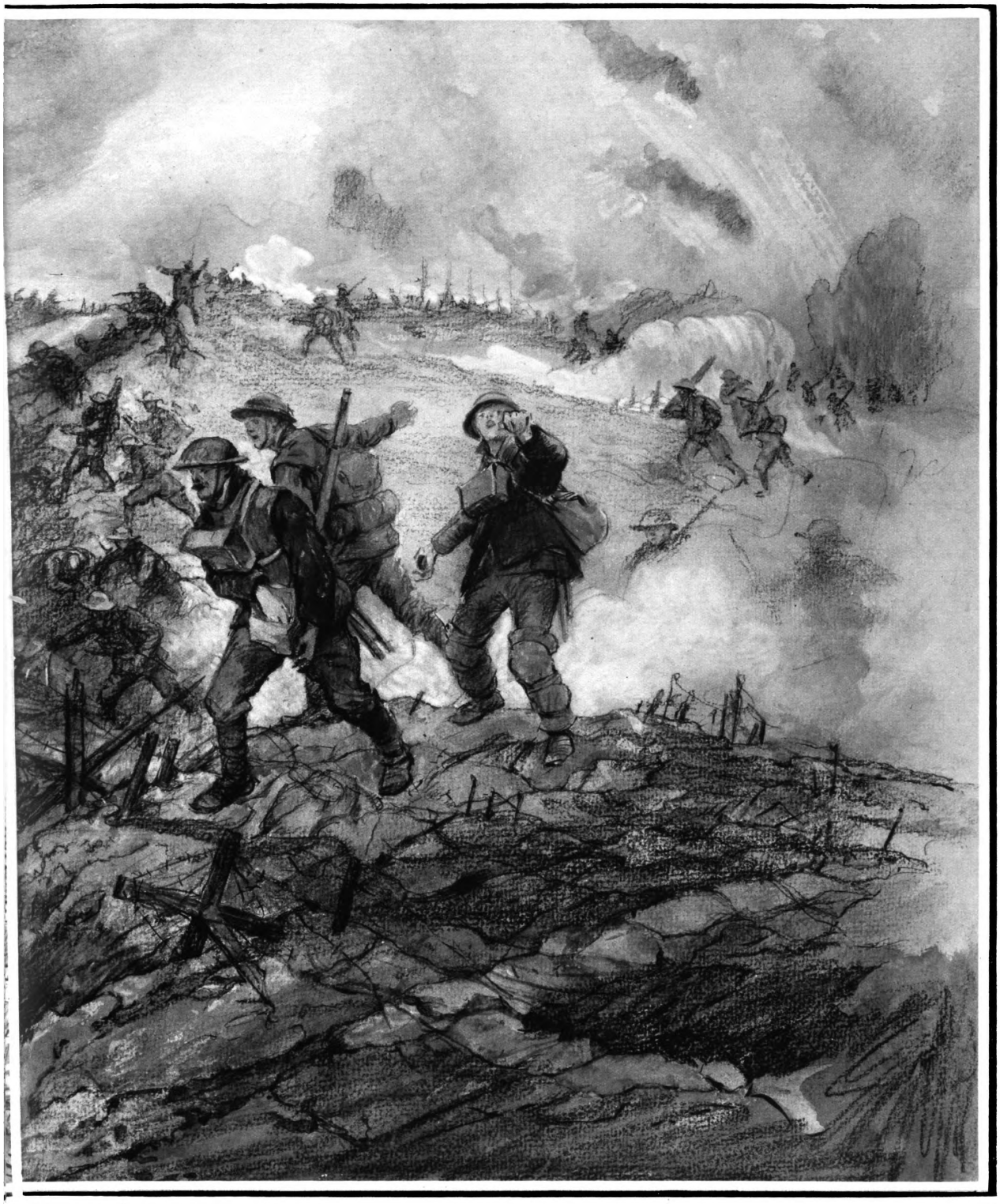


A HAIL OF BIG BOMBS ON GERMAN TRENCH DEFENCES: BRITISH TRENCH-MORTARS

The explosions of the trench-mortar bombs are terrific, huge clouds of débris being flung high into the air. Several mortars are visible at various points in the British trenches on the left, while in the right foreground one is seen being loaded, and just about to be fired. Along a communication-trench on the left may be observed a file of men bringing up a supply of ammunition, their helmets and the large round bombs carried over their shoulders being just visible. A number of bombs, which are attached to rods for fitting into the mortars, are also seen in the air in flight towards the enemy, along whose lines several are bursting. Among the stumps of shattered trees in the distance are the ruins of the village of Serre, and a puff of smoke from a German howitzer is just visible rising behind the village. The white chalk line of the German first trench can be seen on the right, with a big bomb explosion

FOR A TRENCH AMID A STORM OF SHELLS.

RECEIVED FROM AN EYE-WITNESS.

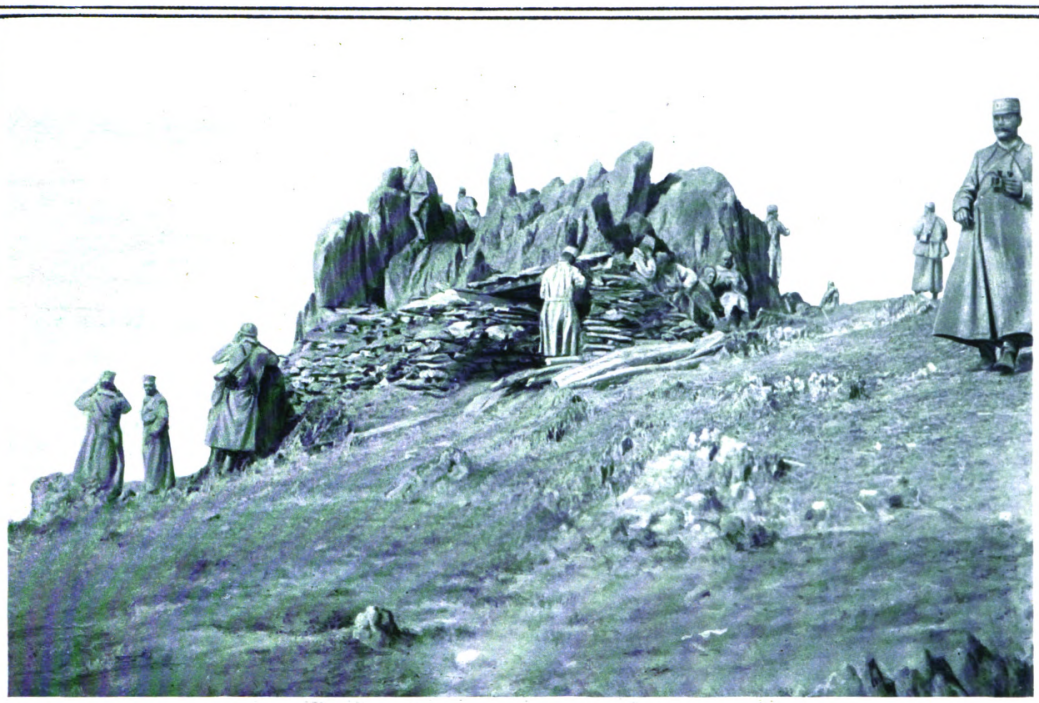


A TRENCH ABOVE BEAUMONT HAMEL, SUPPORTED BY THEIR RESPECTIVE ARTILLERIES.

Describing this battle, Mr. Perceval Gibbon writes: "The attack began shortly after six, and forthwith, upon the centre, Beaumont Hamel was carried almost with a single rush, that took our troops across the village and out to the sloping ground beyond. . . . To this, too, they thrust forward, carrying all positions till they established themselves well up on the side of the rise, where they forthwith dug themselves in successfully under a heavy fire. . . . The attackers found the first strong forces against them only in the fourth trench, where men who had escaped from the advanced positions through the tangle of the intricate communication-trenches had gathered. Here there was brisk fighting, for the British went in with the momentum of a victory already assured, with ground gained behind them; the bombers went through like hounds unleashed."—*[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]*

WHERE MONASTIR WAS WON: THE SERBIAN MOUNTAIN CAMPAIGN.

THE UPPER PHOTOGRAPH BY VLADIMIR BETRITCH.



THE VICTORIOUS SERBIAN ADVANCE IN THE MOUNTAINS EAST OF MONASTIR: AN OBSERVATION-POST ON A ROCKY EMINENCE.



THE FIRST CAPTOR OF MONASTIR, WHO SHARED IN THE RECAPTURE: COLONEL VASSITCH, SURROUNDED BY OTHER SERBIAN OFFICERS.

The upper photograph shows a Serbian observation-post on the western slope of the mountains on the right bank of the River Tcherna, opposite Mount Tchouke, which stands in the bend of the river on the left bank. In the lower photograph a number of Serbian officers are seen gathered round a famous Serbian commander, Colonel Vassitch. He it was who first took Monastir from the Turks on November 19, 1912. Then, when the German-Bulgarian invasion came in the present war, he stubbornly defended it until December 2, 1915. As commander of the Serbian cavalry, Colonel Vassitch shared in the recent campaign which made possible the recapture of the city by the French and Russians. Writing from Monastir just after the Allied occupation, Mr. Ward Price, describing the events that led to it, said: "The Serbians, with French troops in support, were fighting their uphill way day by day still farther towards the crests of those mountain slopes in the loop of the Tcherna River. It was there that Monastir was won."

SERBIA'S REVENGE: THE PRINCE REGENT IN THE VICTORIOUS ADVANCE.

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY TOPICAL.



RIDING THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS IN THE VICTORIOUS ADVANCE ON MONASTIR: THE PRINCE REGENT OF SERBIA, SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE SERBIAN ARMIES.

The Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia, now known as the Prince Regent, is the Supreme Commander of the Serbian Armies, just as the Emperor Nicholas is of the Russian armies, and King Victor of the Italian. On the occasion of the capture of Monastir by the Allies, which was rendered possible by the fine series of Serbian victories among the mountains to the east of the city, telegrams of congratulation were sent to the Prince Regent by the Emperor Nicholas and by King George, and by the Prince's orders were communicated to all the Serbian troops. King George said: "I cordially congratulate your Royal Highness and your brave Army, which is fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Allied troops, upon the capture of Monastir on the same day as that on which the city four years ago was delivered from the Turks." The Tsar's message was as follows: "I received the glad tidings of the taking of Monastir with the greatest satisfaction and the keenest joy. I am happy to be able to express my entire admiration for the heroic Serbian Army, which, led with such skill by your Royal Highness, has achieved such brilliant results. I am persuaded our common efforts will be crowned by a complete victory which will assure to Serbia the free development of her political life and the realisation of her national aspirations."

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LAFAYETTE, WESTON, AND SWAINE.



MAJOR G. STANLEY BLAGBROUGH, E. Yorks Regt. Son of Mr. Walter Blagbrough, Bradford, late Captain 1st V.B., Duke of Wellington's Regt.



2ND LIEUT. D. J. V. KNOTT, Royal West Kent Regt. A well-known member of the Private Banks Athletic Club.



2ND LIEUT. E. R. F. BECHER, R. Munster Fusiliers. Son of Mr. E. W. Becher, of Castlefarm House, Lismore, Co. Waterford.



MAJOR HAROLD SMITHERS, Royal Garrison Artillery. Has been officially reported as having been killed in action.



CAPT. G. F. H. CHARLTON, South Wales Borderers. Has been officially reported killed in action.



2ND LT. ITHEL J. DAVIES, R. Welsh Fusiliers. Son of Mr. J. H. Davies, J.P., Welshpool.



LIEUT. W. ORMISTON BROWN, Canadian Infantry. Officially reported killed in action.



LT. FRED C. SANGSTER, R. Warwickshire Regt. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Sangster, Overdale, Moseley.



2ND LT. A. R. MURRAY, Highland L.I. Son of Mr. James Murray, Sec. National Bible Society, Scotland.



2ND LT. JOHN FERGUSON, Scottish Rifles. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Ferguson, Dowally, Perthshire.



LT.-COL. G. F. PRIDHAM, Welsh Regt. Son of Col. F. Pridham. Fought in Boer War, both medals, 7 clasps.



2ND LIEUT. J. C. TUCKEY, Middlesex Regt. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Tuckey, Holmewood Cottage, Salisbury.



LIEUT MAURICE PENROSE-FITZGERALD, West Surrey Regt. Son of Mrs. J. Penrose-Fitzgerald.



CAPT. J. COOPE LUDLOW, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers. Son of Major and Mrs. L. C. Ludlow. Died of wounds.



2ND LIEUT. C. LIVSEY, East Yorkshire Regt. Son of Mrs. C. Livsey, of Wembley, Middlesex.



LIEUT. J. DESFORD FRY, London Regt. Son of late Rev. Lucius G. Fry, and of Mrs. Fry, Hampstead.



LT. CYRIL R. W. STACEY, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Came from San Paulo, Brazil, to enlist. Killed in action.



LIEUT. H. J. COOPER PENROSE-FITZGERALD, R. Irish Fus. Son of Mrs. J. Penrose-FitzGerald, Co. Cork.



MAJOR ATTWOOD A. TORRENS, R.F.A. Son of late Captain and of Mrs. Torrens, of Hayes, Kent. Was a well-known cricketer.



CAPTAIN HENRY SOMERSET WRIGHT, Manchester Regt. Elder son of Mr. H. Wright, of Clonakilty, County Cork, Ireland.



CAPTAIN NORMAN R. SHEPHERD, Durham L.I. Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Shepherd, The Hawthorns, Sunderland.



CAPTAIN JOHN LAUDER, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Only son of the famous comedian, Mr. Harry Lauder.

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To PREVENT—is the Divine Whisper of the Present.'



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When brainwork, nerve strain, and lack of exercise make you feel languid—tired—"blue"—a little

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

in a glass of cold water will clear your head and tone your nerves.

This world-famous natural aperient for over 40 years has been the standard remedy for constipation, biliousness, impure blood and indigestion.

It is pleasant and convenient to take, gentle in action, positive in results. The safest and most dependable digestive regulator.

It is *not* from what a man swallows, but from what he digests *that* the blood is made, and remember that the first act of digestion is chewing the food *thoroughly*, and that it is only through doing so that you can reasonably expect a good digestion.

Unsuitable food and eating between meals are a main cause of indigestion, &c., because introducing a fresh mass of food into the mass already partly dissolved arrests the healthy action of the stomach, and causes the food first received to lie until incipient fermentation takes place.

A Judicious Rule.—"1st, Restrain your appetite, and get always up from the table with a desire to eat more. 2nd, *Do not touch anything that does not agree with your stomach, be it most agreeable to the palate.*" These rules have been adopted in principle by all dieticians of eminence, and we recommend their use.

'A LITTLE at the RIGHT TIME, is better than Much and Running Over at the Wrong.'

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' IS SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, LONDON, S.E.



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"Beautifully Cool and Sweet Smoking."

TOBACCO	CIGARETTES
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Player's 'White Label' Navy Cut per 6D. ounce.	Medium Navy Cut— Card Box of 100 - - 3/- Card Box of 50 - - 1/7
Player's Navy Cut De Luxe per 1/6 2-oz. tin.	

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In Argentina

the sales of Lea & Perrins Sauce continue to increase year by year.

This famous sauce is universally esteemed both by the gaucho of the prairie and the city man of Buenos Ayres.

Owing to its QUALITY, a few drops only of Lea & Perrins' Sauce are sufficient to make even the plainest fare appetizing and enjoyable.

Observe the signature thus:—

Lea & Perrins

in white across the red label on every bottle.





LADIES' PAGE.

IT is surely most desirable not to arouse class feeling at this juncture. The warning not to make ostentatious expenditure on weddings is doubtless desirable. Yet I wonder if there has been more flagrant waste in connection with the war than the National War Savings Committee have incurred in their costly wall and newspaper advertisements? The latest is a figure of a lady in a stylish fur coat, under which is an inscription that this coat cost one hundred guineas, and also took up ship-space in being brought from abroad. How many hundred-guinea coats have been sold in London this year, I wonder? Is it worth while to spend precious money lavishly on disseminating appeals broadcast to find the exceedingly few purchasers of fur coats at that price, and incidentally to cause the poor to suppose that such sales are innumerable? The fact is that nothing has been more noticeable than the refusal of women to accept any *outré* or absolutely new fashion of dress during the war, and that the simplicity of the modes worn by women (barring a few exceptions, such as, of course, there always must be) is quite notable. The plain coat and skirt, the coat-frock, the chemise-dress, and for evening or dinner wear very simple creations of chiffon or net and glacé silk, are the ideas that really have been adopted and actually worn. Already those whose business it is to have new frocks ready for the spring (for we must have some new clothes) are preparing what they believe will sell; and from what has been shown to me I can say that simplicity is still to be the ruling idea in the coming warmer-weather frocks.

A simple design that is to be prevalent for soft materials, wool or cotton, is an overskirt put in full folds into the waist, with an underskirt also full, but somewhat less gathered. A little basque round the waist at its natural position is also indicated; it consists really of the fulness of the loosely gathered, blouse-like corsage, drawn in to the waist by a belt or sash. It is to be fashionable to have this drawing-in to the figure accomplished on soft materials by two or more visible rows of gatherings, or by a line (from one to five inches in depth, as liked) of smocking, for that pretty form of needlework is to be much in vogue on the lingerie models for gowns. These warm-weather materials are so soft that fulness is indicated naturally, both in skirts, corsages, and sleeves. The slightly cut-open throat seems likely to prevail, and a pretty collar is then the chief decoration. These are prepared in endless variety, and quite dainty ones are remarkably inexpensive, for some machine now executes work that looks almost like the finest hand-embroidery.

Embroidered flouncing is done by the same accommodating process, and makes a pretty and inexpensive frock; it is used for the underskirt, and again for the overskirt, preferably draped up into an irregular line, such as rising in a slope to be much higher at the front than at the sides, or exactly *vice versâ*, to avoid the stiff effect of two straight lines of embroidery. Then a good idea for the blouse bodice is to turn the flouncing up the reverse way, so that a line of embroidery comes over the bust, and let the upper part of the corsage be the plain material, folded over the figure, perhaps finished by a shoulder collar made of the embroidered portion, or bought separately in a design to harmonise. White naturally suggests itself for such lingerie frocks, but there will be many dainty colours, such as heliotrope, the old-fashioned lavender, grey, citron, champagne, and bright or old pinks and blues. One useful fabric for ordinary wear in warm weather we shall not be able to get after the present stocks are exhausted—namely, Japanese crape cotton—for it is one of the prohibited imports, the space on ships being wanted for more important matters. One-piece frocks are being produced in these warm-weather materials. They are as simple as possible, the waist more indicated than expressed by a loosely tied sash, or by a belt, perhaps passed through straps of the material, or by the ever-valuable smocking, for which a contrasting colour can be employed. Another method sometimes favoured is to finish the waist with a thick cord over which the edge of the material of the bodice portion is drawn, and the skirt attached to it invisibly. Outside pockets are to be quite a feature on spring frocks of all sorts. Trimmed with a line of embroidery, of which a little would also be used at the neck and sleeves, or even exclusively embroidered all over at choice, the pocket attached outside affords an easy mode of decoration for a plainly falling full skirt.



A GRACEFUL EVENING-DRESS.

Of peach-coloured velvet embroidered with black and silver, over an under-dress of white tulle.

There is a good deal of criticism of women "shop-gazing" in the large towns, especially in the West End of London. It is really the most inexpensive of diversions, provided it does not lead to unnecessary or extravagant buying, and most women get hardened into common-sense in this matter; those who cannot see pretty things without wanting to rush in and buy them needlessly are like dipsomaniacs with alcohol—they should avoid the temptation altogether. But, it is said, those women round the shop-windows are wasting time in which they might be making munitions, or setting free others—their servants and needlewomen—to go and make munitions. We must remember that the majority of the "shop-gazing" women are probably workers in the home. The work of women in the home is indispensable and genuine, but while it goes on intermittently all day, from early morn to bedtime, still there are intervals; and the women whom one sees "shop-gazing" in the afternoons have usually done some work, and will go home and do more, but take this diversion in between home duties, or as a part of the brief open-air exercise that is needed by the domestic worker for health. There is, none the less, room for more energy and working spirit on the part of a great many women. The separation allowances to the women of the working class, for one thing, have enormously reduced the supply of those willing to go out and earn money by cleaning house. Go to a working-class street to seek a charwoman: each "lady" thinks "the lady next door" may like to come!—FILOMENA.

WARING & GILLOW'S

WINTER SALE

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A SPECIMEN BARGAIN

Axminster Carpets.

A SPECIAL OFFER of Imperial and other qualities of Axminster Carpets of patterns which cannot be repeated. There are only a few of these patterns to be cleared, but they are of exceptionally fine quality. Some of the patterns are illustrated here.

Usual price 6/9 per yard.

Sale price 4/11 per yard.

The specimen bargain printed above is merely an example of the value to be obtained. Come and see the thousands of other bargains in every department.

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TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING

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INVALUABLE FOR TOILET AND DOMESTIC PURPOSES

Price 1s. per Bottle. Of all Grocers, Chemists, Etc.

The public are cautioned against the many injurious imitations of "Scrubb's Ammonia" that are being offered, and attention is drawn to the signature of Scrubb & Co. on each bottle, without which none is genuine.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

The "ARMY VET."

STABLES

"One of my sergeants says he knows all about horses because he was in a Circus. Well, I know something about horses, too, and I'm never fed up with Gees', but mules are the limit . . . why, the other day an innocent-looking one let out at the 'C.O.' . . . fortunately I had an 'Army Club' Cigarette to offer him, and saved the situation."



CAVANDER'S

"Army Club"

CIGARETTES

20 for 9d., 50 for 1/10½, 100 for 3/9.

We will post 200 "Army Club" Cigarettes to any member of the Expeditionary Forces for 6/-, packed in airtight tins of 50's. Order from your Tobacconist or direct from CAVANDER'S, Glasgow The Firm of Three Centuries. London Postal Address: 167, Strand, W.C.





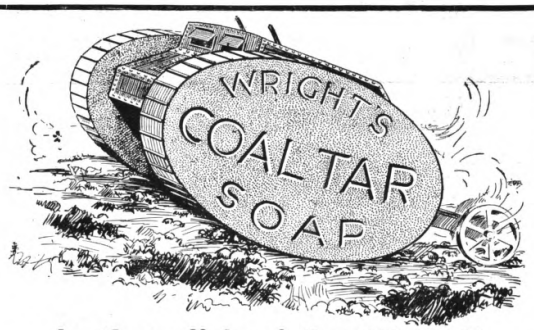
For a mellow, non-bite mixture, try Cavander's "Army" Mixture, 7½d. per oz. 2/6 ¼ lb. tin.

There's no luxury quite equal to a Mustard Bath after a strenuous day's work in the munition factory! Muscles and nerves get back their tone—the skin reacts to a glorious glow—and fatigue simply disappears. Just a tablespoonful or so of mustard in the hot water. Any bath—any time—any day—why not to-day?



Colman's Mustard Bath

"Let Muster Mistard prepare your bath."



Another affair of the "Tanks," but this time with the aid of

WRIGHT'S Coal Tar Soap.



The SOLDIERS' SOAP.

Include a supply in the next parcel to your Soldier Friend.

Box of 3 Tablets **1/-**

Delta

"DELTA prices, madam," said the shopman, "were raised in November, but only slightly, and only to meet increased cost of leather and wages."

"But surely," the shopper answered, "nothing else but increased cost of leather and wages can send prices up!"

"You are mistaken, madam, for scarcity will send up the price of anything, and to-day boots and shoes are scarce, so scarce that many are being sold, not for what they cost but for what they will fetch."

"You surprise me!"

"No doubt, but charging all that shoes will fetch is, however, considered quite legitimate business, and is known as selling at the cost to replace. For example, these Delta shoes were 13/9 before Christmas, but are now 14/9, and I can get only 14/9 shoes to replace this pair I'm selling you at 13/9, so why shouldn't I charge you 14/9 straight away?"

"Because it would be profiteering!"

"Madam, that is exactly how the Lotus people, who make Delta, look at it, and is their reason for not raising prices, even in the face of a rising market, until they are forced by an increase in the cost of leather and wages."

Lotus Limited, Stafford
Makers of Lotus and Delta Shoes.
Agents everywhere



Delta
170—14/9

1077

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"BABES IN THE WOOD," AT THE STRAND.

WHAT Aldwych audiences enjoyed last winter is sure to please at Strand matinées this season, especially as there is still retained in Mr. Bannister Howard's "Babes in the Wood" pantomime the juvenile ballet which was the prime attraction of last year's show, and is still as attractive as ever. The Robbers of Messrs. Dale and O'Malley, if they do not efface memories of the Griffiths Brothers, have nevertheless a hobby-horse fight that sets tiny spectators shrieking with delight. Mr. Paddy Dupres as the bad Baron and Mr. Schofield as the Governess have a nonsense duet which will soon find its way across the footlights; Miss Iris Hoey's Maid Marian has the house at her feet when she sings her effective "Tennessee" ditty; Miss Pauline Prim's Cat playing with a toy-balloon is enough of itself to make a visit to the pantomime worth while; and, for fun of the breakneck sort, the revels of the Boganny Troupe would take a lot of beating.

"PETER PAN" AND "ALICE" AGAIN.

Two old favourites of the nursery are likely to hold their own amid all the mob of pantomimes and revues. The new Peter Pan at the New Theatre, Miss Unity More, is of the right type; the Wendy of Miss Dot Temple captures all hearts; Mr. Shelton's Smee is a classic; Mr. Holman Clark is once more available to present to us the most fantastic of pirate kings. "Alice," now on view at Savoy matinées, seems scarcely less fresh, Mr. Slaughter's music bravely defying time along with Lewis Carroll's jests and quaint characters. There is a new Alice, Vera Hamilton, whose acting, singing, and dancing are perfectly natural, and whose diction is as clear as a bell. The Mad Hatter of Mr. Franklyn Vernon has not let familiarity with his part rob him of liveliness. The Tweedledum and Tweedledee, the Carpenter and the Walrus, the Red Queen and the Cheshire Cat, are all of them good; and there is also in the cast a dancer of exceptional talent, Miss Vera Clark.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A GUIDE WAITING FOR A PARTY, AMONG WRECKED FARM-MACHINES.
Official Photograph.

"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY," AT THE APOLLO.

The revival of such a favourite of thirty years ago as "The Private Secretary," makes the middle-aged playgoer seem strangely lonely. He himself, as he sits in the theatre, is obsessed by old memories—memories of Penley, and surely Hill, memories of the exact tone in which the now hackneyed catchwords were given. As he glances round him and listens to the fresh laughter the old jokes and situations provoke, he is conscious, without making calculations from their looks, that to fully half, if not three-quarters, of the audience the thing is a novelty. But, however melancholy his initial sensations, he soon finds piquancy in the discovery that the men in khaki, the girls from munition-shops, get just as much laughter out of the farce as did his friends in the days when he was young. The older generation, then, was not mistaken. Mr. Charles Walenn does not find it necessary to clown in order to make his reading of the Rev. Robert Spalding irresistibly funny; and Mr. Roy Byford deserves all the chuckles which greet Cattermole.

"THE AMAZONS" AGAIN AT THE COURT.

Though it is twenty-four years, all but a couple of months, since Sir Arthur Pinero's farcical romance of "The Amazons" was first staged at the Court, it is hardly a stranger to our public of to-day, since it was reproduced as late as 1913, when Miss Marie Löhr, Miss Pauline Chase, and Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry made a memorable trio of heroines, in place of Miss Ellaline Terriss, Miss Pattie Browne, and the late Miss Lily Hanbury. In so far as it requires three young actresses to assume the outward semblance of a boy, it makes a quite picturesque appeal; but to tell the truth, its romance of the way in which three daughters, brought up as sons and taught by their disappointed father to shoot and hunt and fish, and take violent exercise generally, are glad to respond to the deeper instincts of their sex, is of rather a mild order; and it is the farce of the story that keeps best, notably as exemplified in the character of Lord Tweenways, whose family pride extends even to the ailments which are his legacy from ancestors who have made history. It was in this rôle that Mr. Weedon Grossmith made one of his rare excursions outside the range of the "worm" and the "bounder," and caused us to wish they had been more frequent. His successor in Miss Horniman's present Court revival is Mr. Stanley Cooke, a comedian with a pleasantly light touch. Mrs. A. B. Tapping replaces Miss Rose Leclerq, the original Marchioness; and the three girls are Miss Marie Royter, Miss Muriel Pope, and Miss Helen Temple.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: AT THE ENTRANCE TO HIS HOME.
Official Photograph.

TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

The Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume One Hundred and Forty-Nine (from July 1 to December 30, 1916) of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *can be had, Gratis, through any Newsagent, or direct from the Publishing Office, 172, Strand, London, W.C.*

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Dissolves Uric Acid.

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MEDICAL OPINION:

"In whatever spot of the body it may be located, uric acid cannot possibly resist the powerful dissolving and eliminating action of URODONAL. This agent chases the uric acid from all its strongholds; from the muscular fibres of the digestive system; from the sheaths of the arteries; from the pores of the skin; from the pulmonary alveoli; and from the nerve cells. The beneficial effects of this cleansing process of the system—which unites and epitomises so many therapeutic indications—are thus plainly apparent."

Dr. Bétoux, Medical Faculty of Montpellier.

One of our colleagues mentioned to us the case of a patient over 70 years of age, who was formerly incapacitated through *rheumatism*, and who undoubtedly owes her life, and a fair degree of comfort during the past five years, as the result of taking URODONAL regularly.

Dr. PAUL SIARD,
late Professor of the French Naval Medical College.

A course of URODONAL should be taken every month, viz.: one teaspoonful dissolved in half a tumbler of water thrice daily between meals.

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Prevents Appendicitis and Enteritis,
Relieves Hæmorrhoids, Prevents Obesity.

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Dr. JEAN SALOMON, Paris Medical Faculty.

Prepared by J. L. Chatelain, Ph. Chemist, Paris. Can be obtained from all chemists and drug stores, or direct, post free, from the British and Colonial Agents, Keppells Pharmacists and Foreign Chemists, 164, Piccadilly, London, W., from whom also can be had, post free, the full explanatory booklets: 'Scientific Remedies' and 'Treatise on Diet.'



Constipation
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Constant use of

Rowland's Macassar Oil

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Lord Byron preserved his fine head of hair by using this Elegant Toilet Requisite, and recommended it to all his acquaintances.

Use it for your own and your children's hair, as it preserves, nourishes, and enriches it more effectually than anything else. It is prepared in a golden colour for fair or grey hair, and is sold in **3/6, 7/-** and **10/6** sizes, by Stores, Chemists, Hair-dressers, and **Rowlands', 67, Hatton Garden, London.**

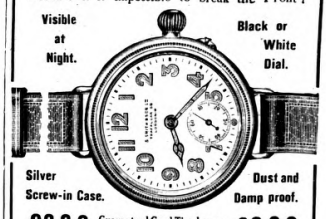
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Or including one extra bulb in lid, 21/-
Extra batteries 1/6 each.
Hermetically sealed in Tin box.
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Further particulars on application.

Size of Lamp, 5¼ x 3¼ x 1¾ inches.

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KENNELS.
SENTRY DOGS, as supplied Army, from **5 gns.**
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ABERDEEN (SCOTCH). FOX (Smooth and Wire). IRISH, **5 gns.**; pups, **2 gns.**
GROVE END, HARROW. *Tel. 423*

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Gives instant relief from Catarrh, Asthma, etc. The Standard Remedy for over 40 years.
At all chemists 4/3 a tin.

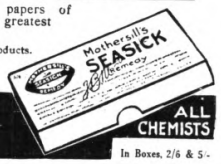
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Great Linen Sale.

By purchasing from Robinson and Cleaver you support home industries and keep your money in the country, as the whole of their production is manufactured in the United Kingdom.

Sale List sent free on request.

Linen Damask Table Cloths. 2 x 2 yds., **7/6, 8/6, 10/9, 12/9** each: 2 x 2½ yds., **9/3, 10/4, 13/11, 15/11** each; 2 x 3 yds., **10/11, 12/4, 16/8, 19/6** each; 2½ x 3 yds., **23/-, 26/6, 29/6, 32/-** each.

Linen Damask Table Napkins. Size 20 x 20 in., **9/11, 10/11, 13/11** per doz.; 24 x 24 in., **10/6, 12/6, 15/6, 17/6** per doz.; ¾ x ¾ yd., **18/6, 20/6, 22/6** per doz.

Linen Pillow Cases. Sizes 17½ x 28, **22/6** and **29/-**; 19 x 30, **26/-, 32/-, 36/-**; 22 x 32, **29/6, 35/-** per doz.

Linen Sheets. 2 x 3 yds., **27/-**; 2½ x 3 yds., **29/11** per pair.

Collars and Shirts.—Castle quality Collars, in newest single and double shapes, faced with Irish Linen, in all sizes, reduced to **5/9** dozen. Postage 5d. extra. Our Celebrated "Matchless" quality White Shirts, for dress or business wear, each **5/9.**

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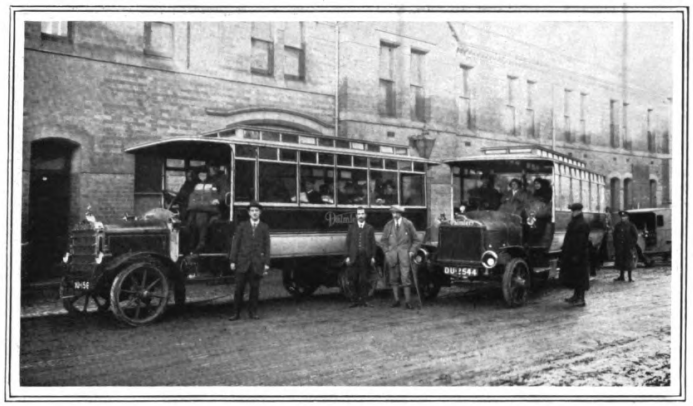
THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Endorsement of Licences.

I gather with some surprise that it has been thought necessary to take to appeal the question of whether a conviction of the lighting regulations under the Defence of the Realm Act carries with it an endorsement of the driving licence. The Higher Court has held that it does. In the existing state of the law it could not do otherwise, and I cannot help thinking that those who advised an appeal against the magistrates' decision must have been rather weak in their law. Under Section 4 of the Motor-Car Act, it is obligatory upon magistrates to endorse the driving licence of any person convicted of an offence in connection with the driving of a motor-car, other than a first or second offence consisting solely of exceeding any limit of speed fixed under the Act. The language is quite free from ambiguity, which is not always the case where the interpretation of an Act of Parliament is concerned. Clearly, an offence against the present lighting regulations is "an offence in connection with the driving of a motor-car," and it necessarily follows that a conviction under this head is endorseable on the licence. More, the convicting tribunal has no option. Subsection *c* of the section referred to lays down that particulars of the conviction *shall* be endorsed upon the licence—the Pench is given no discretion in the matter. Apart from the clarity of the Act itself, there are recorded decisions which should have given pause to the appellant in the case under notice. To quote only one, there was the case in which a motorist appealed to the Divisional Court against the endorsement on his licence of particulars of a conviction for having allowed his tail-lamp to remain extinguished. It was argued on his behalf that this was not an offence in connection with the actual driving of the car, and did not, therefore, come within the four corners of the definition of an endorseable offence. The Divisional Court, which was presided over by the late Lord Chief Justice, disagreed with this view, and held that the magistrates were right in endorsing the licence. The judgment in this one case alone should be sufficient to indicate the exact scope of the law. I agree that the law as it stands is a stupid one, and that it was not the intention of Parliament at the time the Act was passed that licences should be endorsed for every trifling infraction of the Statute. I agree also that one of the first pieces of motoring legislation to be undertaken, when again we have time to spare in which to attend to these relatively minor affairs, must be a measure dealing with this entirely vexatious question of endorsements on driving licences. That, however, is a different thing altogether. What we are concerned with at the moment is the state and meaning of the law: that the law is absurd and wrong is a matter to be adjusted later on.

The Growth of Motoring in America.

A very interesting light is thrown upon the growth of motoring in the United States by some figures, published in New York, relating to the output of cars in Detroit. According to the figures in question, during 1916 there were made in this city, which is the headquarters of the American motor industry, 960,000 cars of an aggregate value of £130,000,000, as against 450,000 cars of a total value of £66,000,000 turned out by the Detroit factories during 1915. The figures themselves are simply astounding, while the increase in a single year is even more so. Of course, there is very little doubt that they have been largely influenced by the great demand of the Allied Governments for cars for war purposes. Even so, there must in the nature of things be a very rapidly expanding home demand for cars. Again, America has captured—at any rate for the time being—the whole of the car market of the neutral world, which must also have contributed very materially to the increase. The question that must suggest itself to us is: What is going to happen at the end of the war, when the Allied contracts cease to flow across the Atlantic, and the huge factories that have sprung up during the past two years are thrown upon the ordinary resources of commerce for their orders? For one thing, I suppose that as soon as the restrictions on the import of foreign motor vehicles are removed, we shall have a real "American invasion" of the British market of such proportions that that of four years ago will recede to the dimensions of a mere circumstance. Of course, there is the tariff; but even if that remains in operation—and I believe it will, since we must raise revenue—the British industry will have to be up and doing to some purpose if it is not to be swamped by the invading tide. The figures given of some of the estimated outputs for 1917 also give one to think furiously. The Ford Company plans to build 700,000 cars during the year, of which some 35,000 are to be turned out in the Canadian factory. Apropos the post-war invasion of the British market, it is interesting to read that the new Ford works that are to be erected at Southampton are to be equipped with a plant capable of the manufacture of no fewer than 40,000 cars per annum.



VALUABLE AIDS IN THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY WORK: DAIMLER MOTOR-'BUSES IN COVENTRY.

The enormous increase of Christmas work which fell to the Postal Authorities at Coventry was made easier by the consideration of the Daimler Company, who loaned them two Service 'buses for a few days, while the works were closed down. The 'buses illustrated have been in constant use for two years, carrying munition-workers to and fro between Coventry and Birmingham.

An Overseas Query.

A correspondent writes me from Merbein, Victoria, asking about the export of cars from England. The answer is that it is practically impossible to send any car, new or second-hand, out of the country now. I have replied by mail in detail to the other points of his letter.

A Dunlop Development

I understand that the Dunlop Tyre Company is taking over the huge premises in Albany Street which used to be the headquarters of Friswell, Ltd. This will enable them to centralise things, which are now distributed between Regent Street and Clerkenwell Road.

An Electric-Car Development.

According to an American journal, a company has been formed in Boston to build an electric car which will sell at about £100. It seems to be quite a wonderful car in its way, for it is stated that it will carry a battery which will recharge itself while the car is running on a level road and will thus only require "boosting" about once in three

(*Continued overleaf.*



For the Nurse

Now so many ladies are engaged in nursing our wounded soldiers they find it a matter of considerable difficulty to keep their hands nice. The continual use of water and disinfectants ruins the skin and makes the hands rough and harsh. The way to avoid this trouble is to apply a little La-rola every time the hands are washed.

BEETHAM'S

La-rola

is a delicately scented toilet milk, neither sticky nor greasy, and is easily absorbed by the skin. It is very economical to use, a good sized bottle costing only 1/1½. You can get it from all Chemists and Stores.



PALE COMPLEXIONS

may be greatly IMPROVED by just a touch of "La-rola Rose Bloom," which gives a perfectly natural tint to the cheeks. No one can tell it is artificial. It gives the BEAUTY SPOT! Boxes 1/-

M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

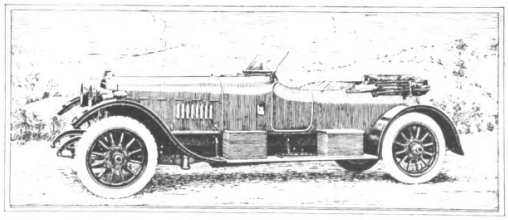
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productions represent a quality of highest excellence. They are symbolic of all that is best in engineering practice. In war-work, the greatest test of all time, the

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— which are original in conception — render service that would not be possible if they were produced with a lower manufacturing standard. This quality has always been a Sunbeam characteristic, and is the standard by which all other cars must be judged.

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Convalescence The right food

AFTER illness the digestive tract remains weak for a considerable period. Restoration to health is often seriously retarded by failure to take the right food.

The 'Allenburys' DIET is the most successful nourishment for use in convalescence; this palatable and easily prepared milk and wheaten food supplies complete nutriment in a form that is assimilated by the delicate stomach without difficulty or distaste. Digestion is thus strengthened and lost vigour regained.

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The 'Allenburys' DIET

For Adults

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Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London, E.C.
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MARVELLOUS VICTORY OVER VARICOSE VEINS

Wonderful New "Spirastic" Supports.

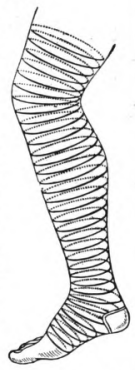
Old-Fashioned Dangerous Elastic Stockings Entirely Superseded.

A well-known Manufacturer of Surgical Appliances, has made a marvellous discovery, which entirely revolutionises the treatment of Varicose Veins.

For the first time it is now possible for the sufferer from this most painful and dangerous ailment to go about in perfect comfort and at the same time to so strengthen the parts that a complete and permanent cure is ultimately assured.

As Mr. Cooper, the inventor, says, "Every sufferer from Varicose Veins knows only too well the clumsy and painful nature of the ordinary elastic stocking; but few realize that there is a grave danger in wearing these appliances.

"Ordinary elastic stockings are made with harsh, coarse ribs at the back and sides, and these constantly pressing upon the distended blood vessels may at any moment set up Inflammation and Ulceration, and thus cause the Varicose Veins to burst.



"Now, however, by my wonderful new 'Spirastic' method, the hard, dangerous seams of the old-fashioned elastic stockings are entirely abolished and perfect comfort and support are given to the limbs."

The new Mecca "Spirastic" Supports, as clearly shown in the accompanying illustration, are woven on a similar principle to "puttees," which, any soldier will tell you, are the only possible leg supports for long marches. Fitting with the softness of a kid glove, they neither press, pinch, nor cut the limbs, nor do they wrinkle or lose their elasticity. They cost no more than the ordinary hard-ribbed stocking, and yet will last at least three times as long.

If, therefore, you suffer from Varicose Veins, Loss of Power in the Legs, Weak Knees, Swollen Ankles, Pain when walking or standing, write at once to Mr. Cooper, on the Coupon below, for free Illustrated Booklet fully describing this wonderful invention. Immediately you receive it you will realise why the Mecca "Spirastic" Supports give greater comfort and freedom from pain and eventually effect a complete and permanent cure. Mr. Cooper can be seen personally daily (except Saturdays), from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 3.

.....CUT ALONG THIS LINE.....

To Mr. D. M. COOPER,
Manufacturer of Surgical Appliances,
Dept. 730, Holborn Hall, London, W.C.

Dear Sir,—Please send me full particulars of your new discovery for the complete and permanent cure of Varicose Veins.

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THE VITAL POINT in an UMBRELLA is THE FRAMEWORK

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THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

Do not let Grey Hairs appear.

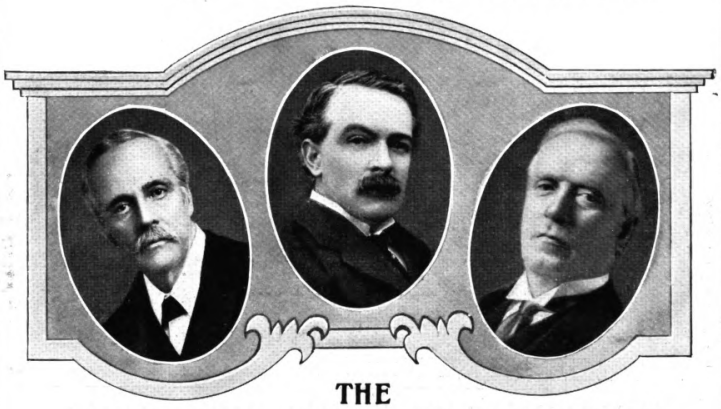
Restores Grey or White Hair to its original colour, where the glands are not destroyed. Prevents Dandruff, and the Hair from coming out. Restores and Strengthens the Hair.

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—PAST AND PRESENT—
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The Original Six-Cylinder Napier, has more than Four Times the number of Royal Automobile Club Certificates to its credit, than any other make of Six-Cylinder Car.
The Post-War Napier will surpass any model hitherto produced
Please join the distinguished Napier Waiting List.

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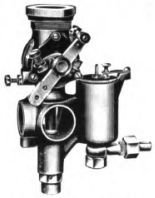
Halve Your Meat Bill

Halve your meat bill by using FOSTER CLARK'S 2d. Soups and provide more enjoyable and nourishing meals. FOSTER CLARK'S 2d. Soup Squares make 9 varieties of Delicious Nourishing Soups of unequalled excellence.

YOU SIMPLY ADD WATER.

Foster Clark's 2D SOUPS

CLAUDEL—HOBSON CARBURETTERS



As supplied to the Admiralty and War Office.

29, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.

Continued.]

days. It sounds getting along towards perpetual motion, but the journal which makes the announcement says that an experimental car has been built and tested with satisfactory results.

A Note on Lubrication.

There is much more in the choice of a good and suitable oil for the motor than most people, even some experienced motorists, realise. The Vacuum Oil Company have just sent me a booklet in which this question of the suitability for its purpose of the oil used is duly emphasised, and in a very convincing manner. The object of the booklet is to appeal to the large and growing class of motorists who pin their faith to the Ford car, for which they recommend their Mobiloil E.—W. W.

The well-known firm of Messrs. Mappin and Webb, 158-162, Oxford Street, W., have just issued a very handsome coloured catalogue of china and glass, and a copy is well worth securing without delay, and studying at leisure.

The accounts of Carreras, Limited, the manufacturers of the well-known Black Cat cigarettes, after writing off all charges, also Excess Profit Duty payable for 1914-15, show an available balance of £119,667 8s. The directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum for the half-year, making 10 per cent. for the year ended Oct. 31, 1916. They also place to reserve £40,000, making that fund £115,000, and carry forward £51,709 16s.

A London physician has stated that the irritation set up by fog in the air-passages lessens the natural defence against the germs of catarrh, and the result is "fog coughs and colds." An effective precaution is found in Evans' Pastilles, which ward off hostile germs. They are sold at 1s. 3d. per tin by all chemists and stores, or post-free from the makers, Evans, Sons, Lescher and Webb, Ltd., 56, Hanover Street, Liverpool.

A large and admirably equipped Y.M.C.A. hut, the gift of Mr. Bernhard Baron, of Hove, has been opened at the Second Eastern General Hospital, Brighton. In formally presenting the hut, Mr. Baron remarked that there was nothing too much or too good to repay the men for their sacrifices, and he hoped they would enjoy the hut as much as he did its presentation.

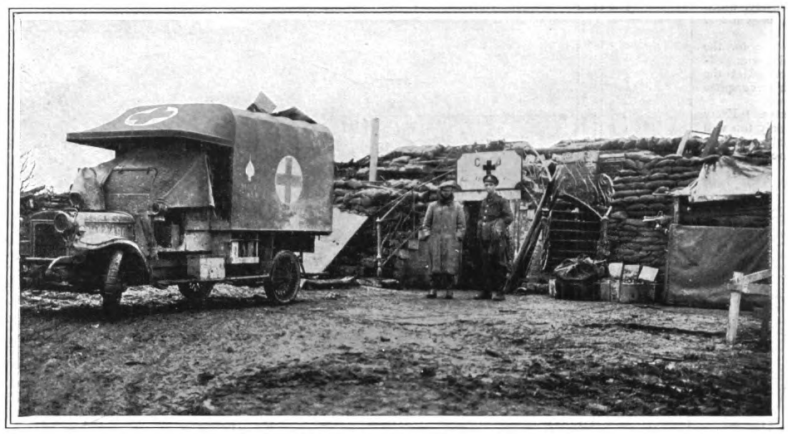
LITERATURE.

A Sheaf Worth Binding.

Mr. John Galsworthy modestly calls his latest volume "A garnering of non-creative writings, mostly pleas of one sort or another—wild oats of a novelist." The author underrates his work, for a whole series of articles *is* creative of a fine humanity towards animals, and an even finer hatred of and contempt for cruelty in any form. Some of the satirical passages seem rather laboured; but whether it is the cruelties of pigeon-shooting, caging birds and animals whose only joy is found in freedom, or the vivisection of dogs—"far the nearest thing to man on the face of the earth"—no animal-lover will allow that these humane papers are non-creative. Other remarkable articles in "A Sheaf" deal vigorously with "The Position of Women" and "Social Unrest," and most topical and most absorbing of all are the articles on the war, in which the irony as well as the humanity of the author are evidenced in striking fashion. The war is essentially a controversial subject, but there will be few who will not find in Mr. Galsworthy's bitter irony a tonic, the more effective for the critical terms in which the views are expressed. "A Sheaf" (Heinemann) is a book to compel thought, if not always unqualified agreement. The author can be scathing, but even his bitterest outbursts on the horrors of war reflect what many think—"the whole business is a kind of monstrous madness suddenly let loose on the world."

The Days That Are No More.

If Mr. W. B. Yeats were not so endowed with the wayward genius of his race, there would be a temptation to class his little book, "Reveries Over Childhood and Youth" (Macmillan), among the "trivial fond records" which, in the case of ordinary men, would prove but mildly interesting. But Mr. Yeats was a very Irish child, living amidst people all tinctured with a strain of imagination, romance, childlike simplicity, tempered by an innate gift of poetry, and his reveries of childhood and youth are very different from the reflections of those who, like Praed, had been "a happy boy at Drury's." The charm of the book is that it is so very human and so very Irish. Mr. Yeats strikes a note of sadness when he declares that he remembers "little of childhood but its pain," but admits that his miseries were "not made by others." As quite a child he was haunted by the "voice of conscience," which became to him an actuality rather than an instinct, an obsession, or even influence. Superstitious imaginings led him to think he heard raps on the window, "some dead smuggler giving his accustomed signal"; but little word-pictures such as that of the 1534 silver cup, which had all its history written upon a piece of paper yellow with age, "until some caller took the paper to light his pipe," are quaint and characteristic.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: AN ADVANCED DRESSING-STATION.
Official Photograph.

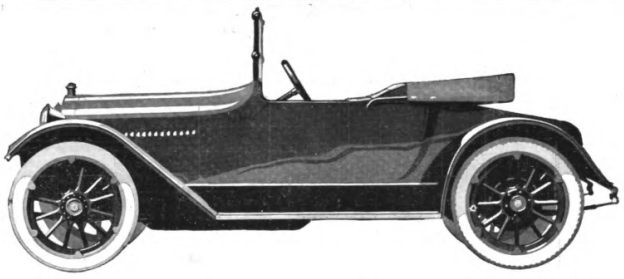
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The mark of superior motor car service



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The mark of superior motor car service

Everywhere Hupmobile dealers are offering the evidence of Hupmobile performance to help motor-car buyers settle the question of which automobile to buy

IF YOU ask the dealer to demonstrate "pick-up" he will send the car from a stand to 25 miles an hour within ten seconds. Or he will slow the speed to 5 miles an hour on high and then accelerate to 50—smoothly and silently.

If you want high gear hill-climbing demonstrated, say so; for if the Hupmobile excels in any one of its virtues, it is pulling power on high gear.

Lacking a hill, ask to have the car pull through deep sand or mud on high, and see how easily it is done.

Watch how beautifully it handles on high gear; how easily it steers; what short turns can be made; how nimble it is in the getaway with other cars. Yet it is a big, comfortable car. And at slow speed or high speed or moderate speed, notice how little motor vibration you feel.

We have told you what to expect from the Hupmobile.

Now have a performance test of several cars if you want the question decided to your own satisfaction.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater, sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m/m bore, 140 m/m stroke. (3¾" x 5½"). Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear Axle floating type, spiral bevel gear. Cam-shaft and crank-shaft bearings, bronze shell, babbit lined. Long wheel base (119" on 2 and 5 seater, 134" on 7-seater.) Tyres 875 x 105 m/m or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5 seater, 920 x 120 m/m or 35" x 4½" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; ammeter; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tyres on rear; five demountable rims; tyre-carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colours, khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

HUPP MOTOR-CAR CORPORATION, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

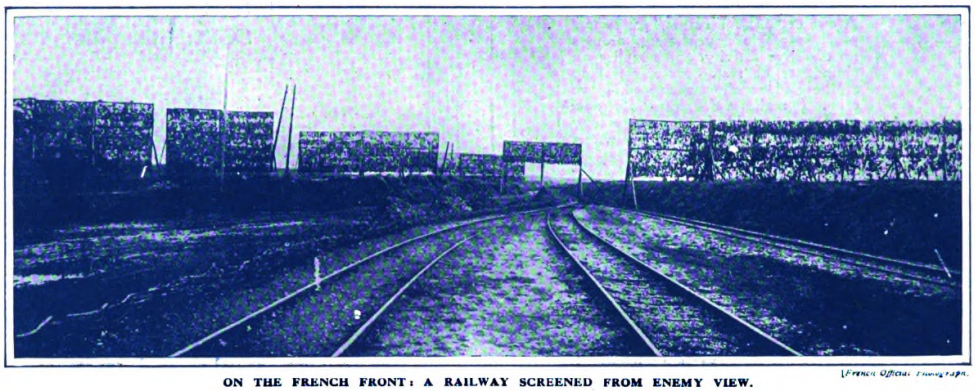
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ON THE FRENCH FRONT: A RAILWAY SCREENED FROM ENEMY VIEW. [French Official Photograph.

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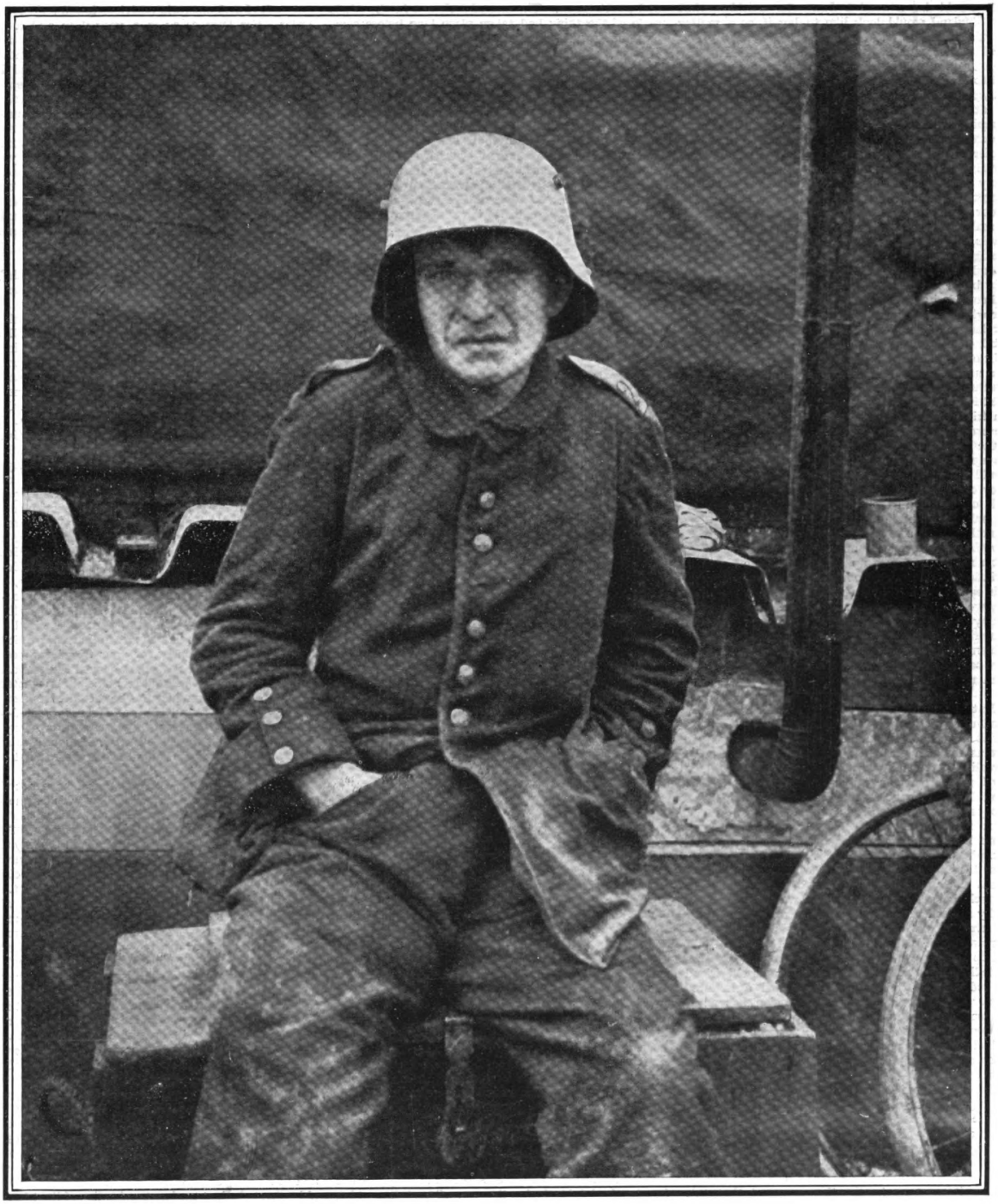
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

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THE PRISONER.

ONE OF THE THOUSANDS OF GERMANS CAPTURED BY THE ALLIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

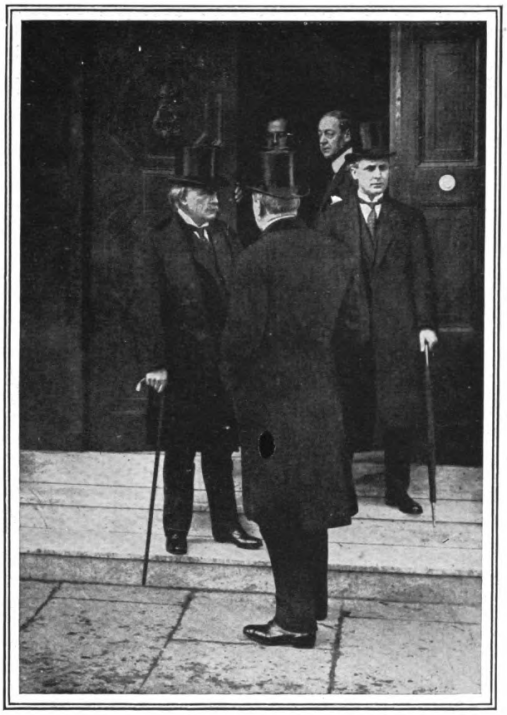


By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT would be a quaint fancy to consider what England would look like to-day if, as a matter of mere detail or accident, our soldiers had kept to their scarlet and never assumed their khaki. The popular phrase about painting the town red would fail to do justice to the picture. Many would feel as if they were in an inferno filled only with Mephistos—or, at least, in an even more improbable paradise occupied exclusively by Cardinals. As it is, of course, the same principle which was intended to make the soldier invisible in war serves to make him comparatively inconspicuous in peace. There are a great many morals in the matter, and no small touch of allegory in the colour of mud having become the colour of glory. It was the habit of the scrubby sort of realists, in their dismal little dramas and novels, to complain that the life of the average man was "drab." Khaki is only a kind of drab; but many may find a new light by looking at all the other drab things and considering them as they consider khaki. For what really depressed the realists was not lack of colour or monotony of colour, but lack of the fighting spirit. Given the right outlook of the spirit, and drab also can be a uniform, and one that has better qualities than mere uniformity. Men have recognised it in the brown frocks of the Franciscan friars; and they recognise it to-day in the brown rags of the battered battle-line. If the habit does not make the monk, there has never been any reason why the habit should make the misanthrope, for that would be a very bad habit indeed. Hitherto, symbolic colours, as in the case of scarlet, have not only been absolute and distinctive, but generally of the sort not often seen. It is a new thing for a neutral and indeterminate tint, such as may turn up anywhere in the variations of the earth, to have for the historic eye this almost heraldic vividness. We may well find in the future that some strip of clay or mire can stir us with chivalrous memories—the gravel path may have grown emblematic like the English rose, or the mere colour of desert sand taken on a living meaning like the lion.

But in another way it may be well for a moment to picture England sprinkled with scarlet instead of khaki. If every soldier were as red as a pillar-box, we might begin to realise what a miracle the making of the new English Army has really been. It would astonish us as much as an interminable fence or railing made entirely of pillar-boxes. As it is, curiously enough, the change of colour has actually concealed the change of fact. We positively notice the men less because they are wearing new clothes than we should if they had worn their old ones. Precisely because of their novelty we have hardly noticed their number, for we seemed to have no smaller number with which to compare it. We have hardly realised that all this light brown, littered everywhere unlimitedly like autumn leaves, is really our old friend the red sentry at Whitehall multiplied a hundred times. The enormity of that expansion has never had justice done to it, least of all by the nation that has done it. If the same scale of reduplication were applied to any pacific institution—to Greenwich Observatory, or to Kew Gardens, or the Forth Bridge, or to the "Zoo"—all mankind would stand amazed at the one unquestionable miracle of modern science and organisation. But as the aim of it is not to provide studies for our spare time, but to save our bodies and souls alive, and secure us some spare time to study in, the thing is called brutish obedience and a relapse into barbarism.

Also it must be incessantly reasserted that this stupendous transformation scene was quite popular and spontaneous. The essential change in the whole scale of the thing had taken place long before compulsion was sent forth like a scout to bring in stragglers. If it was specially due to any man, it was certainly Lord Kitchener; but it was not so much due to any man as it was to all men. It is the one example of a true democratic rising in English history since the end of the Middle Ages. And we find this fact more clearly still, if possible, even if we go outside khaki and all official uniforms to the unprecedented and hitherto unimaginable amount of war-work being done by all kinds of people everywhere. Here again the singular note of spontaneity has been neglected. We hear much of the blunders of British officialism, and more than is at all credible of the perfection of Prussian officialism. But there is a third thing, which is the life-blood of any healthy State, and which flows parallel to these in quite a different channel. Of that the English hear very little—and do a great deal. By far the best work I have seen in war-time has not been organised from above at all, either by efficient or inefficient officials; the work has been organised by the workers. It is a very real and almost wholly unrealised thing. It is called democratic discipline, or organisation of the people by the people for the people. It is true that in the purely political work of England the channels of this current have been almost entirely choked up with snobbery and jobbery and social injustice. But, in spite of the political impediment, the patriotic energy has made itself felt in a hundred fields during the war. Something, which is for officialism a mere rabble, has shown the instinct not only for democratic activity, but for democratic order. For Democracy is a very deep and a very ancient thing. Democracy can ultimately force its way through anything—even through representative government. In a crisis like this, even elected Parliaments cannot keep it down. I have seen the thing I speak of in the transport work at a certain railway junction, where a mere mob of the most motley amateurs turned an official defeat into a national victory, under the personal enthusiasm and impromptu presence of mind of a solitary and very young Lieutenant. It is almost needless to say that he has been taken away and put somewhere else; but I think something ought to be heard of him after the war. He understood, as Cæsar did, that to produce real discipline a man must have some of the virtues of a demagogue.



AT "ONE OF THE MOST BUSINESS-LIKE CONFERENCES" HE EVER ATTENDED: MR. LLOYD GEORGE OUTSIDE THE ITALIAN FOREIGN OFFICE IN ROME.

In his War Loan speech at the Guildhall, Mr. Lloyd George said of the Allied Conference in Rome, from which he had just returned: "It was one of the most business-like conferences that I ever attended. We faced the whole situation, probed it thoroughly, looked the difficulties in the face, and made arrangements to deal with them—and we separated more confident then ever."—[*Photograph by Morano-Pisculli.*]

Another place where I felt the thing in my face like the blast of a furnace was in the War Hospitals Supply Depôt in Kensington Square. It is making things all the time, yet it has nothing of that dull appearance of making the same things in the same way which our fancy associates with a factory. It pours out a perpetual stream of the very latest scientific appliances as the medical staffs of the hospitals demand them, or often before they can demand them. Yet the atmosphere feels as free and creative as the craftsmanship of a Guild in the Middle Ages. At any odd moment one may be shown some new sling or crutch or other convenience, which is as new as a new poem, yet is precisely fitted to a particular and practical purpose. And all this enormous munitionment for the medical war is not done by officials, or the servants of officials, or servile labour conscripted under officials. It is done by people like you and me, only probably better people. It is done by a vast number of volunteers from the ordinary walks of middle-class and other social life; you are as like as not to find your solicitor, or your dentist, or your friend the retired Major up the road, employed there as a factory hand without any official fuss whatever. This community has been created as a street crowd round an accident is created—by people coming together and creating it. Only in this case they understand the accident, and all know how to render First Aid.

It is to be feared that I have not that belief in a German system which some demand as the essential of a British patriotism. I not only have no faith in what the Prussians do, but I have no faith in the way they do it. They had the two very great advantages which belong to the aggressor—elaborate preparation and long forethought. I cannot see that they have once shown what may be called a national presence of mind. I am pretty sure, for instance, that Germany could not have really turned herself into a seafaring nation so suddenly as England turned herself into a land-fighting nation. The energy from below is more thwarted, I think, in England than it is in France; but it is far more genuine than it is in Germany. A simple proof of it is that the German has not yet even managed to realise the change which the Englishman has managed to carry through. The tiresome Teutonic papers and pamphlets still talk about our contemptible "hireling" army, as if it were still the small army in scarlet, and not the large one in khaki. In this, as in so much else, the devouring thirst to despise somebody or something can upset even their own careful calculations. They have no new eyes for the new army merely because they still have the old epithets for the old one. In such a case it may be said almost literally that passion blinds. And they are unable even to look at the lengthening line of light brown, because, whenever they see us, they still see red.

"The Old Country is the Best Investment": Mr. Lloyd George at the Guildhall.



RECEIVED WITH TREMENDOUS APPLAUSE ON RISING TO ADDRESS THE GUILDHALL MEETING ON THE WAR LOAN: THE PRIME MINISTER WAITING TO SPEAK.

Both Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) made their first public speeches as members of the new Government at the great City meeting, held in the Guildhall on January 11, on the subject of the new War Loan. Mr. Lloyd George said: "After all, the old country is the best investment in the world." The terms of the Loan had been previously explained by Mr. Bonar Law, who is seen sitting the other side of the Lord Mayor's table, with his predecessor as Chancellor, Mr. McKenna, beside him. On the extreme left are Mrs. Lloyd George and her younger daughter, Miss Megan Lloyd George. The amount of the Loan is unlimited, and it is a matter both of patriotic duty and self-interest for everyone to subscribe to it to the fullest possible extent.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]

Extravagant Pageantry in War-Time: The Emperor Charles in his Coronation Procession.

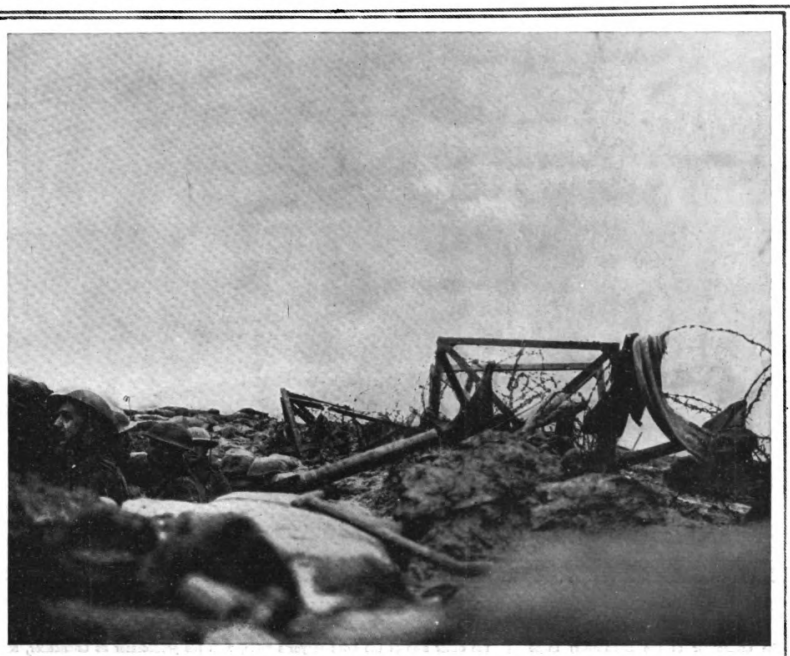


RIDING TO THE CORONATION MOUND AT BUDAPEST: THE NEW EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AFTER BEING CROWNED KING OF HUNGARY.

According to all accounts, Hungary is suffering from the privations due to war as much as any part of the Central Empires, yet little was abated of the usual pomp and ceremony at the Coronation of the new Emperor of Austria as King Charles IV. of Hungary, which took place in Budapest on December 30. The Emperor-King and his consort, the Empress-Queen Zita, left the Castle for the Cathedral at 9.30 a.m., escorted by the Hungarian bodyguard. After the Coronation, the Empress-Queen returned to the Castle, and the Emperor Charles rode in procession to the Coronation Mound, formed of earth from all the counties of Hungary. Ascending the Mound, he waved the sword of St. Stephen towards the four quarters of the globe, to symbolise that he would protect his realm against all foes.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY VERKENIGDE FOTOBUREAUX.]

"THE OLD BUSINESS OF TRENCH-WARFARE HAS BEE

BRITISH OFFI



SHOWING A LEWIS GUN IN READINESS TO DEAL WITH AN ENEMY ATTACK: A BRITISH FRONT-LINE TRENCH.



KEEPING A WATCHFUL EYE ON THE GERM... A PERISCOPE IN ...



WITH A FOG-HORN FOR SOUNDING GAS-ALARMS: BRITISH SOLDIERS IN A FRONT-LINE TRENCH—ONE CLEANING A LEWIS GUN.



USING A PUMP IN A BRITISH FRONT-LI... UNDER RECE...

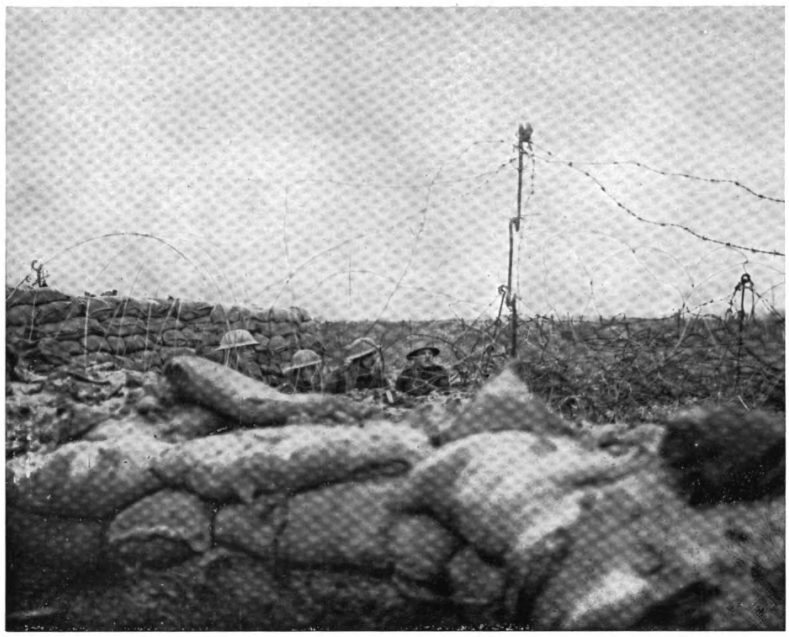
The weather having put an end for a time to movements on a large scale, life at the British front resolved itself into a campaign against mud and wet and cold, varied by occasional trench-raids, such as those near Arras and Beaumont Hamel. "The old business of trench-warfare," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, "has been resumed for a while out here during days of 'peace,' as the soldiers call this way of fighting when there are no great attacks. It is a business conducted with extreme technical skill and directed by highly specialised minds, taking into consideration all manner of problems beyond the scope of the simple soldier, such as new dispositions of enemy troops, the reinforcements of hostile batteries at certain sections of the front, supplies of ammunition, the difficulties of transport, the wear-and-tear of guns, and the influence of weather on operations. It is a business which on our side is devoted to one simple, deadly object; that is, to kill the German soldiers wherever a shell or a trench-mortar or a machine-gun bullet can reach them, to smash up their defences as soon as they have built

ESUMED": DAYS OF "PEACE" ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

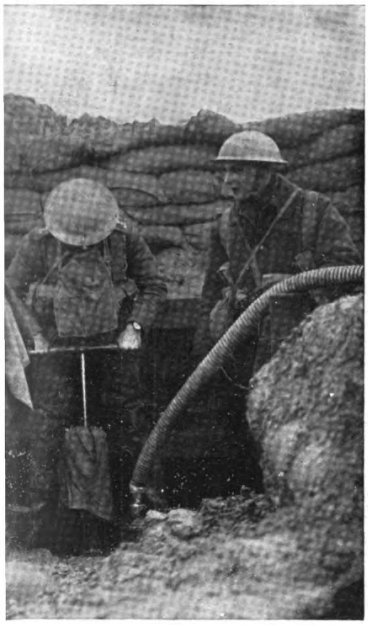
OTOGRAPHS.



ENCHES TO OBSERVE ANY SUSPICIOUS MOVEMENT: THE BRITISH LINES.



BARBED-WIRE DEFENCES AS NOW CONSTRUCTED: ENTANGLEMENTS WITH IRON POSTS BEFORE A BRITISH FRONT-LINE TRENCH.



TRENCH: AN OPERATION FREQUENTLY NECESSARY WEATHER CONDITIONS.

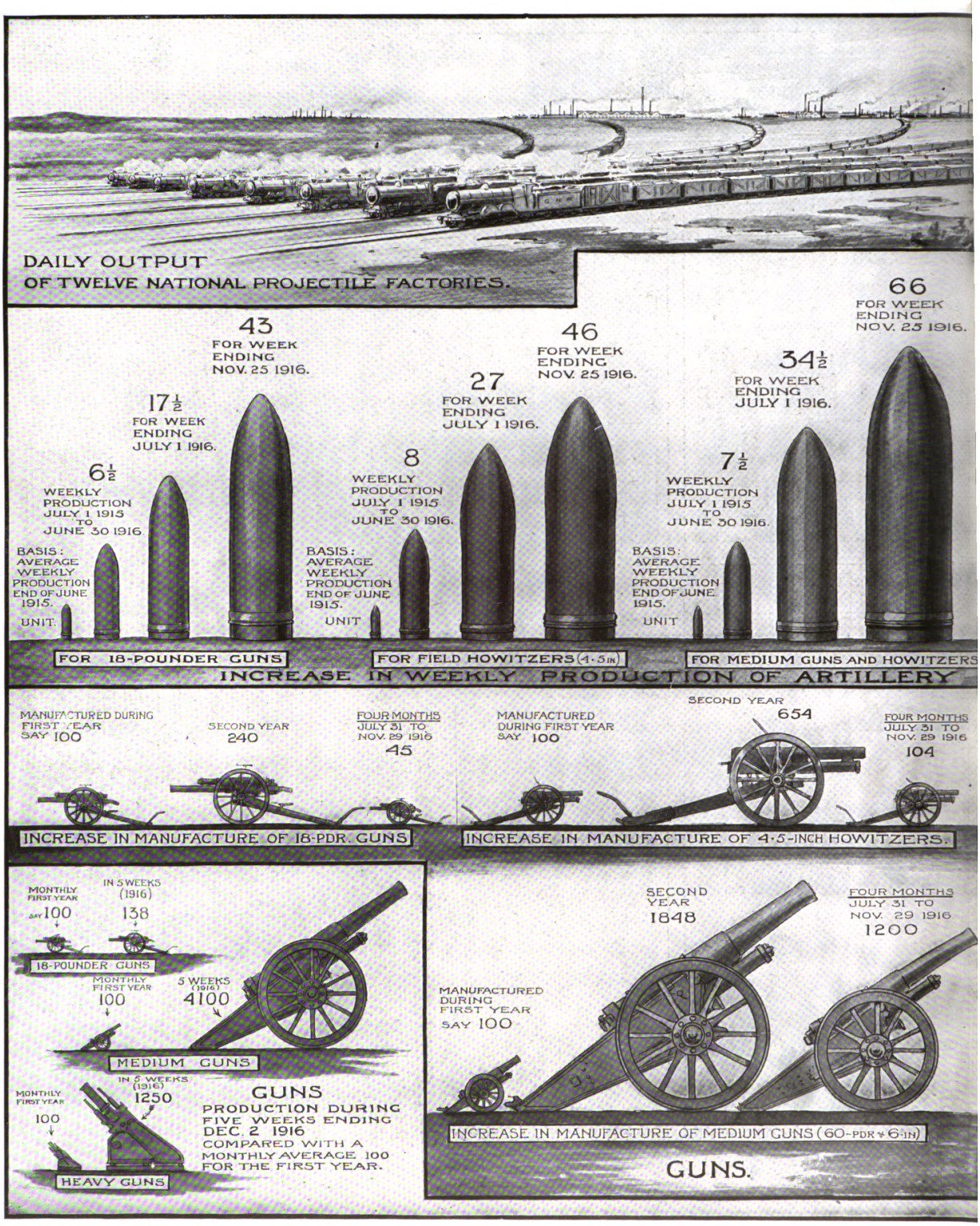


WATCHING A SLIGHT ACTIVITY IN A GERMAN TRENCH: BRITISH TROOPS ON THE *QUI-VIVE*, WITH FIXED BAYONETS, PERISCOPE, AND PARAPET-MIRROR.

them, to prevent the building of them, to destroy the reliefs coming in or going out, to make their communication-trenches impassable by constant fire, to concentrate death-traps at cross-roads, and to injure the enemy in his dug-outs, in his ditches, in his billets, in his store-dumps, in his body, and in his soul. The enemy has precisely the same purpose regarding us, and goes about it in the same systematic way. It will be seen, therefore, that these days of 'peace' (our soldiers use the word without irony) are not without their disagreeable moments. On balance we have made ourselves more disagreeable than the enemy during the past few days." The photographs reproduced above illustrate some of the technical devices used by our men for harassing the enemy, observing and countering his movements, and for making their own trenches habitable. Considerable use, it will be noted, is made of the trench-periscope for purposes of observation. The pump for clearing water from flooded trenches is an implement in great requisition.

THE MUNITIONS MIRACLE: THE AMAZING INCREAS

DRAWN BY OUR SPEC

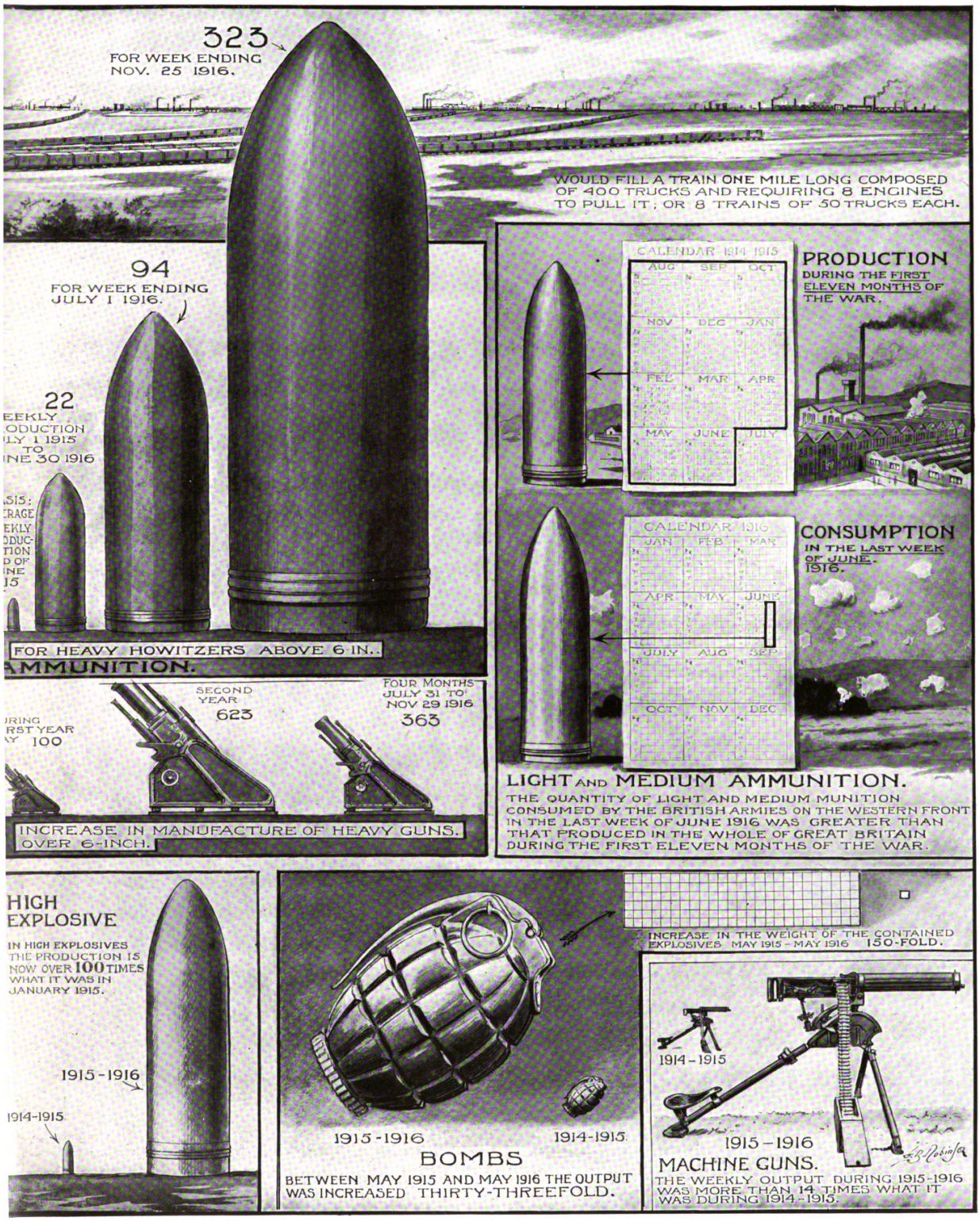


GREAT BRITAIN'S ENORMOUS PRODUCTION OF ARMAMENT AND MUNITIONS: THE RATIO C

The huge increase in the British production of weapons and munitions since the war began has been little short of a miracle. Our artist's diagrams indicate this enormous growth by the relative sizes of the various objects illustrated, the accompanying dates, facts, and figures being taken from some recently published statistics. We are now manufacturing in 8½ days the number of 75-mm. shells which we produced during the first year of the war—August 1914 to August 1915; the corresponding quantity of projectiles for field-howitzers in 8 days; that for medium guns and howitzers in about 5 days; and that of projectiles for heavy guns and howitzers in little more than one day. Three times as many 155-mm. shells, five times as many 200-mm. shells, and three times as many 230-mm. shells are being made *per week* as during the whole of the first year of the war. The new National Projectile Factories turn out nearly half of the home

J BRITAIN'S OUTPUT OF GUNS AND SHELLS.

IST, W. B. ROBINSON.



NCREASE, AS COMPARED WITH THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR, ILLUSTRATED PICTORIALLY.

supply of heavy shell. These buildings, placed end to end, would run to a total length of 15 miles. They contain over 10,000 machine tools driven by 17 miles of shafting. Their weekly output alone is over 10,000 tons of projectiles. There are 2½ million people engaged on Government munition-work, including nearly half a million women. The output of new guns has also immensely increased. As regards lighter guns—18-pounders and 4·5-inch howitzers—the figures for the four months, July 31 to November 29, 1916, show a falling-off in output from the second year, because our equipment in lighter field-pieces and howitzers was found sufficient. By tripling in each case the figures for those four months, the annual rate of outout at the end of 1916 can be compared with that during the second year. The number of machine-guns produced is now 20 times as great as at the end of the first year.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

"THE QUEEN OF OUR OFFENSIVES AND HER SUITE": A 40-C.M. GUN'S RETINUE OF VEHICLES.

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



WITH ITS "SUITE" IN ATTENDANCE: A FRENCH 40-C.M. HEAVY LONG-RANGE GUN AND ITS NECESSARY "TRAIN."

"La Reine de Nos Offensives" is the French style for the giant French gun seen in the background of the illustration—a French 40-centimetre, or 16-inch gun. The "Queen's suite" is the picturesque description for the double line of vehicles which form the "train" of the piece. The double row of motor-vehicles are shown parked at either side of the avenue where the firing position has been selected—at the far end of which the gun itself can be seen in action. Together with the gun, the vehicles form a complete and self-contained artillery unit. The great piece of ordnance and its ponderous mountings are transported from one firing position to another in sections on the motor-lorries (to the left in the foreground). The gunners travel, and are housed in, covered motor-vans accompanying their weapon. Ammunition and reserve store and gear vans are seen drawn up in line on the right-hand side of the illustration. The enormous gun has a calibre practically the same as the huge German, or Austrian, howitzers, the performances of which in the earlier months of the war so attracted public attention; but its effective range is more than twice as long—upwards of twenty miles, and its shell trajectory, or flight-line, is comparatively "flat."

GAS-MASKS FOR WAR-DOGS: A *CHIEN-DE-LIAISON* IN A POISON-CLOUD.

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.



PROTECTED (LIKE HIS MASTERS) AGAINST GERMAN POISON-GAS: A FRENCH *LIAISON* DOG GOING SAFELY THROUGH DEADLY FUMES AT THE FRONT.

The dogs employed by the French Army are wonderfully trained, and show extraordinary intelligence. They are used for various purposes—as *liaison* messengers for carrying information to and fro between advance parties and the rear, or from one point to another; for hauling trucks on light railways (the Belgian Army uses them to pull machine-guns); and for ambulance work. Some interesting illustrations of their employment in the last-mentioned capacity, on the French front, are given on the next page but one in this number. Perhaps the most striking proof of the sense and adaptability of the dog for war purposes is that afforded by the photograph here reproduced. It shows that the French trainers have not only been able to teach the animals to wear gas-masks as human beings do, but when thus protected to continue performing their duties, indifferent to the poisonous fumes. The dog in the photograph may be seen in his mask coming safely through a cloud of German gas.



THE BUILDING OF ST. SOPHIA AT THE BIDDING OF THE BYZANTINE EMPEROR, JUSTINIAN: AN ARCHITECT AT WORK.

THE SETTING-UP OF THE FAMOUS METROPOLITAN CHURCH OF THE GREEKS AT CONSTANTINOPLE: JUSTINIAN INSPECTING A PLAN SHOWN TO HIM BY THE ARCHITECTS, ANTHEMIUS OF TRALLES & ISIDORE OF MILETUS.

BEFORE CONSTANTINOPLE WAS TAKEN BY THE TURKS IN 1453, & THE CHURCH BECAME A MOSQUE: ST. SOPHIA.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE DRINK TRAFFIC IN WAR-TIME.

THE regulation of the sale of drink is a thorny problem at the present time. On the one hand, we have the complaint that those who work with their hands are led by the rise in wages to drink more than is good for them, whence a great deal of truancy and falling off in output, especially on the Clyde and in South Wales. On the other, there is the certainty, if the sale of drink is severely restricted, of a loss to the revenue of the State at the time when it can least afford it, and an equally serious amount of discontent among the workers. A crisis like this is the temperance fanatic's opportunity, and proposals by people who are not all fanatics for the total prohibition of alcoholic liquors, for the State purchase of breweries, distilleries, and public-houses, and the like, are raining in upon us. The strain on the minds of men produced by the war naturally disposes everyone to heroic measures, and a false step in this direction might easily have fatal consequences.

We should therefore examine carefully whether there is any need for heroic measures at all. The restriction of the hours when drink may be sold has much diminished drunkenness, as the falling off in the quantity of alcohol consumed and in the convictions for drunkenness alike shows, and has been accepted with great docility by all classes. All this goes to show that it is the moderate drinker who has been affected by the restriction, and that, so far as he is concerned, there would be little to be gained by making it more severe, even if it were possible to do so. Nor is it certain that the step would seriously affect the hard drinker, who is generally the person who absents himself from his work in order to get drunk, or diminishes his output when half-way towards or away from that consummation. Every doctor knows that a man or a woman really set on alcohol will get it somehow; and such a one, if the chance of getting beer or whisky were really cut off, would be driven to methylated spirit, ether, mastic, or some other substitute a thousand times more deleterious. So far, too, from increasing the output of work, the further restriction of drink might easily have the contrary effect. As our contemporary the *Lancet* reminds us, many of our munition and other factory workers are elderly men accustomed to take stimulants in moderation during or after their work without noticeable ill-effects. Suddenly to deprive them of these, and thereby to upset the habit of a lifetime, would probably lessen and not increase their efficiency. Finally, there is the financial side of the question. If the State buys up the liquor trade, it must in some shape or another pay interest on the purchase money. If, without doing so, it further limits the sale of drink, it will lose on the Customs and Excise.



AT A FRENCH FIELD-HOSPITAL ON THE MARNE FRONT: STERILISING WATER.
French Official Photograph.

Is there, then, no means of hindering the hard drinker from getting drunk, while leaving the moderate drinker untouched? There is, and this is the one already partly adopted by the State of making his drink weaker. Wine may be a mocker, but it is strong drink that rages, and all the worst ills in a medical sense that arise from drink come not from taking too much of it, but in taking it too strong. No one ever gave himself delirium tremens on port or champagne, and it is such a long time before the uric acid diseases which they are said to cause or aggravate impair any worker's efficiency that they may safely be neglected "for the duration of the war." Rob spirits and beer, then, of their strength, and you take away from them most of their power of inflicting evil on the worker. Nor is this all. By lessening the quantity of barley or sugar employed in their manufacture, you increase the food supply of the country; while as the quantity of taxable liquor is undiminished by dilution, you hardly, if at all, affect the revenue derived from its sale.

Dilution, then, or the putting of water in our sack, seems to be the appropriate remedy for the alcoholic's habit of taking more than is good for him. The Government have already made a stride along this path by permitting the dilution of spirits sold by the glass. How much further they should go is a question for experts, but there seems no reason why whisky and other ordinary spirits should be allowed to be sold at anything over 50 per cent. under proof. If this were extended to bottles, we should hear fewer stories than we do of working people buying bottles of whisky which they pawn and redeem one by one when they feel the need of an orgy. With beer the same object might be obtained by a tax graduated according to its alcoholic strength, or perhaps by a revival of the old malt tax.

Thus should we imitate the Greeks and Romans of classic times, who thought a man a drunkard if he took anything stronger than negus. With our Latin Allies, who drink hardly anything but light wines or cider; and our German enemies, who, war scarcity notwithstanding, have not yet knocked off their lager-beer, we need not concern ourselves.

F. L.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: DRAWING WATER IN A CAPTURED VILLAGE.
British Official Photograph.

THE CANINE *BRANCARDIER*: DOGS OF THE FRENCH AMBULANCE SERVICE.

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



READY TO START FOR THE FRONT: FRENCH *CHIENS-DE-GUERRE* WITH THEIR TRAINERS.



THE DOG AS FINDER OF WOUNDED: PICKING UP A FALLEN MAN'S HELMET, TO CARRY BACK TO A FIELD ORDERLY.



A CHAMPION FRENCH WAR-DOG'S SCALING POWERS: ROLF TAKING A 10-FT. FENCE.



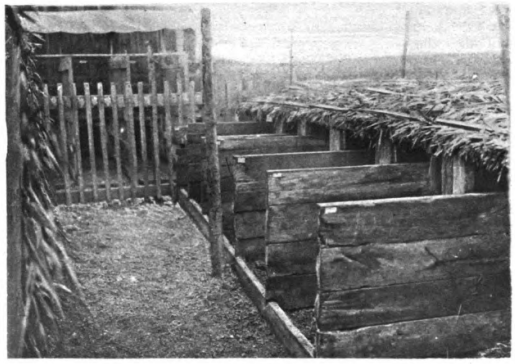
WEARING HIS GAS-MASK: ROLF, A CHAMPION AMONG FRENCH WAR-DOGS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.



AFTER SUCCESSFULLY RUNNING THROUGH GAS-CLOUDS: HAVING HIS MASK REMOVED.



AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN MAINTAINING THE WAR-DOG'S HEALTH: THE BATH-ROOM AT THE MAISON LAFITTE KENNELS.

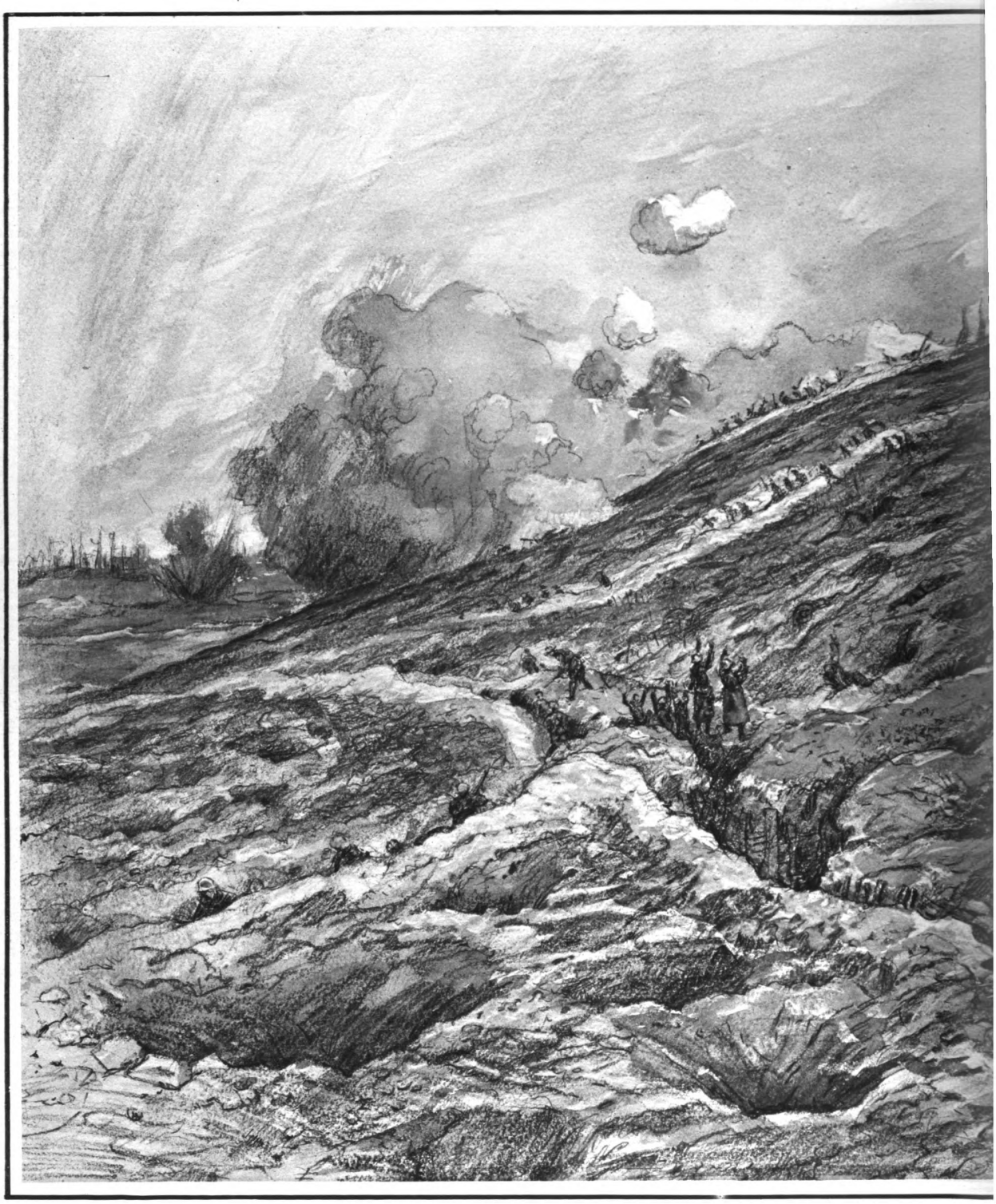


COMFORTABLE BILLETS FOR FRENCH WAR-DOGS EMPLOYED AT THE FRONT: TEMPORARY KENNELS AT JUVISY-SUR-ORGE.

As mentioned on a previous page, showing a masked French *liaison* dog penetrating a cloud of poison-gas, dogs are also used by the French Army for ambulance work. The animals chiefly employed for this purpose are sheep-dogs of different breeds, including the Malinois, Gronendael, Bar Rouge, Briare, and Berger Allemand. Their training begins when they are quite young, the first thing taught them being, of course, implicit obedience. Then they are accustomed to the sound of guns and explosions, and they show themselves absolutely fearless under the heaviest fire; in fact, when a shell bursts near them they usually rush forward and bark at it. For ambulance work they are trained somewhat like the dogs of the St. Bernard. They are sent out to scour the ground, and when they find a wounded man, they bring back his cap or helmet, or some other article of his clothing or equipment, and guide men to the spot. Usually a doctor and two orderlies return with the dog. The dogs become remarkably keen and interested in their work. Many of them have received decorations for their achievements from the French Society for the Protection of Animals.

THE NAVAL DIVISION ON THE WESTERN FRONT: MAKING

DRAWN BY JOHN BRYAN FROM INFORMATI

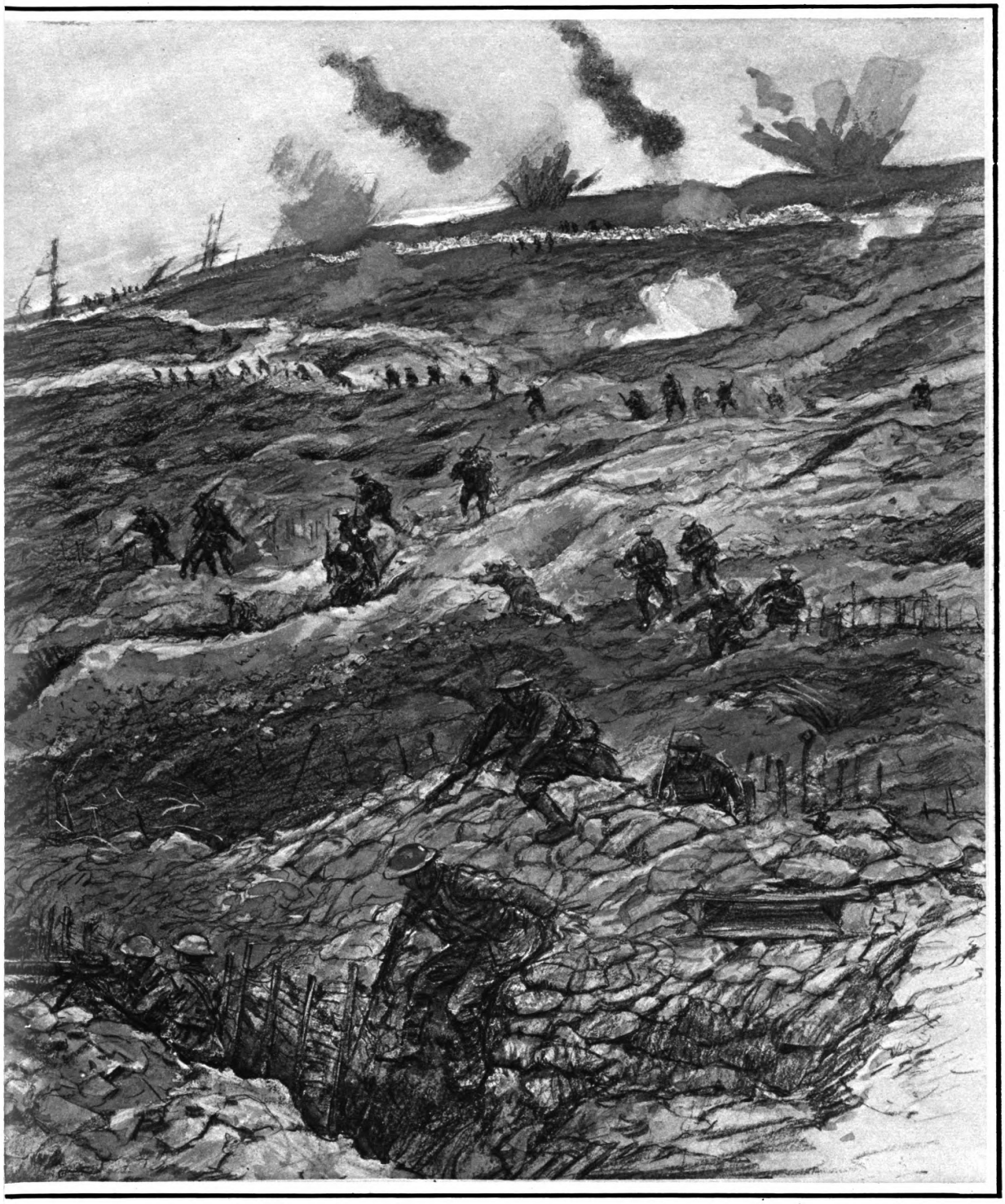


THE NAVAL DIVISION STORMING THE ENEMY'S POSITION AT ST. PIERRE DIVION

That a Naval Division is taking its part with the Army in the fighting on the Somme front is more or less common knowledge. Its composition and organisation are other matters, which, like the composition of all our larger units in general, are things that only concern Headquarters. As the illustration here shows, the Naval Division took a notable share in the action which gave Sir Douglas Haig the strongly fortified position of Beaumont Hamel, and between six and seven thousand prisoners. The Naval Division's battle-ground was more particularly in the St. Pierre Divion area of the battlefield, which lay on the south side of the Ancre, about three-quarters of a mile south of Beaumont Hamel on the north bank. Whilst the fierce contest for Beaumont Hamel itself was going on, the Naval Division, in the words of our eyewitness, "rushed the enemy's trenches in front of St. Pierre Divion. Driving in the Germans there, they carried on, and took the village, as well as the ground beside it in that section along the river bank of the Ancre." In the attack on St. Pierre Divion, in one

THEIR ATTACK IN THE BATTLE OF BEAUMONT HAMEL.

RECEIVED FROM AN EYE-WITNESS.



CHARGING DOWN ON THE GERMAN TRENCHES FROM THE SCHWABEN HEIGHT.

quarter of the field, as related by Mr. Perceval Gibbon in his account, "there entered into the battle, ahead of the infantry, a Tank" which "fought the enemy for two lively hours." In the upper right-hand portion of the illustration is seen the Schwaben height, with the German defence barrage fire opening on it. Down the slopes are seen our attacking Naval Division men, swarming forward and bombing their way along the German trenches. Some of the enemy may be seen towards the middle of the illustration holding up their hands and rifles, yelling "Kamerad! Kamerad!" as the British nearest line comes on them. In the foreground two of our men are seen in the enemy trench, pointing a Lewis gun to enfilade a German communication trench, along which those of the Germans who were able to do so tried to make their escape. Many of these were cut off and captured. In the left background the smoke of our barrage fire is seen rolling on toward St. Pierre Divion itself.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

AN UNDERGROUND GERMAN STRONGHOLD CAPTURED

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM INFORMATIO



AS THE BRITISH TROOPS FOUND THEM IN THE BATTLE OF THE ANCRE: ELABORATELY

The German positions captured by the British troops in the battle of the Ancre contained some of the most remarkable examples of the enemy's elaborate subterranean shelters that have so far fallen into our hands, especially at Beaumont Hamel and at St. Pierre Divion. The drawing shows part of a series of corridors, 30 to 40 feet down under the earth, that extended for nearly a mile beneath the position known as "Y Ravine," near Beaumont Hamel. Many prisoners were taken here. The corridors were beautifully built of wood, and fitted with every convenience, including electric light. Numerous entrances led down to them by steep flights of steps such as that shown in the left-hand corner of the drawing, with the corpse of a German at the foot of the stairs. Two other dead Germans, one in a sitting posture, are seen on the wire-framed sleeping-bunks opposite. Over the doorway leading to the stairs is an anti-gas blanket, saturated with chemical solution, rolled up and ready to be let down in case of emergency. Along the bottom of the wall on the left are attached sets of

HAVOC AND DEATH IN BEAUMONT HAMEL'S CORRIDORS.

RECEIVED FROM AN EYE-WITNESS.



CONSTRUCTED GERMAN UNDERGROUND SHELTERS AT "Y RAVINE," BEAUMONT HAMEL.

light railway lines, presumably ready to be used for transport purposes. The floor of the passage, which is 8 ft. wide, is strewn with all sorts of litter—old boots, blankets, cartridge-clips, gas-masks, straps, haversacks, rifles, and other equipment, and a profusion of empty wine and mineral-water bottles. The door on the extreme right in the foreground led to the doctors' quarters and telephone exchange. Two boxes of medical supplies, marked with the Red Cross, will be noticed. Half-way down the corridor, on the right, are seen the Quartermaster's stores, with a stock of steel helmets and Mauser rifles. A little further down, on the opposite side, are some steps leading down to another corridor, and just beyond is hung the big bell from Beaumont Hamel Church, which the Germans used for sounding gas-alarms. At the far end of the passage we get a glimpse of the comfortably furnished officers' mess, which had large mirrors on the walls and Japanese lanterns shading the electric lamps.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

"THE SCOTSMEN'S SHOW": THE STORMING (

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM



"AN ACHIEVEMENT THAT WILL MAKE A BRAVE ADDITION TO THEIR LONG

The country in the Somme and Ancre district is not everywhere flat. Our illustration shows what the ground in the Beaumont Hamel sector is like in the quarter named in letters from the front as the "Y Ravine." A series of deeply cleft, steep-sided ravines intersect high ground towards the Ancre thereabouts, the general shape of the principal two suggesting the letter "Y," whence the name. "Y Ravine" lies just below the village of Beaumont Hamel, where the two deep hollows converge in one. A Scots Division attacked the "Y Ravine." "They took the Huns in the ravine," writes our correspondent, "completely by surprise in the fog, and a terrific hand-to-hand fight took place all down the muddy sides and sloppy bottom. The gallant Scots drove the Boche right back from this part, taking many prisoners. They had goat-skins on and carried their gas-helmets in small, flat cases on their chests." As our illustration also shows, it was a hands-and-knees climb for the

THE "Y RAVINE," NEAR BEAUMONT HAMEL.

ATION RECEIVED FROM AN EYE-WITNESS.



IST OF WAR-LAURELS": SCOTS FIGHTING THEIR WAY UP THE STEEP ASCENT.

Scots, so steep were the sides of the ravine. "The place," relates another eyewitness, "was a warren of arms and fighting engines. The Germans, appreciating with all their devil cunning the natural strength of the place, had improved on Nature and added every arm and snare and pitfall they could devise to keep our men at arm's length from it. Machine-guns dotted every point. Wire of extraordinary thickness and height stopped every approach. . . . Hand-to-hand was the fighting, and such were the whoops of the Scots, as with all their natural fervour for hand-fighting they drove out the Boches, that the ravine Germans found themselves in a queer plight. . . . The taking of Y Ravine is spoken of as 'The Scotsmen's Show.' For our Scots troops it is an achievement that will make a brave addition to their long list of war-laurels."—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

"AMMUNITION UP!": DANGEROUS WORK UNDER FIRE

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM



FEEDING THE GUNS IN ACTION DURING THE BRITISH ADVANCE ON THE WESTERN FRONT:

Never for one instant while an attack during the general advance on the Western Front is taking place can the field-guns in the advanced artillery line be allowed to slacken fire. Their barrage fire just lifts here and there for a few seconds at a time and then bursts out again with renewed fierceness a little further ahead. As fast as the limbers and ammunition-wagons of the batteries become exhausted, fresh supplies are ready to hand close in rear in the trench ammunition-dumps. These are kept up all the time by the incessant arrivals of artillery reserve wagon-teams from the rear. One is seen being unladen under fire in the foreground of the above illustration. Another is following it closely, with yet another going forward a little further on (seen towards the background on the left). Across the general background of the illustration is seen the dark smoke of a salvo of German 5·9 position-gun

NEAR BEAUMONT HAMEL DURING THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM AN EYE-WITNESS.



UNLADING AN ARTILLERY RESERVE-SHELL WAGON JUST BEHIND THE GUN-POSITIONS.

shells which are bursting all along a British trench-line. The horses of the team in the background are for the moment scared and restive from the explosion of one of the shells quite near by. The centre of the illustration shows the rear of one of our trenches, constructed for cover behind the guns, of which there are six, with rough doors leading into the gun-pits. A "corduroy" causeway of short battens runs the length of the trench. The white drifting smoke beyond the trench-crest is from our guns firing there. The ground is half-frozen mud, and the men are wearing goat-skin coats and india-rubber knee-high boots. The man nearest standing with arms akimbo and his back to the reader has anti-lachrymatory-shell goggles on his helmet.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

THE CRIME OF THE DEPORTATIONS:

GERMAN SLAVE-RAIDS IN BELGIUM AND NORTHERN FRANCE.

INTENSE indignation has been aroused by the cruel German deportations of civilians in Belgium and the occupied parts of France, and by the brutal treatment to which they have been subjected. At the moment of writing, it has just been announced by the *Echo Belge* that on Jan. 18 deportations *en masse* would commence at Brussels. Fresh deportations from the Antwerp district were reported to have taken place early in January. Some pitiable letters from these expatriated Belgians have been published in the *New York World*. One writes: "The first day several refused to work; the next day everybody refused. The German soldiers . . . fetched a non-commissioned officer. The latter came at once, and began beating the men with the butt of his rifle. He hit two and broke the shoulder of a third; thereupon everybody started to work. . . . The soldiers working with us watch us constantly, and the blows fall upon us like rain. The clothes of many of us are already in rags. Our food consists of a quarter of a loaf and at noon a litre of soup. . . . We now sleep in kinds of kennels, one above the other, three by three. . . . We are continually insulted and called 'dirty Belgians,' 'Schweinhund,' etc." At a great meeting of protest against the deportations held recently in Paris, M. Maeterlinck said: "We know enough of Germany to feel sure that, if it is not to her interest to spare her slaves, what is going on at this moment a few leagues away among our brethren must be so inhuman and frightful that the imagination dares not dwell upon it." M. Vandervelde, the Belgian Minister, said: "A few days ago, at Gembloux, the Germans took a man, the father of seven children, whose wife had died the day before. The local authorities implored for delay vainly; the man was hurried away while the children were weeping around their mother's corpse."



THE SELECTION OF VICTIMS: A GERMAN OFFICER PICKING OUT CIVILIANS FOR DEPORTATION.

Drawn by Lucien Jonas. Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News" of August 12, 1916.

But it is not necessary to go to the oppressed peoples for evidence of German infamy. The Germans are condemned out of their own mouths in the posters and proclamations with which they have plastered the walls of occupied towns and villages in France and Flanders. A remarkable collection of these German placards, made by Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P., has been published, with reproductions in reduced facsimile, under the title of "Scraps of Paper: German Proclamations in Belgium and France." Two of them, and a French reply to one, are reproduced on the opposite page, and we give here English translations. The first reads as follows—

NOTICE.

(French Text).

"All the inhabitants of the house, with the exception of children under 14 and their mothers, and also of old people, must prepare themselves for transportation in an hour-and-a-half's time.

"An officer will definitely decide which persons will be taken to the concentration camps. For this purpose all the inhabitants of the house must assemble in front of it. In case of bad weather, they may remain in the passage. The door of the house must remain open. All appeals will be useless. No inmate of the house, even those who will not be transported, may leave the house before 8.0 a.m. (German time).

"Each person will have a right to 30 kilogrammes of luggage; if anyone's luggage exceeds that weight, it will all be rejected without further consideration. Packages must be separately made up for each person and must bear an address legibly written and firmly fixed on. This address must include the surname and the Christian name, and the number of the identity card.

"It is absolutely necessary that people should provide themselves in their own interest with eating and drinking utensils, as well as with a woollen blanket, strong shoes and linen. Everyone must carry his identity card on his person. Anyone attempting to evade transportation will be punished without mercy.

"ETAPPEN-KOMMANDANTUR.*

"*Lille, April*, 1916."

A note in Mr. Malcolm's book says regarding the above—

"*In this proclamation the German transport officer at Lille puts the Commandant's decree into effect. He allows the exiles an hour-and-a-half to settle their affairs and leave their homes for an unknown destination. 'Anyone attempting to evade deportation will be punished without pity.'*

"'*It was terrible,' writes a witness. 'The officer went round, pointing out the men and women whom he chose and giving them, to make their preparations, a period varying from an hour to ten minutes . . .*

"'*They left Madame X. the choice between her two servants. She chose the elder one. "Good," they answered, "that is the one we will take." . . .*

"*Madame D. took the place of her maid, who was ill. When she was sent back she wanted to stay. They threatened to send her back forcibly. . . .*

"*The concentration camps looked like slave markets.*"

The following is a translation of the French reply to the foregoing German proclamation, also reproduced opposite—

"INHABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT OF LILLE!

"In refusing to execute military work imposed by the enemy, you are within your rights and doing your duty as Frenchmen. The Hague Convention, ratified by all civilised nations, justifies your action. The disloyal citizens who accept work of military value, direct or indirect, will commit a serious crime against their country. They will, moreover, expose themselves to the rigour of the law when the French Flag waves again over Lille.

"That time is not far off!

"The strength of the Allies increases steadily. That of Germany, on the contrary, is becoming exhausted as the time passes. It will very soon not be equal to the task.

"Everything bids you hope.

"Courage and confidence through all!"

To the above is added the following note in Mr. Malcolm's book—

"*This proclamation is a noble answer to the last. It was scattered in Lille in defiance of the German authorities, and breathes the spirit that Germany can never conquer.*

"'*Our people,' writes an inhabitant of Lille, 'preserved their calm and their dignity admirably. They all started off with cries of "Vive la France!"—"Vive la Liberté!"—and singing the Marseillaise. They comforted those who were left behind, their poor weeping mothers and the children. Pale with grief and choked with tears, they forbade them to weep. They did not weep themselves . . . .*

"'*Our soldiers at the front must not avenge us by similar acts: that would sully the fair name of France. Let them leave it to God to avenge such crimes . . . .*'"

The other German poster, reproduced at the foot of the opposite page, is translated thus—

"PROCLAMATION OF THE GERMAN MILITARY COMMANDANT OF LILLE.

"The attitude of England makes the provisioning of the population more and more difficult.

"To reduce the misery, the German authorities have recently asked for volunteers to go and work in the country. This offer has not had the success that was expected.

"In consequence of this the inhabitants will be deported by order and removed into the country. Persons deported will be sent to the interior of the occupied territory in France, far behind the front, where they will be employed in agricultural labour, and not on any military work whatever. By this measure they will be given the opportunity of providing better for their subsistence.

"In case of necessity provisions can be obtained through the German depôts. Every person deported will be allowed to take with him 30 kilogrammes of luggage (household utensils, clothes, etc.), which they will be well advised to make ready at once.

"I order, therefore, that no one may, until further order, change his place of residence. No one may absent himself from his legally declared residence from 9.0 p.m. to 6.0 a.m. (German time), unless he is in possession of a permit in due form.

"Inasmuch as this is an irrevocable measure, it is in the interest of the population itself to remain calm and obedient.

"THE COMMANDANT.

"*Lille, April*, 1916."

A note on the above in Mr. Malcolm's book says—

"*This proclamation was followed up by the deportation of 25,000 French civilians from the towns of Roubaix, Turcoing, and Lille. There were girls as young as sixteen among the victims, and men as old as fifty-five. Families were ruthlessly broken up.*

"*The first batches were obtained by sporadic slave-raids in the streets and houses. Then the garrison of Lille was reinforced, and on April 22, 1916 (Holy Saturday), the first systematic deportation was carried out. 'About 3.0 in the morning, troops with fixed bayonets barred the streets, machine-guns commanded the roads—against unarmed people. Soldiers made their way into the houses, the officer pointed out the people who were to go, and half-an-hour later everybody was marched pell-mell into an adjacent factory, and from there to the station, whence the departure took place.'*

"*Only a part of the exiles were employed on agriculture in the occupied territory. Others, contrary to the German promise and contrary to every recognised concept of justice, were compelled to do work of a military nature for the advantage of the German Army.*"

* The "Etappen" are the German military depôts on the lines of communication.

DEPORTATION AT NINETY MINUTES' NOTICE: GERMAN SLAVE-RAIDS.

REPRODUCED FROM "SCRAPS OF PAPER: GERMAN PROCLAMATIONS IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE."

AVIS

(Texte français)

Tous les habitants de la maison, à l'exception des enfants au-dessous de 14 ans et de leurs mères, ainsi qu'à l'exception des vieillards, doivent se préparer pour être transportés dans une heure et demie.

Un officier décidera définitivement quelles personnes seront conduites dans les camps de séjour. Dans ce but, tous les habitants de la maison doivent se tenir devant leur habitation : en cas de mauvais temps, il est permis de rester dans le couloir. La porte de la maison devra rester ouverte. Toute résistance sera inutile. Aucun habitant de la maison, même ceux qui ne seront pas transportés, ne pourra quitter la maison avant 8 heures du matin (heure allemande).

Chaque personne aura droit à 20 Kilogrammes de bagages; s'il y aura un excédent de poids, tous les bagages de cette personne seront refusés sans égards. Les colis devront être faits séparément pour chaque personne et munis d'une adresse lisiblement écrite et solidement fixée. Un adresse devra porter le nom, le prénom et le numéro de la carte d'identité.

Il est tout à fait nécessaire de se munir dans son propre intérêt d'ustensiles pour boire et manger, ainsi que d'une couverture de laine, de bonnes chaussures et de linge. Chaque personne devra porter sur elle sa carte d'identité. Quiconque cachera de se soustraire au transport sera impitoyablement puni.

HAUPTMANN-KOMMANDANTUR.

Lille, Avril 1916.

A GERMAN PROCLAMATION TO THE INHABITANTS OF LILLE: THE TEXT IN FRENCH.

Habitants de la région de Lille!

En refusant d'exécuter des travaux militaires imposés par l'ennemi, vous êtes dans votre droit et vous accomplissez votre devoir de Français, — La Convention de La Haye, ratifiée par toutes les nations civilisées, vous donne raison.

Les mauvais citoyens qui accepteraient des travaux d'un intérêt militaire immédiat ou lointain se rendraient gravement coupables envers la Patrie. — Ils s'exposeraient, en outre, à la rigueur des lois, lorsque le drapeau français flottera de nouveau sur Lille.

Ce moment n'est pas éloigné.

Les forces des Alliés croissent sans cesse. Celles de l'Allemagne s'épuisent au contraire avec le temps : elles ne suffiront bientôt plus à la tâche.

Tout vous dit d'espérer.

Courage et confiance toujours.

SCATTERED IN LILLE IN DEFIANCE OF THE GERMANS: THE FRENCH REPLY TO THE PROCLAMATION OPPOSITE.

PROCLAMATION

du Commandant militaire Allemand DE LILLE

L'attitude de l'Angleterre rend de plus en plus difficile le ravitaillement de la population.

Pour atténuer la misère, l'autorité allemande a demandé récemment des volontaires pour aller travailler à la campagne. Cette offre n'a pas eu le succès attendu.

En conséquence, les habitants seront évacués par ordre et transportés à la campagne. Les évacués seront envoyés à l'intérieur du territoire occupé de la France, loin derrière le front, où ils seront occupés dans l'agriculture et nullement à des travaux militaires.

Par cette mesure, l'occasion leur sera donnée de mieux pourvoir à leur subsistance.

En cas de nécessité, le ravitaillement pourra se faire par les dépôts allemands.

Chaque évacué pourra emporter avec lui 30 kilogrammes de bagages (ustensiles de ménage, vêtements, etc...) qu'on fera bien de préparer dès maintenant.

J'ordonne donc : Personne ne pourra, jusqu'à nouvel ordre, changer de domicile. Personne non plus s'absenter de son domicile légal déclaré, de 9 heures du soir à 6 heures du matin (heure allemande) pour tant qu'il ne soit pas en possession d'un permis en règle

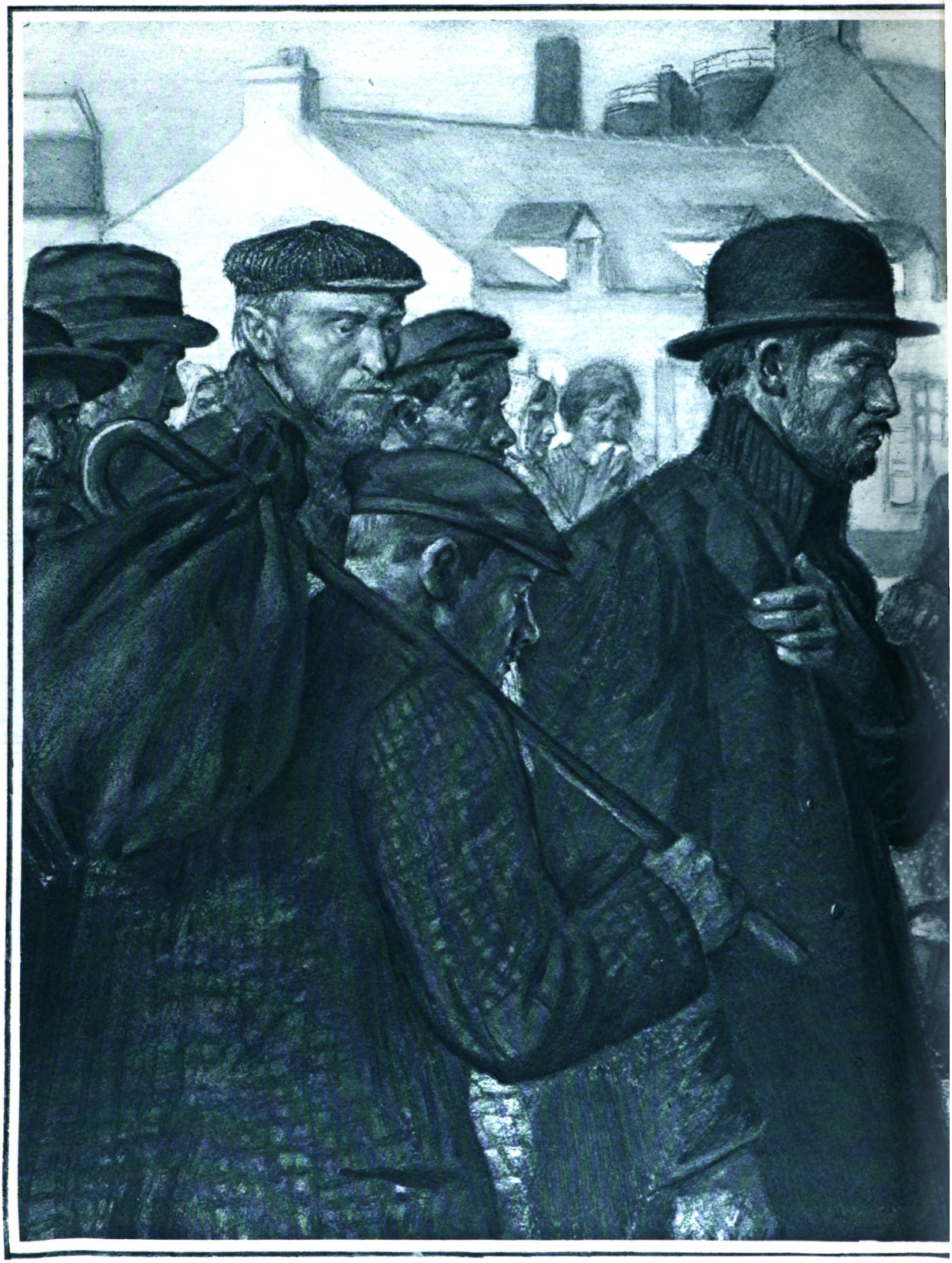
Comme il s'agit d'une mesure irrévocable, il est de l'intérêt de la population même de rester calme et obéissante

Lille, avril 1916.

LE COMMANDANT.

GERMANY'S EXCUSE — INFAMOUS DEPORTATIONS ASCRIBED TO "THE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND": A PROCLAMATION BY THE GERMAN MILITARY GOVERNOR OF LILLE.

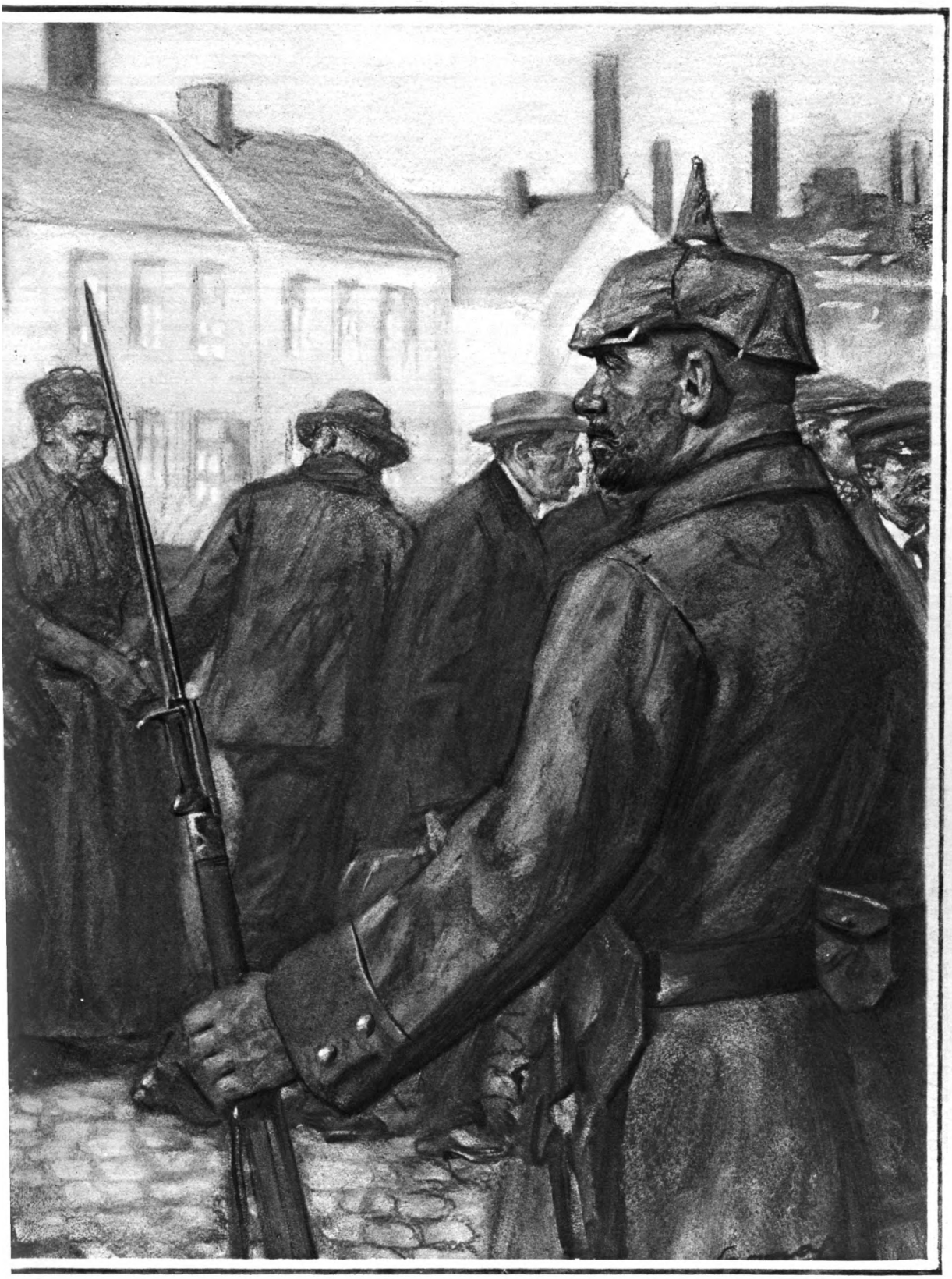
As mentioned in the article on the opposite page, the above documents relating to the German deportations of civilians are reproduced from a remarkable collection of placards and posters made by Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P., and recently published, at the price of one shilling, under the title of "Scraps of Paper: German Proclamations in Belgium and France." Mr. Malcolm says in his foreword to the book: "The following pages contain reproductions of a series of inhuman documents, the careful perusal of which may do something to supplement our existing information concerning the actual conditions under which hundreds of thousands of our gallant Allies are now living."



"THE DEPORTATIONS CONTINUE": CIVILIANS HERDED INTO

Germany continues to tyrannise over the helpless population of Belgium and the invaded districts of Northern France, by the wholesale deportation of civilians. It was stated recently that, at Tournai, railway employees who had refused to work for the Germans were imprisoned for several months; and that at a camp at Soltau, in Germany, some 20,000 to 25,000

FROM THE DRAWING BY LUCIEN JONAS



EXILE UNDER THE MENACE OF THE GERMAN BAYONET.

deported persons were kept for several days without food, in order to induce them to sign any agreement to work. At another German camp for deportees, at Gruben, it was said that 11,000 Belgian civilians, interned there within a barbed-wire enclosure, were very badly fed, and were forbidden to have fires in the huts where they were quartered.

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FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DENNEHAM, TEAR, AND SWAINE.



COLONEL JOHN STACPOLE, C.V.O., C.M.G., Army Service Corps. Died after an operation, on December 30.



LIEUT. T. D. EDDISON, King's (Liverpool) Regt. Only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Eddison, Eastbourne.



2ND LT. J. A. McFARLANE, Highland Light Infantry. Son of Mr. Archibald McFarlane, Bearsden, Glasgow.



LIEUT. CYRIL ARTHUR EDMONDSON, Hood Battalion, Royal Naval Division. Mentioned in despatches.





2ND LIEUT. L. P. NIXON, Middlesex Regt. Son of Mrs. E. M. Nixon, Hotham Road, Putney.



2ND LIEUT. W. G. D. BEAUMONT-EDMONDS, London Regt. Has been officially reported killed.



2ND LIEUT. JOHN ARTHUR ROPE, Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.). Killed in action.



2ND LIEUT. N. Y. SIM, Queen Victoria's Rifles. Son of Mrs. A. Y. Sim, of Peddie, Cape Colony. Killed in action.



LIEUT. CHARLES C. EVERARD, Sherwood Foresters. Son of the late Mr. Edward Everard, Broad Street, Bristol.



2ND LIEUT. A. C. STORE, King's Royal Rifle Corps. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Store, West Cliff, Bournemouth.



BRIG.-GEN. BULL, D.S.O., Son of Mr. R. G. Bull, resident magistrate (retired), of Newry, Co. Down.



LT. A. HOPE TYRRELL, E. Yorks Regt. Served in German S.W. Africa, and later in France.



FLIGHT SUB-LIEUT. A. T. O. MANN, Royal Naval Air Service. Son of Mr. James Elliott Mann, Sydney, New South Wales.



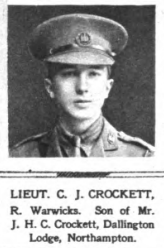
LIEUT.-COL. JOHN BEVILLE-PYM, Royal Marine Light Infantry. Son of late Major-General Frederick George Pym, C.B., R.M.L.I.



2ND LT. F. RADCLIFFE KING, King's (Liverpool) Regt Son of Councillor and Mrs. George E. King, of Stockwell.



LT. (TEMP. CAPT.) G. H. AUSTEN-CARTMELL, Highland L.I. Son of Mr. James Austen-Cartmell, M.A.



LIEUT. C. J. CROCKETT, R. Warwicks. Son of Mr. J. H. C. Crockett, Dallington Lodge, Northampton.



2ND LIEUT. E. B. LIVERMORE, London Regt. Only son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest H. Livermore, Reigate. Killed in action.



2ND LIEUT. A. C. DORE, Machine-Gun Company. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Dore, of Sutton, Surrey. Aged 22.



2ND LIEUT. F. M. PARRY, Hampshire Regt. Only son of Mr. H. Parry, of Sydenham, S.E.



2ND LIEUT. H. R. J. W. RIDGWAY, Gloucester Regt. Son of Lt.-Col. Ridgway, Ladbroke Gardens, W.

2ND LIEUT. H. K. BRIGGS, R.F.A. Son of Mr. Charles Knollys Briggs, and grandson of late Rev. Thomas Briggs.

Bell's THREE NUNS TOBACCO

There is inspiration for the thinker and solace for the worker in each puff of this ideal pipe tobacco. The fascination of "Three Nuns," whether smoked in a briar or clay, is irresistible alike to master and man.

A Testing Sample will be forwarded on application to Stephen Mitchell & Son, Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co.(of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd.,Glasgow.

"King's Head" is similar but stronger.

BOTH ARE OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

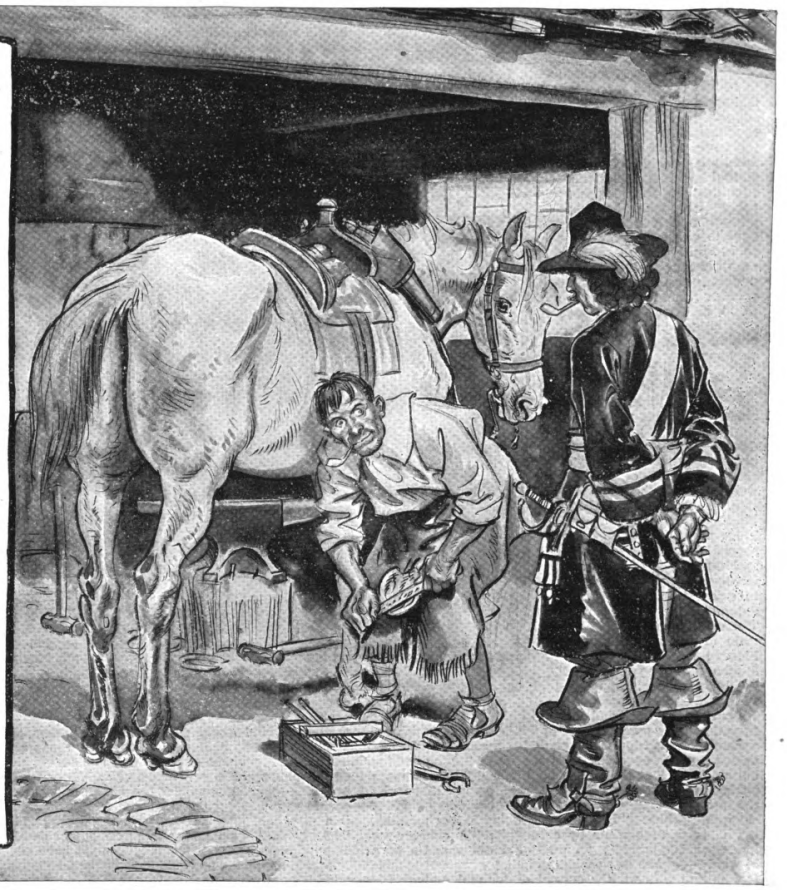
PER **8d.** OZ.

"THREE NUNS" CIGARETTES

MEDIUM. 4d. for 10.

1/7 for 50 in cardboard boxes.

No. 520





From an actual Photo-micrograph of the Micrococcus Catarrhalis — magnified 900 diameters — taken at our Runcorn Laboratories.

You meet myriads of these organisms every day.

The Catarrh microbe is the most common form of microbe which enters the system through the mouth—causing the ordinary cold, and eventually chronic catarrh of the nose or throat. Bacteriologists assert that the activities of this form of microbe can be prevented best by the frequent use of

EVANS' *Pastilles*

The effective *precautionary measure* against the Microbes of Influenza, catarrh, diphtheria, pneumonia, etc.

Every man and woman needs these handy, easily-taken Pastilles—not only as a *cure* for sore throat, catarrh, loss of voice, etc., but also as a sound and definite precaution against the myriads of deadly microbes encountered in the day's work.



Trench Odours: Evans' Pastilles are splendid for preventing the unpleasant effects resulting from trench odours, and our soldiers should be kept well supplied.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Stores, 1/3 per tin.

Warning: See the raised bar. Genuine Evans' Pastilles can be recognised by the raised bar on each pastille, which is registered.



Post Free Order a box at once for yourself or your soldier or sailor friend. In case of difficulty write to the Proprietors, enclosing P.O. for 1/3—the pastilles will be sent direct by return

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, Ltd.
56, Hanover Street ——— Liverpool.

Obtainable also at our branch at 92, William St., New York—and from the Sole Agents in Canada National Drug & Chemical Co., Ltd., Montreal Ph/c



"Like a Breeze in the Mouth."

Gibbs's Dentifrice

Try it!

THE delightful solid dentifrice that preserves and whitens the teeth; thoroughly cleans and disinfects the mouth and gives to the breath a pleasing fragrance.

***6d.** and **1/-** of all Chemists.*

Generous Trial Samples of Dentifrice, Cold Cream Soap, and Shaving Soap, on receipt of 2d. in stamps.

D. & W. GIBBS, Ltd.
(Dept. 12 N),
Cold Cream Soap Works, London, E.

Established ..... A.D. 1712.

NEW NOVELS.

"Six-Star Ranch."

"Six-Star Ranch" (Stanley Paul) is a story for girls—primarily for American girls, but with plenty in it to amuse the fifth form of an English High School in its lighter moments. "Graduation" is its climax, after the adventures of the "Hexagon Club" on a Texas ranch. Graduation day is not known in this country as such, but we have heard of breaking-up and prize-giving. The American young people seem to be very happy, very pleased with Miss Porter's idea of fun, and very conscientious in their innocent enterprises. It is a book that parents and guardians, who have to watch the library list so anxiously nowadays, may see their charges reading with perfect peace of mind; but whether it is a faithful picture of life in Texas, or anywhere else, is not for us to say—nor, we think, does it matter very much.

"The Diplomat."

The characters in "The Diplomat" (Longmans) are drawn with much word-play and attention to detail—a little too much, perhaps, for the substance of the story, which occasionally wallows, like a heavily laden ship, in the trough of Mr. Fleming's sea of language. There are, however, so many shrewd things observed and said that it is open to any intelligent person thoroughly to enjoy them, and let what did and did not happen to Thomas Marshall Wade remain in insignificance. Mr. Fleming is obviously a Meredithian, modelling himself on the early master; as a worshipper, one presumes, of "Evan Harrington," and free from the magic entanglement of the last books, which are a snare that has tripped to destruction too many clever and imitative young novelists. Thomas Wade, "doing nothing but sorrowing" at the grief of his life, had leisure to make jottings in his desultory diary. These, procured for us by the historian, read, we are told, like "the weary sighs of old age." Thus: "Life is worth living in the morning, but it is a drab affair by evening"; "A memory for kindnesses is a heart"; "A woof of sunshine, and a warp of wind"—and so on; enough to indicate in unmistakable fashion and with wit the current of his philosophy. His epigrams, "although they sometimes had sharp steel points, were often laid on the back of folly as a flat blade"—and with the final Fleming epigram his history comes to an end.

"The Light Above the Cross-Roads."

Here is the late Henry Seton Merriman's successor, at last arrived in a novel-reading world left blank and uninstructed by his departure to the shades. The technique of "The Light Above the Cross-Roads" (Duckworth) resuscitates the too-familiar mannerisms. The people speak, on appropriate occasion, with "a stifled sound of pain"; they "stifle yawns" to disguise their interest in matters of vital import; their "eyelids flicker" as their voices soften into dangerous quiet; they speak as normal beings might, perhaps—but don't. These are the blemishes, the discomforts, of a good story. Mrs. Victor Rickard sits in a stage-box admiring her characters, and egging them on, we regret to say, to strut and mouth their parts. It is a pity, for "The Light Above the Cross-Roads" is a lively book, a fresh young thing dressed in dowdy style. Twenty years ago very few people would have minded its self-consciousness—and, indeed, only the fastidious should mind it now, seeing that under the surface it is sound and vigorous stuff. It is a book with much action in it, humming with love and life, thrilling with the adventures of an English gentleman in the Secret Service in Berlin, and containing three approved types of women—good, bad, and very, very bad. With a restraining hand upon her adjectives, and an awakening to the merits of simplicity, Mrs. Rickard will do better work, even if she never writes a better novel.



WAR-TIME ARCHITECTURE: A DINING-ROOM FOR FRENCH OFFICERS IN THE FIELD.

Photograph supplied by C.N.

The Committee of the National Egg Collection for the Wounded have received permission to hold a street collection in London on Wednesday, Feb. 14, to assist the funds. Artistic emblems will be sold, and the support of all classes is invited to make the day a great success. The importance of this collection is such that all who can possibly help are earnestly requested to give their services, and should immediately get in touch with the Organiser at 154, Fleet Street, E.C.

Diaries in these eventful days are more than ever a desideratum. Many of those kept since the war began will doubtless in the future provide the biographer and the historian with valuable material, and their readers with a store of interest. Many again, in private keeping, will form the most precious mementoes of relatives who have given their lives in the cause. There is every inducement nowadays to keep a diary, whether for autobiographical records or for business and domestic purposes, in the excellent provision made by the publishers. The famous Letts Diaries, originated by John Letts in the old Royal Exchange 101 years ago, and now issued by Messrs. Cassell, are among the best and most useful. The list for 1917 includes no fewer than 360 different sorts, including diaries for the office, the study, the counter, the boudoir, and the pocket. Of the last-named class the little Quick-Ref Diaries are especially convenient. With each of the Letts Diaries is given an accident insurance coupon, under which system claims have been paid amounting to several thousands of pounds.

Get the genuine thing, now that it's absolutely British—

Let real Sanatogen invigorate your nerves

SIR GILBERT PARKER, M.P., the distinguished Novelist and Statesman, writes:—"I have used *Sanatogen* with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true tonic-food, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

LADY HENRY SOMERSET, the distinguished Social Reformer, writes:—"*Sanatogen* undoubtedly restores sleep, invigorates the nerves, and braces the patient to health. I have watched its effect on people whose nervous systems have been entirely undermined, and I have proved *Sanatogen* to be most valuable."

MADAME SARAH GRAND, the gifted Novelist, writes:—"*Sanatogen* has done everything for me which it is said so be able to do for cases of nervous debility and exhaustion. I began to take it after nearly four years extreme debility, and now I find myself able to enjoy both work and play again."

MR. MARSHALL HALL, M.P., the eminent King's Counsel, etc., writes:—"I think it only right to say that I have tried *Sanatogen*, and find it to be a most excellent tonic-food."

PROFESSOR GOLDWATER, M.D. writes:—"In *Sanatogen* we are offered an ideal combination to combat the wasting effect of illness; in fact, a better cell re-constituent can hardly be imagined. I was determined to give it a thorough trial, and was pleased to find that it fulfilled every requirement for perfect nutrition either in health or disease."



IN taking genuine Sanatogen you have the absolute assurance that it will undoubtedly fulfil the claims that are made for it.

Read these typical letters, written before the War. The writers have allowed us to republish them because they know that we alone have the genuine original Sanatogen.

You should know this too. You should satisfy yourself by a personal test that you can at last get the true tonic-food whose health-giving nerve-strengthening properties have made it famous throughout the world.

When you have done so you will realise why doctors and patients alike have always been so enthusiastic for Sanatogen.

Even the first few doses will convince you that here is a preparation which you can always rely on to soothe and energise your tired nerves, improve the condition of your blood, restore your digestive powers, build up your bodily cells, and give tone and vigour to your whole system.

Buy a tin from your chemist to-day—prices from 1/9 to 9/6. But be sure it is labelled "Made in Penzance," otherwise it will be an inferior substitute. Later on we shall re-name it "Genatosan,"—genuine Sanatogen—to distinguish it from the multitude of imitations.

(Our London address is 12, Chenies Street, W.C.)

FORMAMINT

The famous "germ-killing throat tablet" is also British now. Cures sore throat and prevents Infectious Diseases.



THE UNION JACK CLUB

Waterloo, S.E.

Greatest of all Sailors' and Soldiers' Clubs, with over 5,000,000 members.

First Lord of the Admiralty
SIR EDWARD CARSON:
"You have my warmest good wishes for success of Fund for extending the Union Jack Club, whose work on behalf of our sailors and soldiers is quite invaluable."

Secretary for War
EARL OF DERBY, K.G.:
"The work of the Union Jack Club is greatly appreciated and extension is urgently needed.

Commander-in-Chief B.E.F.
FIELD-MARSHAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG:
"The Union Jack Club has for the past nine years conferred inestimable benefits on many thousands of our sailors and soldiers. The present accommodation is totally inadequate, however, to cope with the demands which are being made on it now, and will without doubt continue to be made on it after the war, and your proposed extension must be welcomed by all suitable who wish to perpetuate the memory of those gallant men who have fallen in the cause of freedom. I wish you the best of luck in your patriotic efforts."

First Sea Lord
ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JELLICOE, O.M.:
"The Union Jack Club has been of inestimable benefit to the men of the Fleet since its erection, and its value has been beyond words. During the war the urgent need for further extension has been demonstrated a thousand times, and I trust that your appeal for funds for this extension will meet with the wonderful success which has so far attended all your kindly efforts on its behalf."

Chief of Staff
GENERAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON:
"The extension of the Union Jack Club has my best wishes. I appeal to every man and woman to increase their bit by showing in a practical form their gratitude for the splendid fortitude, bravery, and sacrifices of our sailors and soldiers."



Help to Extend the Union Jack Club

There are only 355 bedrooms in the present building, but about 800 sailors and soldiers are found make-shift accommodation every night.
Sometimes they even have to be turned away in the early hours of the morning. Weary men from the North Sea or the Trenches deserve comfortable bedrooms.
The site and plans are ready—were ready in fact to meet needs before the War. Help this self-supporting Club to secure a much-needed enlargement.

The UNION JACK CLUB

The Self-supporting Club with FIVE MILLION MEMBERS

Patron-in-Chief, HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
President, COLONEL SIR E. W. D. WARD, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Vice-President, SIR WALTER LAWRENCE, Bt., G.C.I.E.
Hon. Treasurer, G. J. MAJORIBANKS, Esq.
Secretary to Council and Comptroller of Club, MAJOR H. F. WILKINSON.

Send any sum, from 1/- to £1,000, to G. J. MAJORIBANKS, Esq., Hon. Treasurer, Union Jack Club, Waterloo Road, London, S.E.

H. E. MORGAN,
Hon. Organiser of Extension Fund.

N.B.—The only Club or institution of any kind authorised to use the title "Union Jack" is the Union Jack Club—the Sailors' and Soldiers' own Club—at 91a, Waterloo Road, London, S.E., on behalf of the extension of which the present appeal is made.

Sailors from all sorts of craft and Soldiers from all quarters of the globe flock to the Union Jack Club. Canadians, New Zealanders, West Indians, Australians, and men from every red spot on the map meet English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh men in a 'home from home,' that is equally owned by all who wear the King's Uniform; Soldiers of our Allies are also frequently to be found within its hospitable doors. By helping the Extension Fund you widen the welcome.

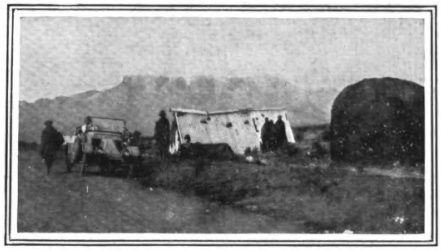
THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Lighting of Cars.

A correspondent of one of the dailies comes forward with the suggestion that it should be made compulsory for motor vehicles to carry their lamps on the front axle, inside, and close to either wheel. If they were carried thus, he says, immediately the driver turned his steering-wheel, the lights would turn also. Of course, they would not do anything of the kind, since the axle does not move in relation to the wheels. What I take it he does mean is that there should be provided some sort of swivelling arrangement, by means of which the rays from the lamps would follow the track of the steering-wheels. Undoubtedly it would be an advantage if the lamps were mounted in this way; but, unfortunately, it is illegal in this country so to mount them. At one time and another several lamp-swivelling devices have been introduced, and a few people have used them, but always at the peril of a prosecution for the use of a forbidden contrivance. I do not recollect a prosecution for this offence, but that is probably accounted for by the fact that the known illegality of the swivelling lamp has prevented its extensive use. The writer in question also raises the point that, owing to the side-lamps being placed, as a rule, on or in rear of the dash, there is at least three feet of unlighted vehicle in front of the lights, which he regards as a danger. It certainly does increase the risk to the pedestrian in the darkened streets, but I am afraid there is no real remedy except that of more light, and that we cannot expect to have just yet. The law requires the side-lamps to be carried on the extreme outside of the vehicle, which practically rules out the use of damped-down head-lamps as an alternative, since these are carried, as a rule, well inside the outer line of the car. The ideal is the electric side-lamp carried on the front wing in the manner that some American cars have it fitted. It could scarcely be regarded as a hardship if all cars were compelled to carry their side-lamps in that position; and it would only mean the fitting of a pair of light brackets to the wings.

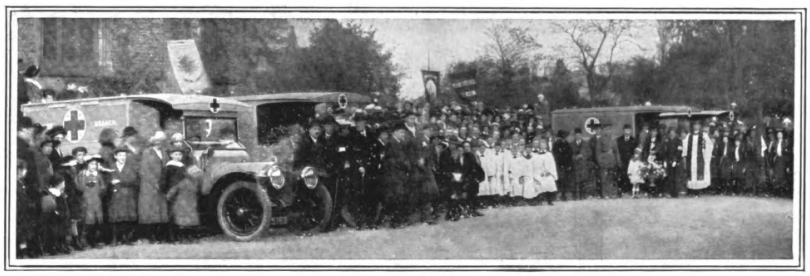
Silencers and Power-Absorption.

Very few car-owners have any more than a quite general idea of the loss of power caused by back-pressure in the exhaust-pipe, consequent upon the baffling effect of the silencer. At one time this was by no means a negligible matter, and in the earlier types of cars the amount of power wasted by a hopelessly inefficient silencer was quite considerable. Nowadays most silencers are scientifically designed for their work, and most of them are reasonably efficient. In the best of them, however, there must be some appreciable power-loss, but just what it amounts to very few outside those engaged in the making of cars have any idea. Therefore, it is not uninteresting to regard some figures in this connection which have just been issued by the Automobile Club of America as a result of tests made with a "National" silencer. The latter does not need description, as it does not essentially differ from any other representative type. The engine used was a four-cylinder one of about 35-h.p. by Treasury formula; and at 1487 revs. per minute, without the silencer, it developed 37·7-h.p.; at 1481 revs., with silencer attached, the power developed was 35·7-h.p; while the back-pressure in the exhaust-pipe was 2·75 lb., against ·07 lb. per square inch without the silencer. These tests were run with the throttle wide open, the torque in foot-pounds being 132·8 and 126·5 in the respective runs. With throttle partly closed, at 1462 revs., back-pressure was ·07 lb. without silencer, and 1·67 lb. per square inch with silencer attached. In all, sixteen tests were carried out at varying speeds and torque; but, as the relations remained fairly constant, there is no need to detail them. The main point that emerges is that the maximum loss of power recorded was 2 h.p., equal to 5·3 per cent., which cannot be regarded as a very serious price to pay for modern silence of running.



A BRITISH CAR IN AFRICA: AN ARROL-JOHNSTON IN CAPE COLONY.

Our photograph shows a 15·9 Arrol-Johnston touring-car with the interesting environment of typical African hills, a hut, and natural features of a landscape in that great Colony.



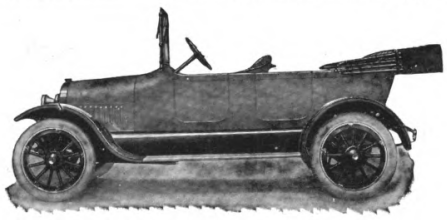
DEDICATION OF MOTOR AMBULANCES AT ALTRINCHAM: KATHARINE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER ACCEPTS THE GIFT.

Our photograph shows the dedication of six motor ambulances given by the St. Margaret's Church and Parish of Altrincham, Cheshire, to the British Red Cross Society. Katharine Duchess of Westminster accepted the ambulances on behalf of the Society. In the group are seen, standing (from right to left): The Rev. Hewlett Johnson, Vicar of the Parish; Mrs. Hewlett Johnson, Katharine Duchess of Westminster, Miss Marjorie Leigh, Mr. John Leigh, Colonel Sir Edward Cotton-Jodrell, K.C.B., the County Director Red Cross Society; Mr. Fleming Spence, Mr. J. H. Brydon, Hon. County Secretary; Mrs. John Leigh, and Lieut. Green.

Cars and the Cold Weather.

Now that glycerine is no longer obtainable for use in the radiator, the careful motorist—supposing that aforetime he favoured the use of messy anti-freezing mixtures—will have to take other measures for the protection of his car from frost. The heavy grades of petrol and "mixtures" that we have to use nowadays have compelled attention to the keeping warm of the engine while the car is in the motor-house, and quite a number of devices for maintaining the temperature of the water are making their appearance on the market. It is an ill wind, etc.

W. W.



THE NEW 4-CYLINDER BUICK

2-Seater and 5-Seater Models.

WE have pleasure in presenting another addition to the Buick line. A 12/16 h.p. 4-Cylinder car. This car should make a strong appeal to those desiring a good, well-finished small car, economical in first cost and in upkeep expense.

FEATURES

Valve-in-Head engine, unusually silent and capable of developing 35 h.p. Mono block cylinder casting with detachable head, making for ease of carbon removal and valve grinding. Delco Electric Self-Starting, Lighting and Ignition. Extra long semi-elliptic springs. Vacuum petrol feed with petrol tank at rear.

EQUIPMENT

Electric head, side and tail and instrument board lamps. Number plates. Electric horn. Four tyres—765 × 105 m.m. Spare rim. Tyre carrier at back of car. One man hood with side curtains and dust cover, all of brown twill. Speedometer, rain vision, ventilating windscreen. Tools, jack, pump and tyre repair outfit.

THIS new Buick model embodies practically all the features which have so popularised the 1916 Buick "Six." It is, however, a smaller car and exceptionally economical in upkeep. One of these cars is now on view at our showrooms.

BUICKS cannot now be supplied but let your "After-the-War" Car be a Buick. Your name on our waiting list will ensure earliest delivery.

Buick VALVE-IN-HEAD MOTOR CARS

General Motors (Europe), Ltd., 136, Long Acre, W.C.

"Sister."

"It is fortunate that with all the nasty medicines we have to give there is a sweet to come after, and that is the ever-welcome Cigarette. How often the lads ask for an 'Army Club.' . . . I am always so glad when I have some to give them . . . they are appreciated."



CAVANDER'S

"Army Club"

CIGARETTES

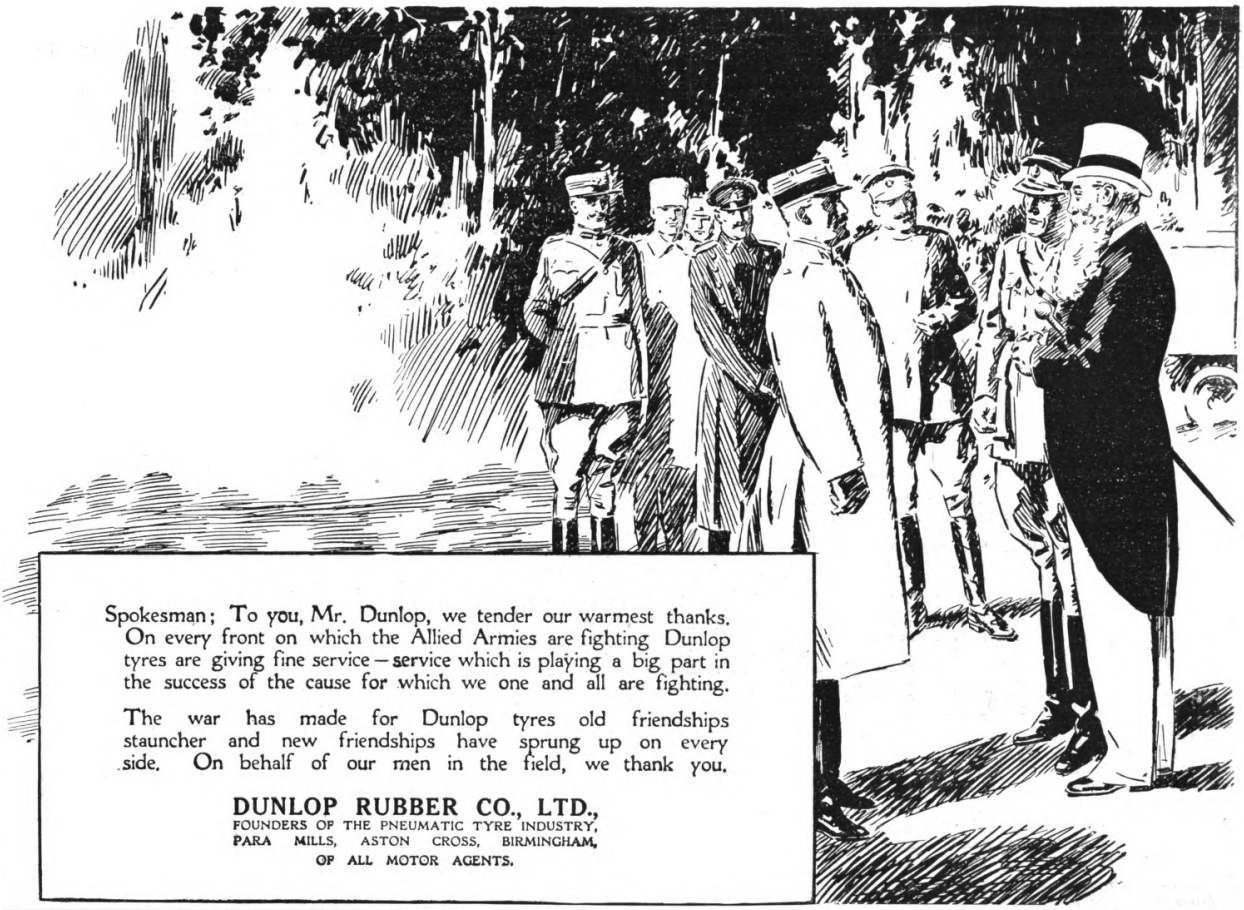
9d. for 20, 1/10½ for 50, 3/9 for 100.

We will post 200 "Army Club" Cigarettes, packed in 50's, to any Member of the Expeditionary Forces for 6/-. Order from your Tobacconist or direct from—

CAVANDER'S, Glasgow.
The Firm of Three Centuries

For a mellow, non-bite mixture, Try Cavander's "Army" Mixture,
7½d. per oz. 2/6 ¼ lb. tin.

London Postal Address:
167, Strand, W.C.



Spokesman; To you, Mr. Dunlop, we tender our warmest thanks. On every front on which the Allied Armies are fighting Dunlop tyres are giving fine service—service which is playing a big part in the success of the cause for which we one and all are fighting.

The war has made for Dunlop tyres old friendships stauncher and new friendships have sprung up on every side. On behalf of our men in the field, we thank you.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.,
FOUNDERS OF THE PNEUMATIC TYRE INDUSTRY,
PARA MILLS, ASTON CROSS, BIRMINGHAM,
OF ALL MOTOR AGENTS.

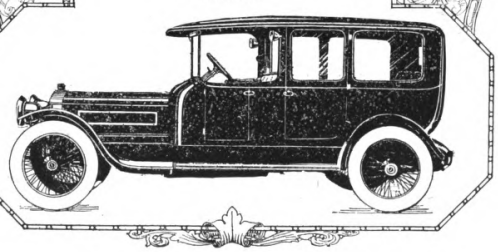
Daimler

Solely engaged on National and Imperial Service

WHEN the full story of Daimler activities can be told, it will make glad those loyal motorists who put their names on the waiting list.

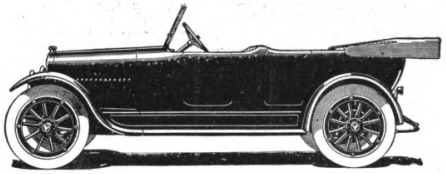
THE Daimler Sleeve-Valve Engine is playing a mighty part in the war, proving its irresistible power and reliability in all quarters of the field, from the very front line to the base.

The Daimler Company, Ltd.
COVENTRY



HUDSON SUPER - SIX

Sets World's Record in Trip Across American Continent



From San Francisco to New York—3,476 miles in 5 days 3 hrs. 31 min., travelling an average of 700 miles per day, a Super-Six—a standard stock car Hudson has set a new record for endurance.

Then just to prove its superiority this same Super-Six turned around on the day of its arrival in New York and went back, making the round trip of 6,952 miles in 10 days 21 hours 14 minutes.

Other cars made the trip one way, but none within hours of the time set by the Hudson. NO OTHER CAR, HOWEVER, EVER ATTEMPTED THE ROUND TRIP.

The Super-Six with its patented motor, an exclusive Hudson feature, holds all worth-while stock car records.

The 24-hour record - 1,819 miles at an average rate of 75·8 miles per hour, breaking the record held by S. F. Edge for NINE years.

The one mile record—102·53 miles per hour.

First up Pike's Peak, a hill-climbing contest held over a course of 12½ miles, the greater portion of the run being at an altitude of nearly three miles. In this event there were over 20 famous American and European cars entered.

These are some of the records made by the Super-Six in 1916. In this same year 25,000 Super-Sixes were built, and to-day the Hudson Motor Car Company is the largest maker of fine cars in the world.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO. DETROIT, MICH. U.S.A.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.
Cable Address—HUDSONCAR.

The Langham Steel Company, Finchley Road, London, England.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

THE NEW "PELL MELL." AT THE AMBASSADORS'.

THE new "Pell Mell" revue at the Ambassadors' is an improvement even on the old, which is saying a good deal in its praise. It retains that amusing skit on "Chu Chin Chow," which travesties not only the text and scenes, but also the music of the original; and it can boast of two novel and very welcome features. One is a little play of Charles le Baron's, "Search Me," in which Mlle. Delysia is made, as a Frenchwoman landing at New York, to bemuse so fascinatingly a Customs inspector and his female assistant that they actually connive at a flagrant instance of smuggling. The dainty actress finds in this piece a partner worthy of her talent in Mr. Rube Welch. Equally good is the concluding "revue des opérettes," in which favourite tunes and numbers from "Les Cloches," "Madame Angot," "La Mascotte," and their kind are given in quick succession, and serve to remind us that modern revue has no monopoly of vivacity. These "gems of melody" employ the services of the full strength of the cast, which includes still not only Delysia and the no less popular Morton, but also Mr. Nigel Playfair and Miss Dorothy Minto, an artist to her very finger-tips.

SIR A. PINERO'S THRIFT PLAY AT THE COLISEUM.

It might have been as well if the audience who watched the first production of "Mr. Livermore's Dream," had been told on their programmes that this one-act play of Sir Arthur Pinero's had been departmentally commissioned, for the author lives up to the promise of his descriptive sub-title, "A Lesson in Thrift," and has given us what is frankly a tract for the times, and a peculiarly appropriate one in these days of the new War Loan. Playgoers, however, at the Coliseum soon settled down to the purpose and sentiment of the piece, and they were rewarded with a straightforward story and some excellent acting. Mr. C. M. Lowne gives a delightfully breezy and convincing portrait-sketch of Mr. Livermore. You cannot help liking the man as he pictures him, even when he is most unreasonable. And the charm of Miss Lilian Braithwaite in the wife's rôle, and the eloquence of Norman Forbes as the doctor, are both of real assistance to the "moral." It is hoped that the little play will help on the good cause to promote which it was composed.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A BUILT-UP COMMUNICATION-TRENCH RUNNING TO THE FRONT LINE.—[*British Official Photograph.*]

It has long been a matter of regret that the capital of the British Empire, which includes so many Eastern races, should not possess an adequate centre of instruction concerning them. This reproach has now been removed from London by the establishment of the School of Oriental Studies, which opens under excellent auspices. It was founded by Royal Charter last June, and is now housed in the buildings of the London Institution, in Finsbury Circus, which have been adapted and extended for the purpose at a cost of £25,000. They include a large library and lecture theatre, together with common-rooms and numerous class-rooms. The Director of the School is Mr. E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., who is assisted by a staff both of British and native teachers. Courses have been arranged in twenty different languages, to which other subjects will be added later. The University of London has transferred to the new school most of the Oriental staffs of its colleges, and courses are to be arranged for the University's various Degrees in Oriental languages. It is also hoped to co-operate with the great Oriental Schools at Oxford and Cambridge and elsewhere. Classes began on Jan. 18, and intending students should apply to the Director.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: IN A FRONT-LINE TRENCH.
British Official Photograph.

MR. BERTRAM DOBELL'S LAST POEM.

IN two little paper-covered books Mr. Percy Dobell has, with filial care, collected a number of poems which his father, the late Mr. Bertram Dobell, left unpublished at his death. One is entitled "The Dreamer of the Castle of Indolence, and Other Poems"; and the other contains "The Close of Life," and a series of poems to which the heading "The Approach of Death" has been given. Mr. Bertram Dobell was a diligent versifier; his lines are even and correct, his matter not uninteresting; but it must be admitted that he is somewhat prosy withal. Like Swinburne, he lacked faith in a future life. Thus in one sonnet he writes that—

> . . . . whatsoever priests or pedants say,
> All evils cease with the departing breath,
> Nor can Jove's thunderbolts the corse dismay;
> The body slain by death doth death defy,
> And powerless, mocks the power of destiny.

By placing this sonnet, and other pieces of Mr. Dobell's in similar vein, beside Swinburne's "Ilicet" and the "Garden of Proserpine" one realises the difference between poetry and prose arranged in metre. Both men are expressing the same view of life and death, but how different the form of their expression! Yet there is a quiet dignity about Mr. Dobell's work, and the character which it reveals—that of a worthy disciple of Dr. Johnson, both in literary style and in his sturdy, courageous outlook on life.

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Académie des Sciences (Paris, June 28, 1909)
Académie de Médecine (Paris, Dec. 21, 1909)

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"..... Shaking my hair from my eyes, I lifted my head and tried to look boldly round the darkened room; at this moment a light gleamed on the wall. Was it, I asked myself, a ray aperture in the blind? No; moonlight was still, and this stirred: while I gazed, it glided up to the ceiling and quivered over my head..... I thought the swift darting beam was a herald of some coming vision from another world. My heart beat thick, my head grew hot; a sound filled my ears, which I deemed the rushing of wings; something seemed near me; I was oppressed, suffocated; endurance broke down; I rushed to the door and shook the lock in desperate effort....."

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.*

E VICARS (Norwich).—We would have all our solvers howling at us if we published a problem the solution of which depended on a "circumstantial inference." There must be clear evidence that Black's last move was P to B 4th before your key move is permissible. Your solution of No. 3748 is not enough; more than the key move is required.

J FOWLER and OTHERS.—The solution of No. 3748 can scarcely be said to be given when only White's first move is quoted. The whole problem turns on Black's reply, apart from which there is nothing in the problem.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played at New York in the match between the Manhattan and Franklin Chess Clubs.

(*Ruy Lopez.*)

WHITE (Mr Sharp)	BLACK (Mr. Capablanca)	WHITE (Mr. Sharp)	BLACK (Mr. Capablanca)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. B takes Kt	Q to B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. Q to B 2nd	Kt to K 2nd
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	17. B to Kt 3rd	P to B 4th
4. B to R 4th	P to Q 3rd	18. Q to K 2nd	B to B 3rd
5. Castles	B to Q 2nd	19. B to B 2nd	
6. P to B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	White's position might be better; but we doubt whether anybody short of an expert problem-composer could discover how it was to collapse in three moves from this point.	
7. P to Q 3rd	B to Kt 2nd		
8. R to K sq	K Kt to K 2nd		
9. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles		
10. Kt to B sq	P to K R 3rd	19.	Kt to Kt 3rd
11. Kt to K 3rd	P to B 4th	20. Kt to Q 2nd	

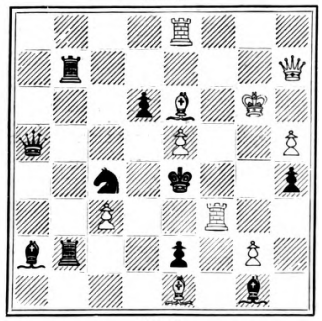
So far, the game has gone steadily, but here Black turns it to his advantage. He wants his opponent to exchange Pawns, and there is practically little choice for the latter to do otherwise.

12. P takes P	P takes P	20.	Kt to B 5th
13. B to Kt 3rd (ch)	K to R 2nd	21. Q to Q sq	Kt takes Kt P
14. Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes Kt	22. R to B sq	Q to Kt 3rd
		White resigns.	

A fatal retreat by blocking his Q Bishop's defence against Black's next move.

PROBLEM No. 3750.—BY O. H. LABONE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3747.—BY M. L. PENCE.

WHITE	BLACK
1. Kt (Q 4th) to B 5th	Kt takes P
2. Q takes P (ch)	Any move
3. Mates accordingly.	

If Black play 1. R takes Kt, 2. R to B 6th (ch); if 1. Kt to Q 3rd (ch), 2. R takes Kt, and if 1. Kt to Q sq (ch), then 2. B takes Kt, etc.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3743 from C A M (Penang): of No. 3744 from P J Mistri (Bombay) and C A M; of No. 3745 from J C Gardner (Toronto); of No. 3746 from B Leirngson (Brooklyn, N.Y.), and J C Gardner; of No. 3747 from H Grasett Baldwin, G Sorrie, J Verrall (Rodmell), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), G Turner (Leeds), and R C Durell (Wanstead).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3749 received from E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), J C Stackhouse (Torquay), G Sorrie (Stonehaven), J Fowler, J Smart, J S Forbes (Brighton), Roy Kennerly Rumford (Pangbourne), T T Gurney (Cambridge), Rev. J Christie (Berlingham), H Grasett Baldwin (Farnham) W S Till (Oxford), Hugh J B Bain, W E Price (Wrexham), A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter), Eva G Deykin (Birmingham), Captain L A Soudison (Portobello), W Spear (Cork), W J Bearne (Paignton), J Dixon (Colchester). A H Waters (Bath), and F Simons (Preston).

Mr. Alain C. White's Christmas Card to his friends, "100 Chess Problems by W. Meredith" (Stroud Office of the *Chess Amateur*), is a refreshing departure from the analytical categories of his previous compilations. Mr. Meredith was an American composer who worked in the pre-scientific age of problem construction, and many of the hundred critics, to each of whom one problem has been assigned for examination and report, are surprised to find how surpassingly modern the earlier master proves himself to be. The collection itself varies greatly in quality from problems of the highest class to very elementary positions; but in most instances there is a striking note of style that marks the original genius. He dearly loved the apparently unintelligible first move, and to an unusual degree contrived to give the second move a similar character. There is, consequently, a mannerism in his methods, which, once mastered, makes the solving of his problems less difficult than otherwise should be the case.

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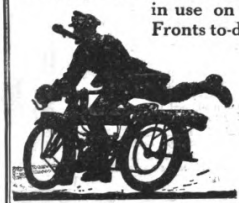
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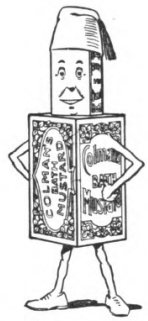
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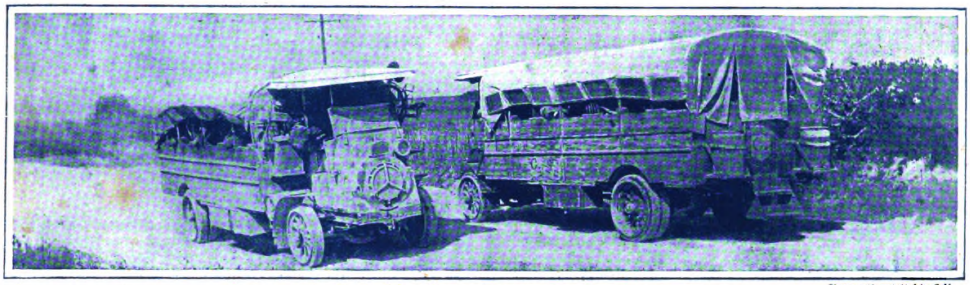
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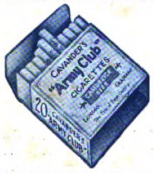
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SCULPTURE UNDER FIRE: "THE POILU"—A BUST BY A FRENCH SOLDIER, FROM THE SALON DES ARMÉES.

The Salon des Armées de la République, to give it its full title, is an exhibition, recently opened in the Tuileries Gardens in Paris, of works of art done by French soldiers at the front. A separate section is devoted to the work of Belgian soldiers. There are nearly 3000 exhibits, including water-colours, drawings, etchings, and sketches, a few oil-paintings and busts, and a varied collection of *objets d'art* ingeniously carved or otherwise fashioned. Every exhibit is certified by the artist's commanding officer to have been done at the front, and no artist, however eminent, was allowed to show work not executed within sound of German shells. Considering the conditions, the Salon reaches a high level of artistic quality. Another fine bust, executed by the same French soldier as the one here illustrated, is given on a later page in this issue dealing with the exhibition.

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH. FROM A BUST BY PRIVATE CHAUVEL, OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

LITERATURE.

British Birds. The fourth and final volume of "British Birds," written and illustrated by Mr. Archibald Thorburn (Longmans, Green), is now issued, and hearty congratulations are due to the author-artist for his comprehensive work, and to his publishers for the excellent style in which they have produced the books at a time and under conditions that could hardly have been less favourable. In this concluding part Mr. Thorburn deals chiefly with the bustards, plover, snipe, sandpipers, terns, gulls, divers grebes, and petrels; and there are the usual twenty plates dealing with the various species in the faithful fashion that we associate with Mr. Thorburn's brush. There are certain disadvantages inherent in the method of placing a number of colour illustrations upon a single page—the limits of colour process-printing are apt to declare themselves, and, while some primary colours are a thought too primary, the gradual shading of plumage is sometimes lost. This is particularly noticeable, in all four volumes, when the picture has the studio high lights and a *plein air* background. Sometimes, too, the shadows turn awry in studio work. But the faults (or rather, the defects) are forgotten when we consider the excellences; and when we compare the price of these four volumes with that asked for Lord Lilford's work, which is now unobtainable, it may be said that a record of British bird life likely to become a classic has been placed before the bird-lover at a price within the means of enthusiasm. It is fair, too, to say that the illustrations in Lord Lilford's famous volumes have in the same measure the same defect in the apportionment of relative values that we notice here. The letterpress, as before, is made up largely of quotations from accepted authorities—H. S. Dresser, Howard Saunders, Macgillivray, and others; but now and again the author, who is a keen and competent ornithologist as well as a sympathetic artist, gives us the results of first-hand observation. It is interesting to learn that some of the sea-birds that were originally plentiful on our coasts, and then declined in numbers until they were in danger of disappearance, are now beginning to respond to the efforts made to protect them. The Great Skua, for example, is increasing in the Shetlands, though whether these Huns of the great gull family will be popular with their relations is at least unlikely. We have yet to learn the result of increasing the numbers of predatory birds. It remains to be seen, too, what disturbance in the old order of distribution will be effected by the war; we may rest assured that it will be considerable. The number of gulls and terns nesting on our coasts in the spring of 1916 was apparently quite abnormal, and one hears of comparatively rare birds having been seen inland, though the evidence is not as conclusive as one might wish. But it is clear that changes of habitat have been imposed upon many species by the war, and it may be that the protective orders now current may avail to bring over here certain birds that came here of old time. Considering all the difficulties that lay between Mr. Thorburn and his achievement, the measure of his success is seen to be remarkable; it will add to the considerable ranks of his admirers.

"To Verdun from the Somme." Mr. Harry Brittain has given a wonderfully interesting account of a recent visit to the British and French front in his new book, "To Verdun from the Somme" (John Lane). He went under the ægis of authority, and had the *entrée* to intimate circles at Headquarters, including those of Sir Douglas Haig and General Joffre, and enjoyed the hospitality of many of the high officers of both armies, as also of the Russian contingent in Champagne. Naturally, he reveals no secrets, and he is very discreet as to the mention of names. The value of his book consists in the vivid impression it conveys of the personal side of the war. Mr. Brittain's travelling companion was the Hon. James M. Beck, the distinguished American lawyer who has done so much for the Allied cause by advocating it in the States and in neutral countries. In the French lines they were joined by another American, Mr. Owen Johnson, the well-known novelist. Mr. Beck, to whom the book is dedicated, contributes a foreword in which he states some facts as to the practical help and sympathy given by Americans to the Allies—facts which ought to be better known than they are. Thus he says that more than 10,000 Americans have enlisted in the Canadian forces, while at least 10,000—probably many more—are serving with the French, including over 100 airmen in the aviation service. American official neutrality is one thing; American national feeling is another.

Word-Pictures of War Scenes. Contrast and criticism are the notes of this remarkable record of the experiences of a nurse—"My Experiences on Three Fronts," by Sister Martin-Nicholson (Allen and Unwin)—and both are expressed in vigorous terms. The author opens with a reflection upon August 4, 1914, when "countries already stricken under the crash and flame of the rising storm which was to be the greatest the world had ever known were calling aloud for help . . . and here at home laughing men and women, lapped in a sense of security . . . punted, sculled, or paddled unheedingly." But, quickly, the writer passes to a vivid account of her experiences, often tragic enough, at the front, in Belgium, Russia, Poland, France, and is not sparing of criticism when she deems it called for. She laments, not without reason, that languages are not taught more: "It is a terrible triangle that of a patient who does not understand nurse and nurse who does not understand doctor." Her earliest experience was when she found the Germans at the gates of Brussels, and she pays a tribute to the pluck of Burgomaster Max. There is of necessity much that is terribly painful in her book, notably a glimpse of the arrival of a train of German soldiers raving mad from horror and strain. Her life in Russia and Poland is told in very interesting fashion, and the natives fascinated her—their childlikeness and their simple acceptance of "Nichevo," which is their "Kismet," or "Che sara sara." There are scores of interesting glimpses of life and character, and the volume closes with a splendid tribute to the British soldier—summed up as "the finest total in the world—Tommy Atkins, Gentleman."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Illustrated London News

Beginning with the issue dated February 3, the price of "The Illustrated London News" will be raised one penny—that is, to Sevenpence. In the same way, our contemporaries will raise their price. This has been made necessary by the great increase in the cost of paper and of all other materials used, in the cost of labour and of transport. We feel sure that our readers will support us as before, realising that we should not raise the price of our Paper unless such action were really necessary. It should be added, further—and the point seems hardly to call for emphasis—that the Paper will be kept at its present high standard of illustrations and letterpress. The normal price of sixpence will be resumed as soon as possible.

JAPANESE "NOH."

ANCIENT Japanese drama has probably received less attention from Western students than have other forms of Japanese art, especially painting and ceramics. Doubtless, however, one of the results of the war will be to stimulate interest in this fascinating if recondite subject, as part of the fuller insight we shall all desire to obtain into the mental history of our great Oriental Allies. With such thoughts will many British readers open a book that has just been published, entitled "'Noh,' or Accomplishment: A Study of the Classical Stage of Japan," by Ernest Fenollosa and Ezra Pound (Macmillan). They will find themselves in a new world of ideas, and, like visitors to a foreign land ignorant of its language, customs, and traditions, they will need some little time and effort to discover their bearings. But the object in view will repay their trouble: it is a region worth exploring. In a prefatory note Mr. Ezra Pound explains his share in the making of the book, which is based on the writings of the late Professor Fenollosa, and in the introduction gives interesting particulars of the latter's work in Japan. "He went to Japan as a professor of economics. He ended as Imperial Commissioner of Arts. He had unearthed treasure that no Japanese had heard of. . . . When he died suddenly in England the Japanese Government sent a war-ship for his body, and the priests buried him within the sacred enclosure of Miidera. These facts speak for themselves." An account of the Noh, which are short plays or eclogues performed with music, dancing, and masks, is given both in Mr. Pound's introduction, notes, and appendices, and in an essay by Professor Fenollosa. Details are also given as to the form of the Noh stage, and its accessories. Translations of twelve of the plays, of which some two hundred are extant, complete the contents of the volume. The ancient lyrical drama called the "Noh" is quite distinct from the modern Japanese drama of realism. It was saved from extinction at the time of the revolution of 1868 by the efforts of a famous Noh actor, Mr. Umewaka Minoru, who by great struggles and sacrifices succeeded in preserving the old traditions, and establishing a Noh theatre in Tokyo, the precursor of five others. Professor Fenollosa studied the Noh for twenty years under the personal tuition of the old actor and his sons. A portrait of Umewaka Minoru forms the frontispiece, and is the only illustration. There might well have been others.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS'.

FICTION.

The Match-Makers. J. E. Buckrose. 5s. net *(Hodder and Stoughton.)*
The Cradle Ship. With Coloured Illustrations. Edith How-Martyn. 3s. 6d. net. *(Cassell.)*
The Lightning Conductress. C. N. and A. M. Williamson. 5s. net. *(Methuen.)*
A Young Lion of Flanders. J. van Ammers Kueller. Illustrated by Louis Raemaekers. 5s. net *(Headley.)*
In the Fire of the Furnace. By A Sergeant in the French Army. 6s. net. *(Smith, Elder.)*
A Balkan Freebooter. Jan Gordon. 7s. 6d. net *(Smith, Elder.)*
Two's Two. J. Storer Clouston. 6s. *(Blackwood.)*
The Rise of Ledgar Dunstan. Alfred Tresidder Sheppard. 6s. *(Duckworth.)*
Her Father's Daughter. A. and C. Askew. 6s. *(Ward, Lock.)*
His One Talent. Harold Bindloss. 6s. *(Ward, Lock.)*
Gaspard the Poilu. René Benjamin. 5s. net *(Heinemann.)*
Obstacles. Parry Truscott. 6s. net *(Chapman and Hall.)*
Esther Lawes. Edgar Jepson. 6s. *(Hutchinson.)*
A Friend Indeed. F. Frankfort Moore. 6s. *(Hutchinson.)*
Families Repaired. J. S. Fletcher. 6s. net *(Allen and Unwin.)*
Count Raven. Agnes and Egerton Castle. 3s. 6d. *(Cassell.)*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Song of the Plow. Maurice Hewlett. 6s. net *(Heinemann.)*
Imperial Germany. Prince von Bulow. With a Foreword by J. W. Headlam. 6s. *(Cassell.)*
Survivors' Tales of Famous Crimes. Walter Wood. 6s. net *(Cassell.)*
Poems. By Oscar Boulton. 3s. 6d. net *(Regan Paul.)*
With a B.P. Scout in Gallipoli. E. Y. Priestman. With a Foreword by Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K.C.B. 6s. net *(Routledge.)*
Selected Poems of Thomas Hardy. 2s. 6d. net *(Macmillan.)*
Things I Remember. Sidney Whitman. 7s. 6d. net *(Cassell.)*

NEW NOVELS.

"The Silver Chain." Sir William Richmond's clever and cultured novel, "The Silver Chain" (Cecil Palmer and Hayward), reminds one now and then of other gifted writers. The shades of Ruskin, Disraeli, George Meredith, Bulwer Lytton, seem to hover over some of the pages. But Sir William Richmond's romance and philosophy, his humour and charm of style, are all his own. His characters are alive, his scenes sometimes verge upon melodrama, his satire of convention and of commercialism is scathing, but his humanity is boundless. Some of his men and women seem to belong to the realms of romance; but others are unmistakably, and even painfully, realistic. It is the same with their environment. The author passes from the charm of Cairo, that wonderful city in the desert, to the dismal town of Slumslough, the product and centre of commercialism in its most repulsive forms, and both are drawn with the pencil of an artist. "The Silver Chain" is a remarkable work, too varied and too voluminous to be dealt with in detail in a brief review. The characters live—men and women at their best, and worst: the heroine, Mary Esprit, the lovable Professor, Flintsome the financial adventurer, "palpitate with actuality." Much in its pages gives one furiously to think, and it is never dull, for the author has wit and an artist's appreciation of the beautiful, and the "plot" is sufficiently dramatic. And through it all runs a consistent thread of poetic justice, even for the wayward, and for a time worldly and self-loving, heroine. The men and women are real creations. The Philosopher "who used his nerves without being nervous, who strained his mind but not his body"; the foolish, pseudo-pious woman, who regarded the "artist species" as "certainly poor and probably immoral"; the other pious woman who is a "collector of scandal, at which business she works as hard as the collector of taxes"; the showy lady who is "a kind of long-distance beauty"; the wife who has married for money, and "wears fetters lined with spikes, studded with diamonds"—these are creatures of flesh and blood as well as creations of the unconventional author. It is rare to find so much beauty of thought and diction, in conjunction with so much philosophy and sharp satire of the sordid side of life, within the compass of a single book. "The Silver Chain" should find many appreciative readers.

"Moor Fires." We cannot say that we have found "Moor Fires" (John Murray) easy reading. With a manner that seems to be growing upon our younger writers, Miss E. H. Young, shunning emphasis and explanation, contrives to make the discovery of the numerous characters a game of hide-and-seek in the mist. She introduces nobody, and her people slide into their places in the story with steps so unobtrusive that they might almost be a tribe of ghosts. It is a good book, wherefore it is as well, perhaps, to urge readers not to be dismayed by the fogginess of the early chapters. The Canipers are an original family, and the contrasting temperaments of the twins, Helen and Miriam, have been studied and elaborated with much painstaking. Helen and Miriam are both young and alive; Mildred is a curiously interesting personality; and the background of the moor serves them all with equal success. Unconsciously or not, Miss Young's people are influenced by a Brontean atmosphere that clings, and this although they are moderns of our own time. "Moor Fires" is written with talent, and is a book to wrestle with and to read with attention.

"Little Grey Ships." A better gift than "Little Grey Ships" (John Murray) in the present time of stress it would be hard to find. It is a tonic, not a narcotic. The people who live in the cities—grey, too, and chilled by winter weather—will find it bracing to read these sketches of the work of the mine-sweepers in the North Sea. Since we went to war there has arisen a navy within the Navy, until the officer in command of the little auxiliary vessels can boast that he has more craft under his command than the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet itself. Trawlers that once trawled for fish trawl now for other and deadly things. Mr. J. J. Bell has made a study of the men who man them. They represent a reserve of rough, dogged strength that the ingenuity of Germany has pitted itself against, a reserve not of fighting, but of fisher men. Mr. Bell's text is brief and his arguments all to the point. "Trawler *Buzzard* of — —, mined, 7.15 this mornin'" And then the story of how the *Buzzard* was mined, what she was doing, and what the men of her sister-trawlers said and did, both when they were working with her and after they returned to port. The patient enemy ceaselessly sows his mines, and as patiently the mine-sweepers gather them up. They are not a comfortable catch to handle—

> Slow work, but excitin' too,
> For maybe you poaches your egg o.k.,
> An' maybe it scrambles you!

"Corporal Jacques of the Foreign Legion." "Corporal Jacques of the Foreign Legion" (Hutchinson) is a slim little book, carrying out the old adage about good stuff being made up in small parcels. It is excellent reading. Mr. De Vere Stacpoole is always vivid and alive, but we think he has not done anything better, slight though the thread of stories be, than these adventures of the redoubtable Corporal Jacques. The Corporal, you must understand, was formerly an Apache of Paris, to whom M. Lepine gave his choice between a penitentiary and the Legion. Jacques chose the Legion, because, all things being even, he liked the name better. He was an artist. . . . He found an atmosphere congenial to artists of his school at Sidi-bel-Abbès. Then follow the stories of a légionnaire on a halfpenny a day (with soap and tobacco to provide out of his pay) in Algeria. "It is amazing," Robert Louis Stevenson said once in his early days, "how immoral a man can be on half-a-crown a week." It is amazing how adventurous Jacques could be on a halfpenny a day. And then, just when you are beginning to feel that such a vital spark is, after all, fit for something better than escapades on the edge of the desert, the bugles call to the Great War.

ART UNDER FIRE: EXHIBITS IN THE FRENCH SALON DES ARMÉES.

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



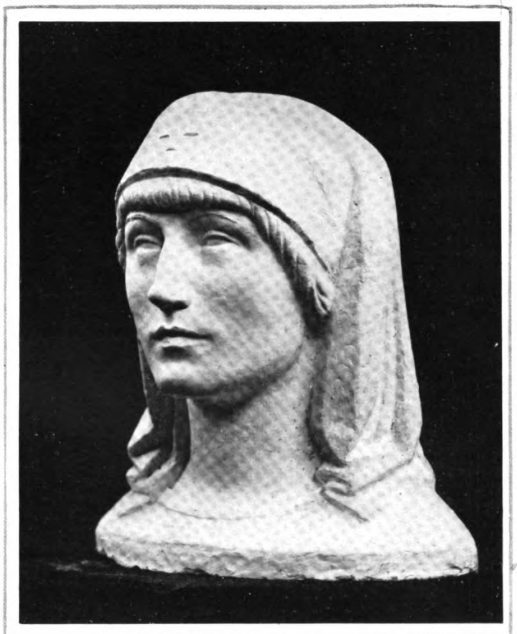
"COLONEL CHRISTODOULOS," BY CH. R. DARRIEUX: A SOLDIER-ARTIST'S PORTRAIT OF THE FAMOUS GREEK LEADER, DONE AT THE BALKAN FRONT.



"THE MASKS," BY H. MARTIN: A DRAWING BY A FRENCH SOLDIER EXHIBITED AT THE SALON DES ARMÉES DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE



"THE MASKS," BY BAUD: TWO SOLDIERS IN GAS-MASKS AND A THIRD PUTTING ONE ON—A DRAWING DONE AT THE FRONT.



"MY NURSE," BY PRIVATE CHAUVEL: A FINE EXAMPLE OF SCULPTURE DONE BY A FRENCH SOLDIER WITHIN SOUND OF GERMAN SHELLS.

The artistic talent of the French soldier is wonderfully shown at the Salon des Armées de la République, which, as mentioned on our front page in this issue, was recently opened in the gardens of the Tuileries in Paris. It contains over 3000 exhibits—paintings, drawings, sculptures, and carvings—all done at the front within sound of the German shells. Among the drawings are a number of pencil-portraits of Venizelist leaders by a French soldier at the Salonika front, Ch. R. Darrieux. The subjects include Colonel (now General) Christodoulos, Generals Danglis and Zimbrakakis, and Admiral Coundouriotis. Taken as a whole, the exhibition is a wonderful reflection of the *poilu's* daily life as seen by himself. The drawings and water-colours are for the most part impressions of scenes in the trenches, ruined villages and wrecked churches, the devastated countryside, German prisoners, and infantry attacks. Both pathos and humour are strongly in evidence. Among the sculptures, the bust entitled "My Nurse," illustrated above, is by the same French soldier as "The Poilu" shown on our front page—namely, Private Chauvel.

ACRES OF SHELLS IN A SINGLE MUNITION-FACTORY

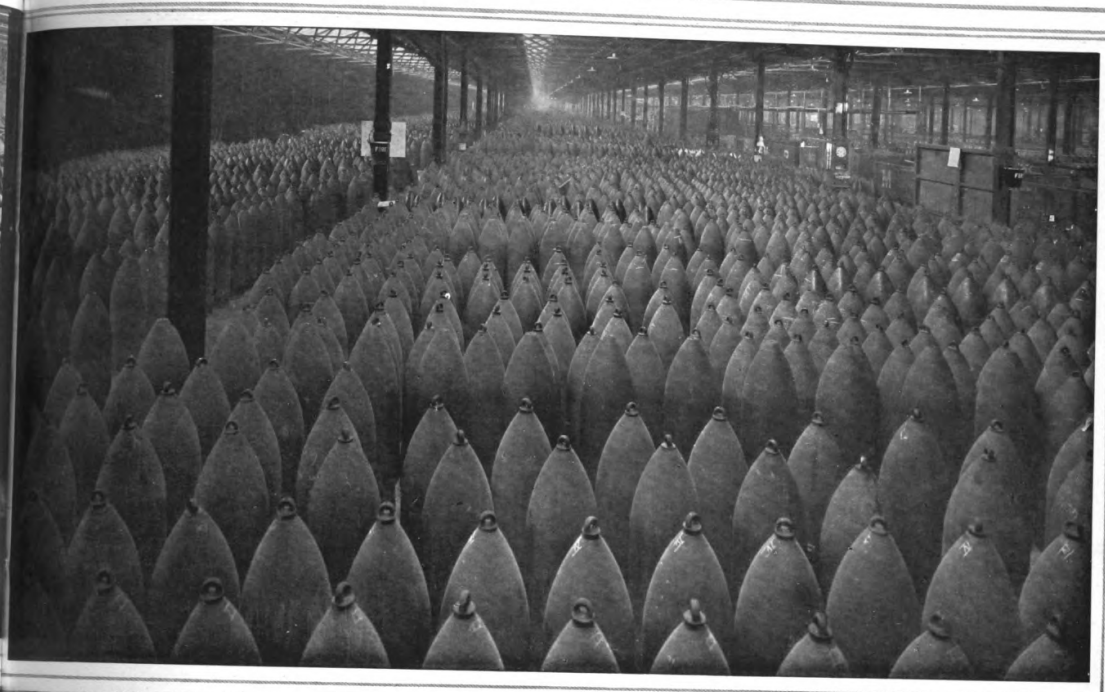


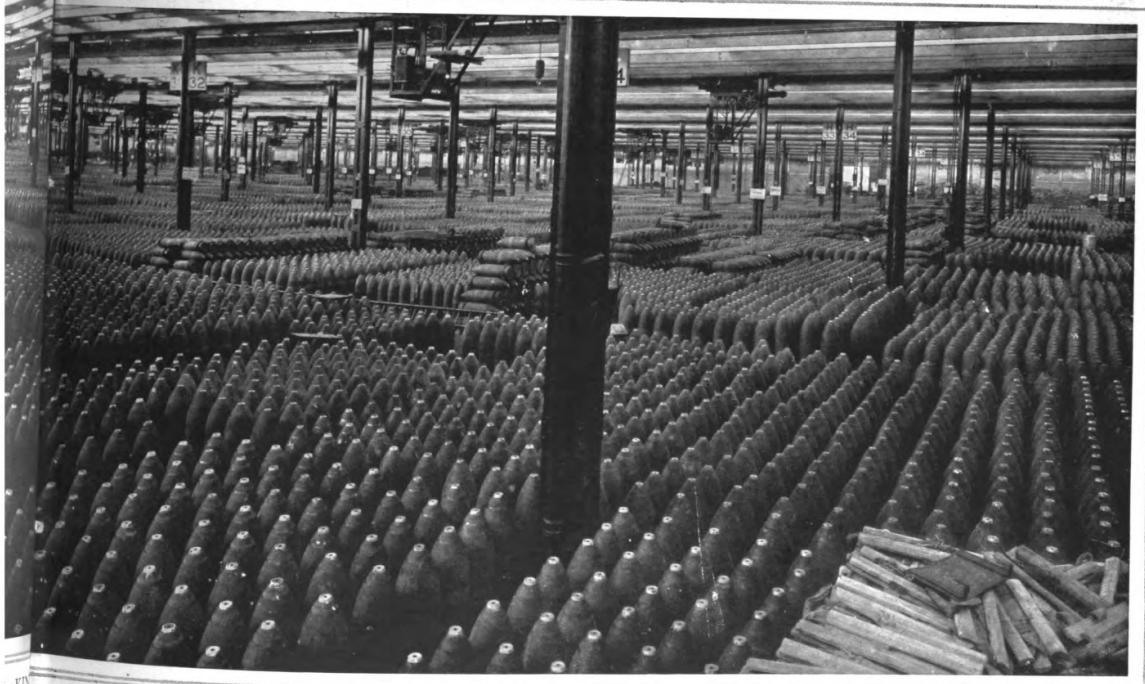


A GREAT BRITISH SHELL-FILLING FACTORY VISITED BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING

The disaster at an explosives-factory in the East End of London, deplorable as it was in itself, has in one sense served to indicate, by comparison, the immensity of Great Britain's constantly growing production of ammunition, for an official statement issued the day after the explosion said: "We are further informed by the Ministry of Munitions that the accident will make no practical difference to the output of munitions." Speaking a day or two later at the Mansion House on the precautions taken for the care and safety of munition-workers, Dr. Addison, the Minister of Munitions, said: "If you think of the mass of explosives being manufactured, I think you will agree that the country has been singularly free from accidents." Some idea of the "mass" of shells filled with those explosives may be obtained from the above remarkable photographs, taken at a single factory, and thus representing only a tiny fraction (relatively speaking) of the whole country's enormous production. The presence of the King in one of the photographs affords fresh proof of His Majesty's untiring interest in all that makes for the efficiency of his Navy and Army, and for a victorious conclusion to the war. Our readers will remember that, in our issue of

A FRACTION OF BRITAIN'S VAST CROP OF PROJECTILES.





A HUGE STORE OF SHELLS THAT COVERS AN AREA OF NEARLY TEN ACRES.

January 20, we gave a double-page of diagrams illustrating the huge increase, both in rate and volume, of the British output of guns and munitions since the beginning of the war. Some of the amazing official figures quoted in connection with those illustrations may well be repeated here: "We are now manufacturing in 8½ days the number of 75-mm. shells which we produced during the first year of the war—August 1914 to August 1915; the corresponding quantity of projectiles for field-howitzers in 8 days; that for medium guns and howitzers in about 5 days; and that of projectiles for heavy guns and howitzers in little more than one day. Three times as many 155-mm. shells, five times as many 200-mm. shells, and three times as many 230-mm. shells are being made *per week* as during the whole of the first year of the war. The new National Projectile Factories turn out nearly half of the home supply of heavy shell. These buildings, placed end to end, would run to a total length of 15 miles. They contain over 10,000 machine tools driven by 17 miles of shafting. Their weekly output alone is over 10,000 tons of projectiles. There are 2½ million people engaged on Government munition-work, including nearly half a million women."

"BLACK DIAMONDS" AS VALUABLE A

DRAWN BY CHARLES PEARS. COPYRIGH

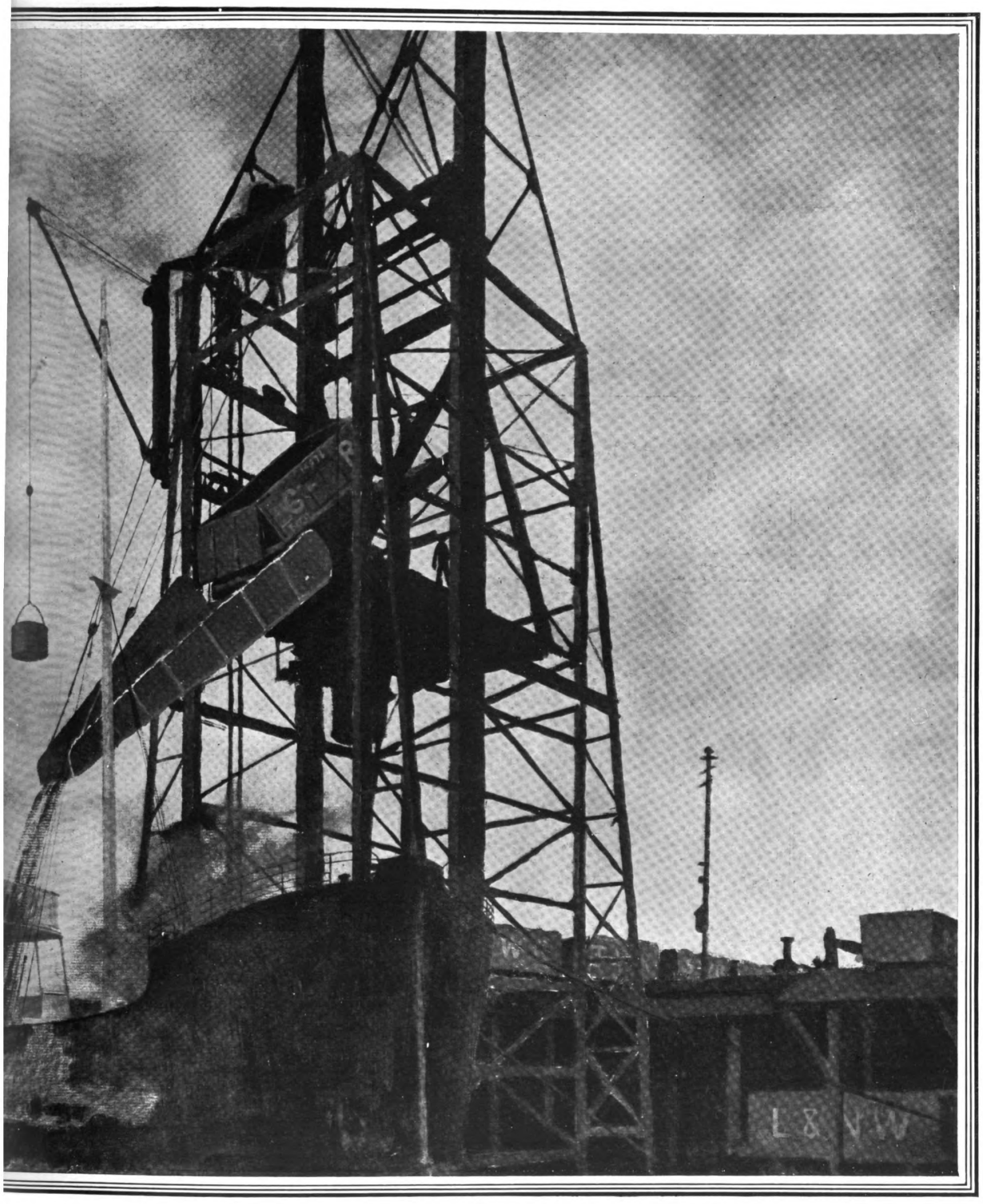


ENGINEERING SKILL WHICH ENABLES SEA-GOING COLLIERS TO TAKE ON BOAR

One of the war's industrial activities which is of vital and paramount importance to the Allies for the conduct of operations on many fronts, both on sea and land, is shown in the above illustration. It is at the same time, perhaps, one of which the general public have comparatively little conception, and few opportunities of knowing much about. We see here in progress the process by means of which steam-coal is shipped at a large colliery sea-port whence the Admiralty draw large supplies. The giant coal "tips," the tall steel-girder framework structures shown, represent remarkable engineering ingenuity in their construction and working. Trucks of coal are run on railway lines alongside the "tips," and each halts on a movable platform at

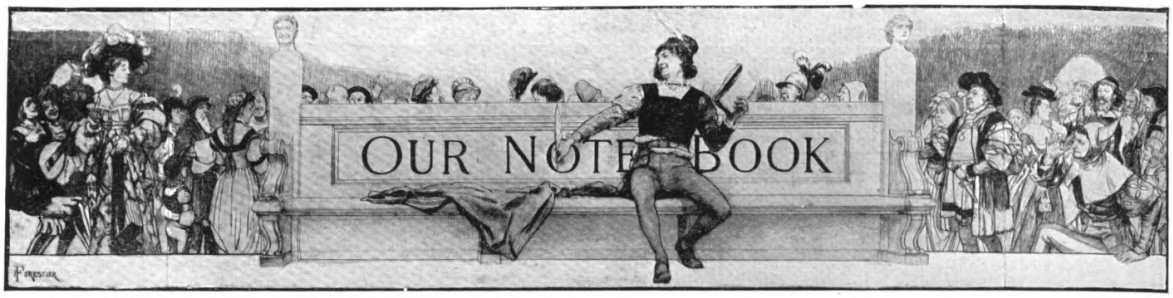
"SILVER BULLETS": SHIPPING COAL.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



RAILWAY TRUCK-LOADS OF COAL: "TIPS" AT WORK ON A COLLIERY HARBOUR WHARF.

the base of one. Hydraulic machinery thereupon lifts the platform bodily, with the laden truck on it, to the required height, according to the height above the water of the bulwarks of the collier being supplied by the "tip." The truck is then up-ended, and its load of coal shoots down an inclined trough to fall down the hatches into the hold of the collier. Twenty tons weight of coal can be lifted and shot on board each time. The "tip" in the foreground is seen discharging a truck-load from a fairly high elevation. That next it is working at a low elevation. A truck is seen going up in the lift of the third "tip." A truck, after being emptied at the highest working elevation, is seen about to descend in the fourth (extreme left-hand) "tip."



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT has long been self-evident that the stormy petrels of Pessimism have come home to roost and to feather the nests of Pacifism. Every bit of bad news which the "ginger" school professed to produce in order to arouse us to fighting has now been annexed by the milk-and-water school as a reason for fighting no longer. Perhaps the strangest fact in this strange war has been the fact that the extreme Jingo journalist and the extreme Quaker journalist have told much the same tale—a tale in both cases equally false in fact, and equally contrary to the common spirit and resolution of the English people. It is probable, indeed, that from Prussia and other distant places the two manifestations seem to be simply identical; and that in a world vivid with colours so much stronger, red with blood or black with mourning, many could not even see the shade of difference between the yellow flag of sensationalism and the white flag of surrender.

The consequence has been the creation of a curious and clumsy fable, which is now far more of a practical obstacle than any fact. There is a vague and very general impression that our experience in the war has been one of unrelieved though not final disaster; whereas in truth it has been one of strictly logical though not rapid success. The Battle of Jutland might well stand as a parable and working model of the Great War. It is something like a new thing in history that a nation should win a victory and then mourn for a defeat. But it is no less comic and no less tragic that even the defeated Prussian should be able to brag and bargain on the basis of a prestige which we have created for him. The whole effect has been produced by idle and irresponsible talking, both of the pacifist and the pessimist sort. And the whole is enough to make one wish that war, like whist, were a game which good manners decreed to be played in silence.

Evidence of the weakness I mean is scattered everywhere through the Press in a way difficult to arrest and define. Here, however, is a phrase I find in the *Nation*, an organ of opinion seemingly open to the approaches of a compromise-peace—

> Yet, in facing this problem, the enemy can, at any rate for the moment, count on a nation ready for the greatest sacrifices. In the main, all military operations come to be a question of price. If troops can be persuaded to risk themselves in sufficient numbers, no position has yet been revealed by this war which cannot be taken. Verdun without the relief of the Somme would have scarcely outlasted a month. And, if Verdun could not hold any longer with all that instinctive and trained fighting skill of the French, how can we imagine any position which is beyond capture if Germany will pay the price? She is not faced with a Verdun. Her present plan is to turn the entrenched positions which have been held against her so long.

It is not necessary to have any special military knowledge in order to see that this passage swarms with military fallacies. What is "a Verdun"? And what is it to be faced with one? A Verdun is a débris of empty houses covering one very small space in the North of France—a ruin which only a very stupid German can have been trying to attack, and certainly no intelligent Frenchman especially trying to defend. Yet the writer talks of a Verdun as if it were some new and enormous and irresistible engine of war. And what precisely is meant by saying that this thing called Verdun would not have outlasted a month? Does it mean that the Germans would really have succeeded in breaking and rolling up the French line in the sector of Verdun? Or does it mean that the French line would afterwards have run a little way behind the clump of dilapidated houses instead of a little way in front of it? The former seems, to say the least of it, highly improbable; and the latter, to say the least of it, not very terrible. The truth is that no war can be a war of positions in the sense in which the word seems to be used here. Campaigns are determined, not by the positive position of towns, but by the relative position of armies. This, as I have said, is a truth manifest to the very minimum of military information; and this involves another and yet plainer application in the present case. If it be true, as the writer suggests, that any position can be taken by a sufficient sacrifice of men, it must plainly be true that the advantage lies with those who have sufficient men to sacrifice. Expenditure is a matter of reserves; and even the Allies in the East, if they suffer in reserves of ammunition, are vastly superior in reserves of men. In the West they are apparently superior in both. If, therefore, sacrifice can take any positions, we can certainly take the German positions. That seems the only deduction possible from the writer's doctrine. But it seems to have been the very opposite deduction from the one he wished to draw, so he is obliged to end somewhat lamely by saying: "Germany has made almost incredible sacrifices, and is prepared for far more. Are the Allies prepared to go so far for that superlative victory which alone appeals to certain minds?"

As being myself one of the obscure and unprepossessing minds referred to, I would venture very modestly to answer him. May I ask whether we also have not already made sacrifices, and by what right he supposes that we also are not prepared for more? I can hardly suppose him to suggest that dying for one's country is a discovery exclusively made in Germany. His argument, however, certainly means, if it means anything, that we may grow tired of such tragic effort before the German does. Why this should be so I cannot conceive; but, if it were so, I should count it the most horrible of all possible endings for the war. To abandon our effort because it was vindictive and aggressive, as the Germans say it is, would be one thing. To abandon it because all war is barbaric and sinful, as the Pacifists say it is, would be another and equally logical thing. But to abandon it because we cannot find as much energy for the right as they can find for the wrong would be at once a blasphemy and a bathos. If "a superlative victory" be spiritually essential to the cleansing of European ethics and politics (as "some minds" continue to think, including the mind engaged in spoiling this piece of paper), then surely to fail at the last moment from sheer boredom or loss of nerve is a conclusion not only bankrupt of any national but of any humanitarian meaning. It is an insult to the abstract dignity of virtue that its enemy should be left to develop all the virtues in defence of his vices. It is a sin against the very soul of things that he should be left to love what is hateful more than better men can love what is lovable. Fortunately, as a fact, all this nightmare amounts to no more than a piece of verbal inconsequence. There is not and never has been one rag of reason for doubting that civilisation is capable of as much self-sacrifice as savagery; and, for whatever other cause our "superlative" victory may fail, it will not fail for lack of superlative lives and deaths.

I have taken this one instance of a current observation, almost certainly harmless enough in intention, but unconsciously corrupted by a bad tradition of unreality and rumour. Such passages have no purpose except to insinuate a chill of doubt—a chill which the writer himself has caught he knows not where. They will generally be found to end with a note of interrogation. It does not say "We cannot win," but "Can we win?" The note of interrogation is more dangerous than any dogmatic Pacifism or decisive treason, because it is closer to humanity, and yet none the less close to hell. For it was in this fashion of false inquiry that human nature itself was betrayed; and I could fancy that men drew the Tempter with the curves of a serpent because they can be twisted into the shape of a question mark.



THE PASSING OF A GREAT SCOTTISH CHIEFTAIN: THE SEVENTH DUKE OF ATHOLL, WHO DIED ON JANUARY 20, 1917—AND HIS SUCCESSOR, THE EIGHTH DUKE OF ATHOLL.

With the death of the seventh Duke of Atholl there has passed a great bearer of a historic title. The late Duke was in his seventy-seventh year, and was holder of a number of collateral titles of ancient date, the best known of which is that of Marquess of Tullibardine, the courtesy title adopted by his son and successor. The Duke was Hon. Colonel of a battalion of the Black Watch, President of the Perthshire Territorial Force Association, and Lord-Lieutenant of Perthshire, in which county he owned nearly 200,000 acres. The Duke lived and died at Blair Castle among his people, by whom he was honoured and beloved. His eldest son, John George Stewart-Murray, Marquess of Tullibardine, succeeds to his historic title and great estates. The new Duke of Atholl is forty-five, and served in the Soudan Campaign of 1898, when he was twice mentioned in despatches and received the D.S.O. He has also done good service in the present war, and has been mentioned in despatches. In 1899 he married a daughter of Sir James Ramsay, of Banff.—[*Photographs by L.N.A. and C.N.*]

A PRINCESS AMONG THE WOUNDED: AT A HOSPITAL FOR CANADIANS.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



TEACHING FANCY NEEDLEWORK: PRINCESS PATRICIA OF CONNAUGHT WITH WOUNDED CANADIANS, IN SURREY.

During the historic Viceroyalty of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught in Canada, his Royal Highness not only won golden opinions by the devotion and ability with which he fulfilled the duties of his high office, but H.R.H. the Duchess and the members of the Viceregal and Royal family shared the affection and admiration won by ever-ready willingness to take part in any undertaking for the welfare of the great colony and the happiness of its people. Princess "Pat," as her Royal Highness was called with the familiarity bred of the admiration and affection borne towards her by all who shared in or witnessed her ever-ready participation in the duties of the Viceroyalty, was popular from first to last. And now that she is back in the Old Country, the Princess spares no effort to show her interest in the brave men who have fought and suffered for the Empire in the ranks of the Canadian Forces. In addition to other war-work, her Royal Highness devotes every Thursday afternoon to teaching various forms of needlework and fancy work to wounded Canadians in a hospital. The men prove apt pupils, and very appreciative of the kindness of the Princess.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

MAKING BULLETS FOR SHRAPNEL-SHELL—THE "MAN

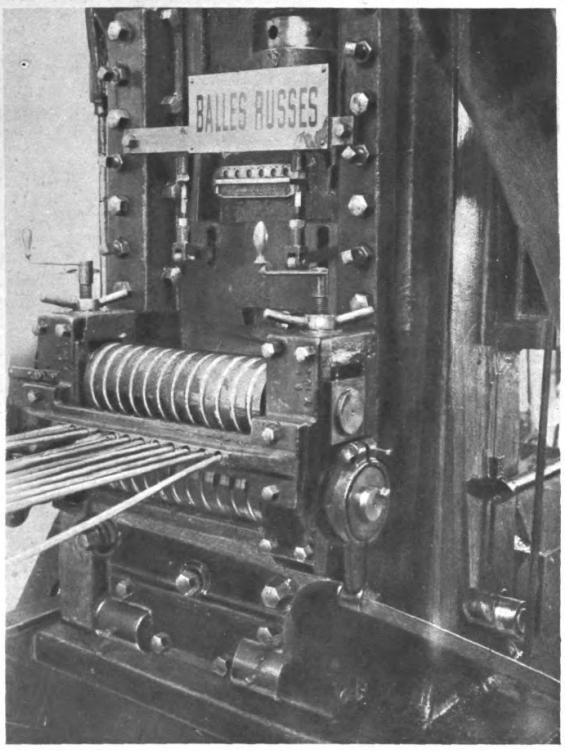
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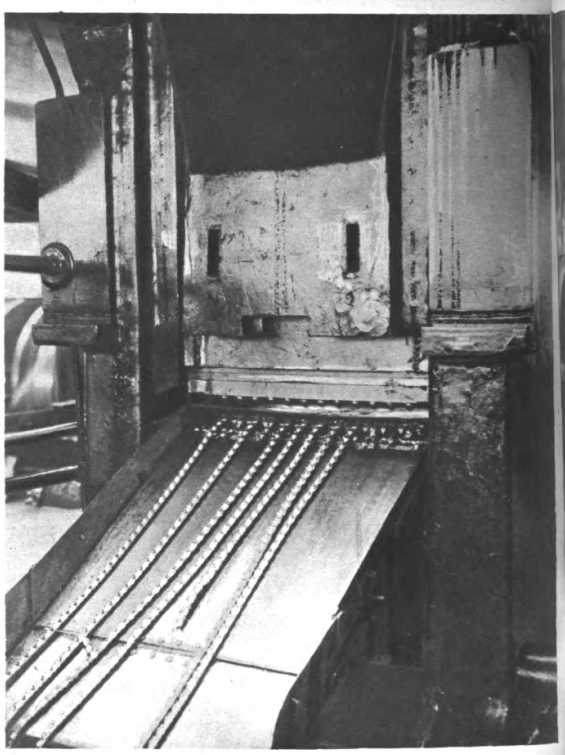
ONE OF THE PRELIMINARY PROCESSES IN THE MANUFACTURE: MIXING THE LEAD-AMALGAM IN A FOUNDRY CAULDRON.



THE MIXED AMALGAM IN CYLINDRI
INGOTS STACKED



A STAMPING-OUT MACHINE AT WORK: SOLID-DRAWN PIPING PASSING INTO A RECEIVER—TO ISSUE AS BULLETS.



ON LEAVING THE STAMPING-OUT MACHINE: THE LEADEN RIBBON EMERGING STUDDED WITH BULLETS FOR CUTTING OFF.

Probably more shrapnel than any other kind of shell is being turned out by the munition-factories everywhere, alike in France and England. Shrapnel is essentially the battlefield artillery projectile—the "man-killing projectile," it has been called. The shell is filled with bullets and is fused to burst a little in front of and over its "target," the released bullets spreading fan-wise and covering a wide area as they descend. More rounds of shrapnel than of anything else are carried in the limbers and battery wagons of the French "75's," and, as these can fire at a rate of twenty-five aimed shots a minute, the immense shell-expenditure may be imagined. Our illustrations show certain processes in the making of

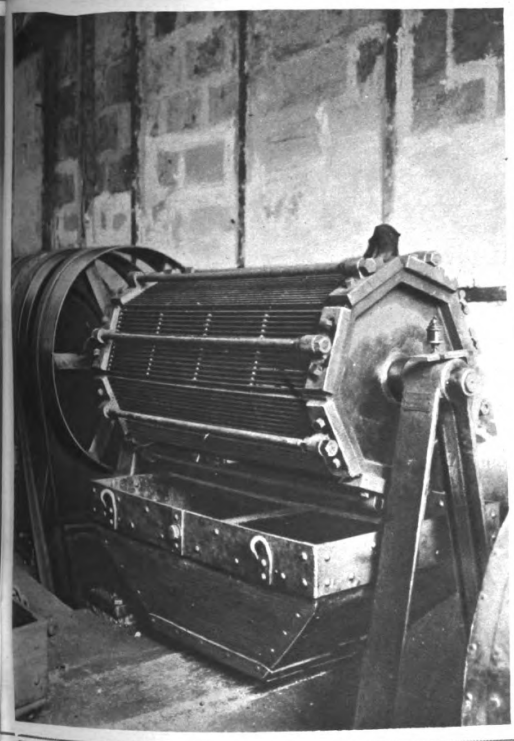
E "MANKILLING PROJECTILE": IN A FRENCH MUNITION-FACTORY.



INGOTS READY FOR MECHANICAL TREATMENT: WAITING TO BE MOVED ON.



WINDING THE HARDENED LEAD-AMALGAM, AFTER CONVERSION INTO PIPING, ON TO REELS: A WOMAN WORKER CONTROLLING THE WINDING-ON PROCESS.



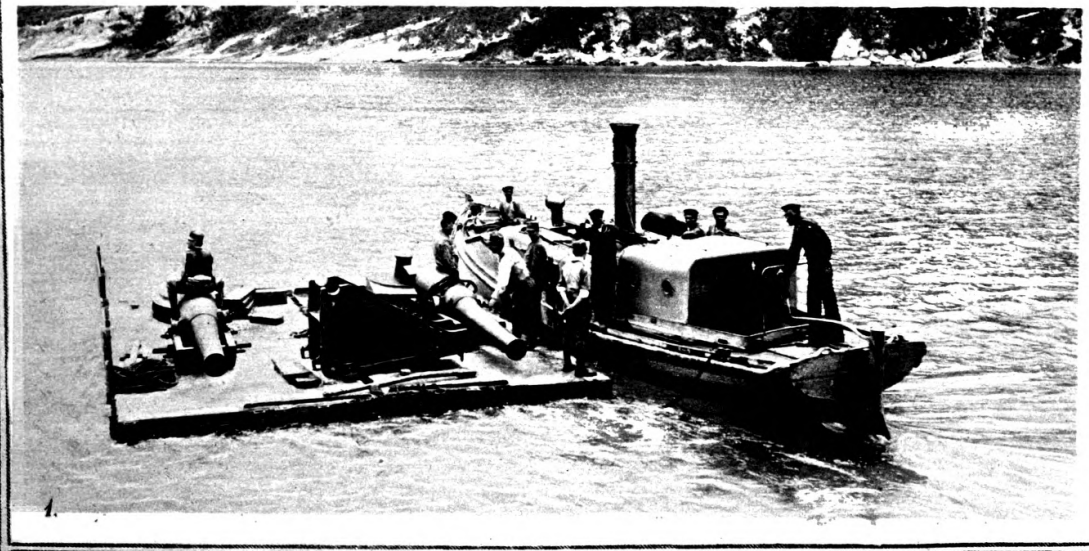
IN A WORKSHOP FOR FINAL PROCESSES: THE MACHINE FOR MAKING THE FINISHED BULLET EXACTLY SPHERICAL.



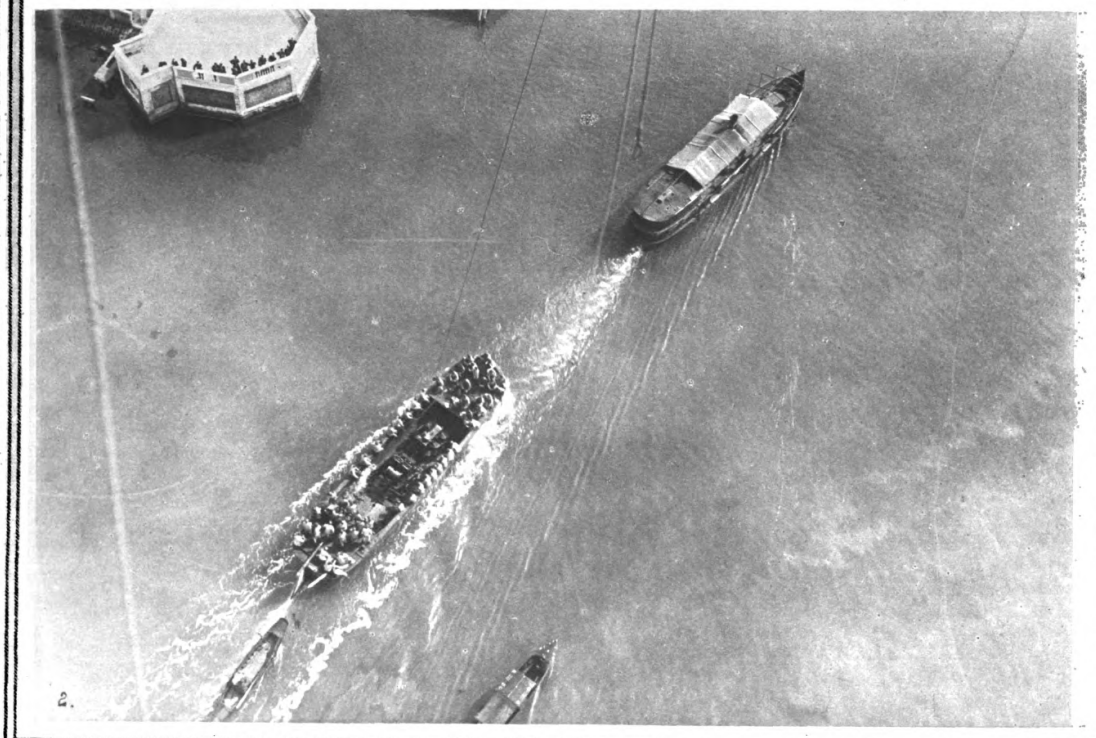
PRACTICALLY THE LAST OPERATION OF ALL: SORTING OUT BY HAND THE BULLETS FOR CERTAIN SIZES OF SHELLS.

the shrapnel-bullets at a French munition-factory. The bullets, it may be added, are spherical in shape; not cylindrical, like rifle-bullets. A British artillery officer, Colonel Henry Shrapnel, originally invented the projectile in 1804, after several years of experiment, and his name was given to it. Shrapnel shells were first used in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo, and their deadly effect led to the general adoption of the projectile by all armies. They have undergone various developments in construction in modern times, but from the first have remained the field-gunners' stand-by and principal projectile.

THE ITALIAN NAVY IN THE WAR: EVERYDAY SEA-WORK.



DURING LANDING-PARTY OPERATIONS AT A MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND: LIGHT SHIP'S GUNS BEING TOWED ASHORE ON A RAFT.



AIR-SCOUTING WORK IN THE ADRIATIC: A VIEW SEEN FROM AN OBSERVATION-BALLOON BEING BROUGHT TO LAND NEAR VENICE.

The Navy of our Italian Ally is as actively employed as our own and that of the French, both in the Adriatic and in the Eastern Mediterranean. It was off a certain island "somewhere" in the latter quarter that the upper of this pair of photographs was taken. It shows a landing-party from an Italian war-ship taking a couple of light naval guns ashore. The guns are being landed by means of a raft which the war-ship's picket-boat is guiding in, with the raft made fast broadside-on to the picket-boat. In the lower illustration we have a bird's-eye view of Italian naval service craft in the neighbourhood of Venice, while in the act of bringing in to land an observation, or "sausage," balloon, from which the vessels below were photographed. As an overhead view on the sea, the picture obtained is incidentally interesting as giving an exact representation of the "bow-waves," or furrows in the water, cut by moving vessels, and also the regularity of the lines of the wake on a smooth surface as they tail off astern. Some little time ago there was a scientific discussion in official Admiralty circles connected with the construction of ships, on the subject of bow-wave angles and water resistance in regard to various types of ships' bows. The illustration above has in that connection an added and larger interest.

ITALY'S NAVY IN THE WAR: LAYING MINES ON A MINE-FIELD.



TACTICS AT WHICH THE ITALIANS MATCH THEIR AUSTRIAN ANTAGONISTS: AN ITALIAN MINE-LAYER AT WORK WHILE UNDER WAY.

Completeness of organisation and equipment in every detail is the Italian guiding principle in regard to everything to do with both their Army and their Navy. Before the war, indeed, the thoroughgoing efficiency of the Italian Navy was specially marked in every respect. In the opinion of official experts, its "battle-worthiness" was far above the fleet's apparent strength numerically in all classes of fighting craft. The Italian Navy's efficiency in the war with Turkey in 1912-13 surprised Europe. One of the departments in which the Italian Navy has for years past shown marked progress is in everything to do with torpedo, submarine, and mining work, with which the subject of the above illustration of an Italian mine-layer at work has to do. In the photograph a mine-laying vessel is seen under way, at work sowing her freight of mines on a mine-field. The mines are shown ranged along the sides of the vessel. All are in readiness to be dropped overboard at carefully charted points along the vessel's course.

FROM A FAMOUS FRENCH WAR-ARTIST'S SKETCH-



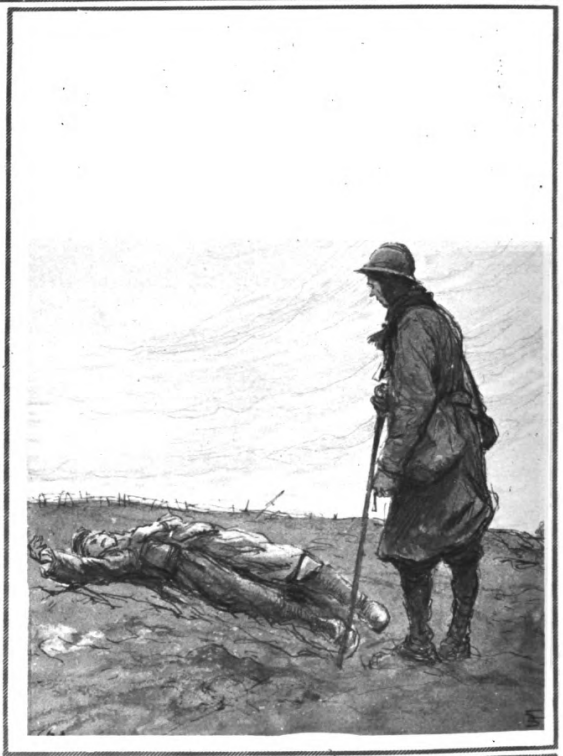
A BIG AFRICAN SOLDIER WOUNDED IN THE HAND: "WHAT A STUDY FOR A PAINTER!"



THE KITCHEN AT A BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS: GERMAN PRISONERS CARRYING A WOUNDED MAN PAST THE DOOR.



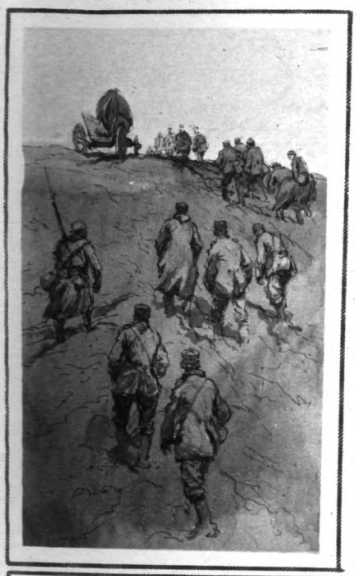
IN THE TELEPHONE-CABIN: THE OPERATOR AND RUNNERS.



COLLAPSED: AN EXHAUSTED SOLDIER AND A COMRADE ABOUT TO CARRY HIM ON HIS BACK.

M. Georges Scott, the famous French war-artist, has given in these interesting sketches a reminiscence of a visit he paid recently to a French brigade headquarters near Verdun. On the way to the front he passed a number of German prisoners, in parties of twenty escorted by two French soldiers, making their way to the rear through a desert of mud. A few stray Germans inquired the way, asking "Nach Verdun?" Describing his arrival at the *poste de commandement*, M. Scott writes: "I enter, stooping, for the ceiling is low. (Once more I appreciate the utility of the helmet which so happily protects one's skull.) Two flights to descend—then a telephone-post. On the landing are fixed some candles. To the left is a little door with a wooden latch. Here we are. I knock, and a deep voice says, 'Entrez.' I am now inside the cave. The Colonel greets me, with his staff captain and a sub-lieutenant. They were awaiting me for *déjeuner*: the table was laid, with a serviette for cloth, and lit by candles stuck in pieces of wood. All one end of the table was covered with maps and plans. In the silence of this subterranean retreat, a contrast to the noise outside, the officers at once ask me for news of what is going forward in Paris. We chat, interrupted every moment

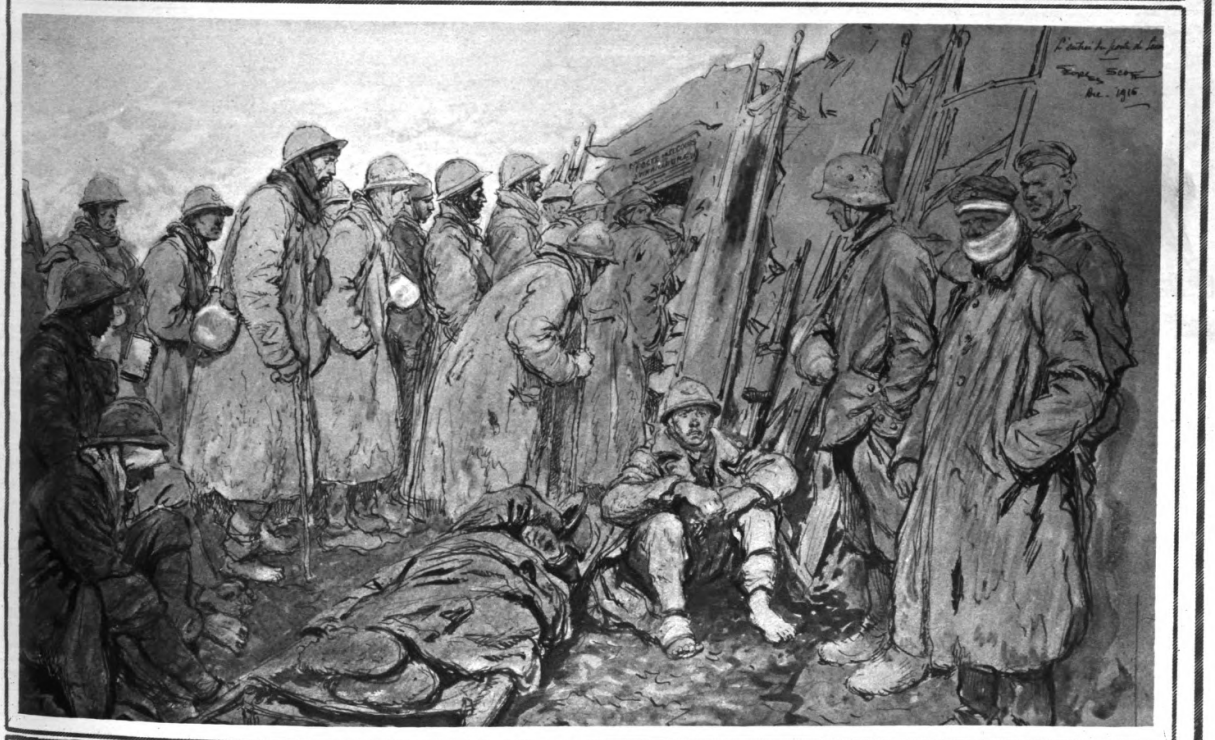
BOOK: DRAWINGS AT VERDUN BY GEORGES SCOTT.



"NACH VERDUN": GERMAN PRISONERS ESCORTED TO THE REAR.



DÉJEUNER AT A BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS: THE ARRIVAL OF A RUNNER—"A STATUE OF MUD."



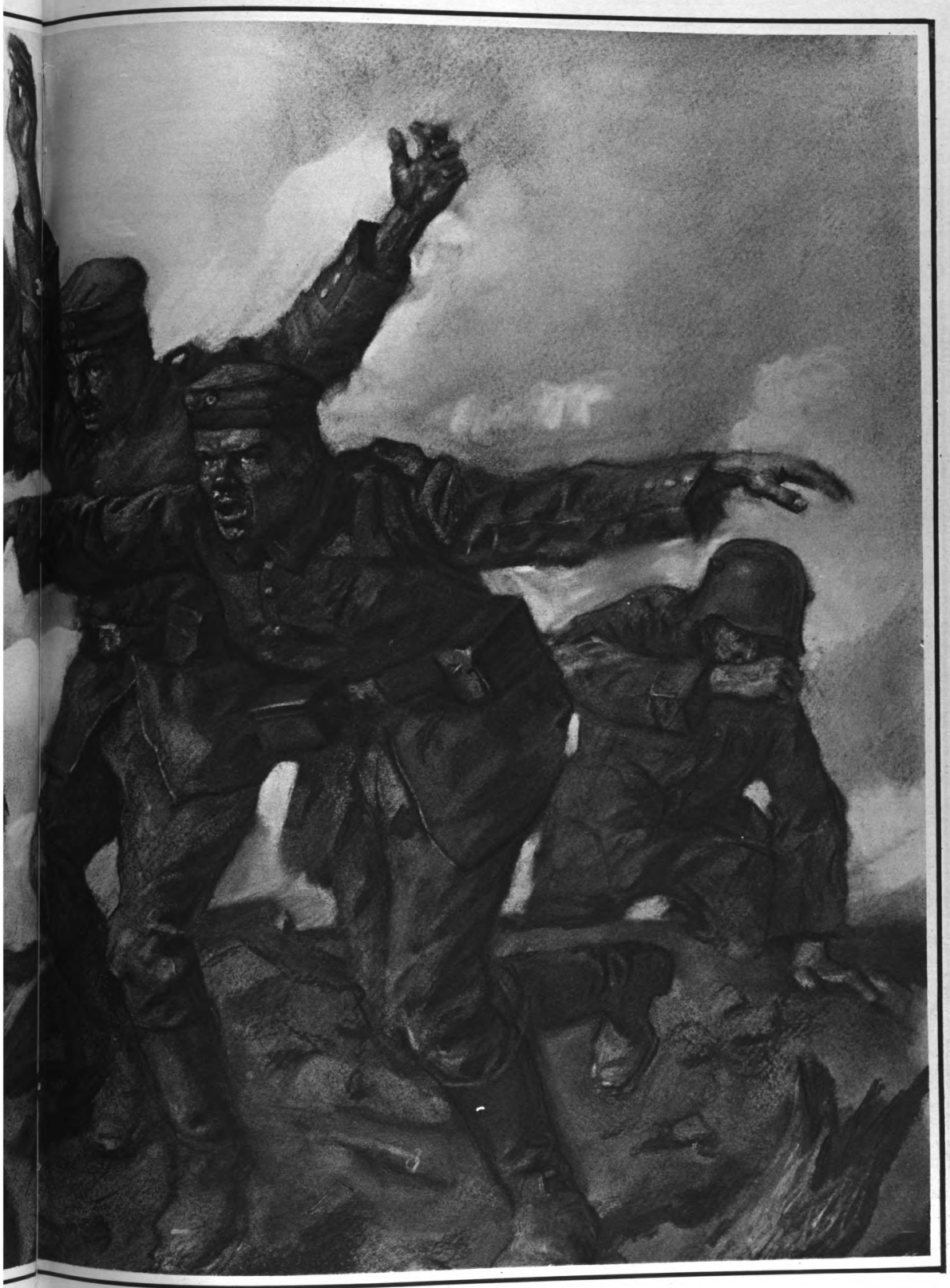
A *POSTE DE SECOURS*: WOUNDED MEN ARRIVING AT A DRESSING-STATION—ON THE RIGHT SOME GERMAN PRISONERS.

by telephone-calls. Then a knock at the door, and a figure appears, looking like a statue of mud. It is a runner, who hands the Colonel a letter doubly enveloped in mud. 'I am sorry, Colonel,' he says, 'It was a shell that burst near me and buried me.' The Colonel signs a receipt on the envelope; the muddy figure salutes and disappears." Presently they went out into the upper air. "Near the headquarters," continues M. Scott, "is a *poste de secours*. . . . I find in this scene the strongest impression of the awful brutality of war. I also find in it an incomparable example of the endurance and heroism of our soldiers. Not a murmur of complaint passes their lips." One picturesque figure arrested the artist's eye. "A big black man, his face covered with oily mud that ran in ridges of clear yellow on his black skin, wore on his head and round his neck, in the Arab style, a scarf of brilliant red. His helmet, all dinted, was balanced on his head. His body was a mass of dirty yellow cloth, made shapeless by mud. One hand, wounded, was wrapped in a white dressing, which threw the whole figure into relief. What a study for a painter, and how reality surpasses all imagination!"—[*Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]



"KAMERAD!" GERMANS SURREND

DRAWN BY LUCIEN JONAS. COPYRIGH

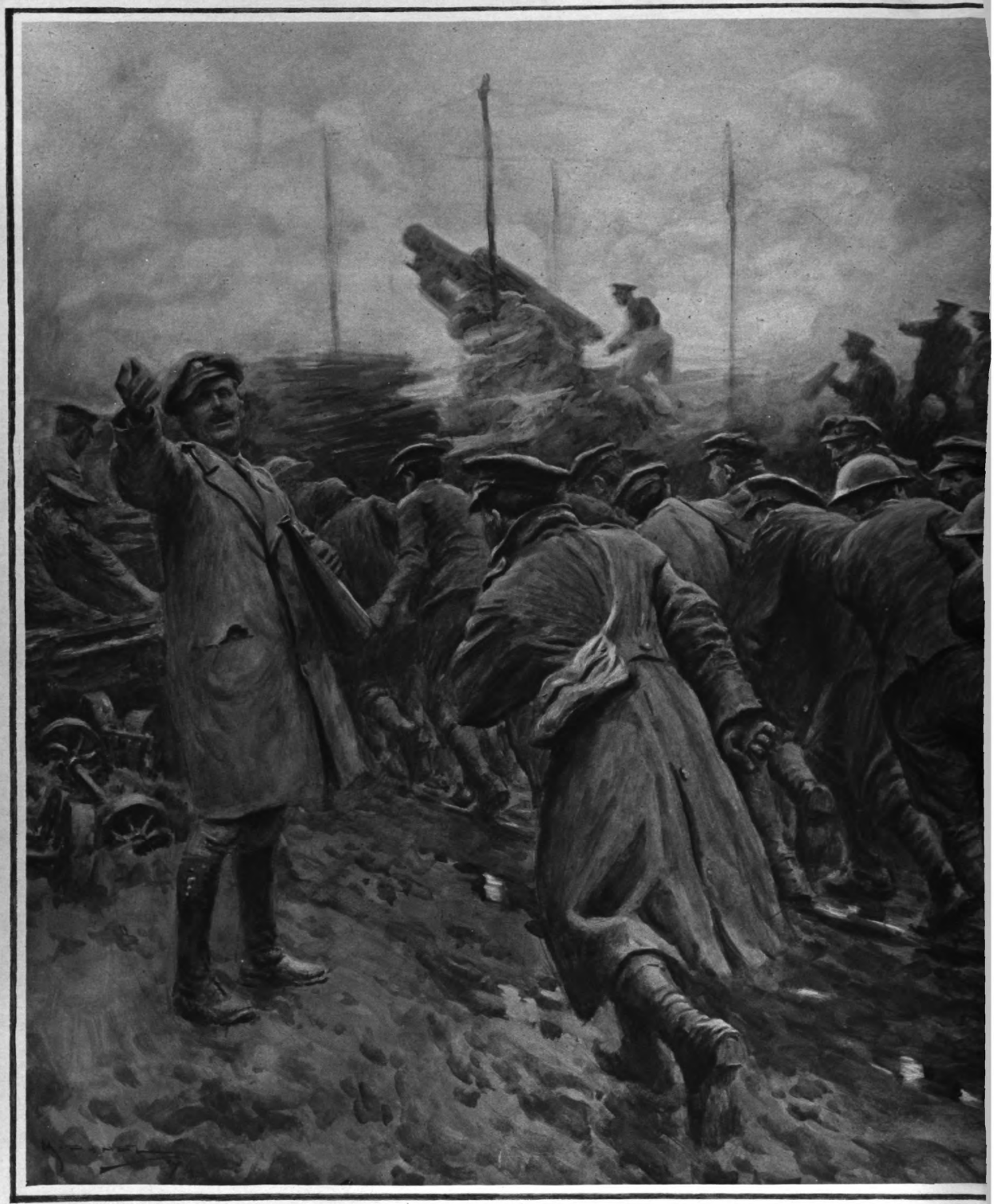


RRENERING ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

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FEEDING THE GUNS: A "STRAFE

DRAWN

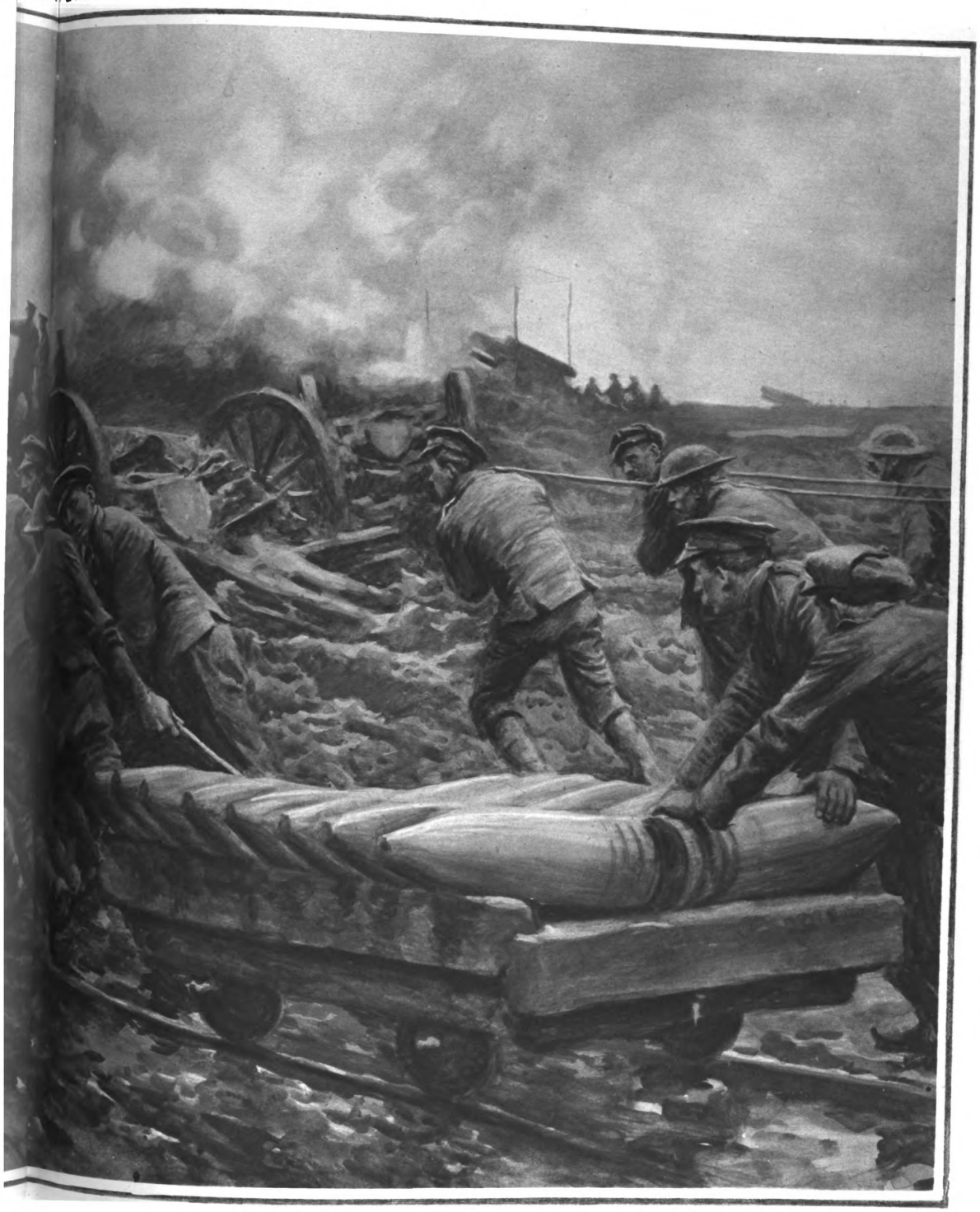


IN HOT ACTION—SHELLS AND MORE SHELLS AND STILL MORE SHELLS: A GUNNE

Thanks to the vast quantities of heavy-artillery ammunition which our war-workers in the munition-factories at home have turned out during the past year, and are now adding to daily, our gunners at the front can "strafe" the enemy as much and as fast as they will. They have unlimited stores to draw upon, and have only to "feed" the guns in action fast enough. That means, as our illustration of the scene in the middle of a hot bombardment vividly depicts, intense activity at the highest pressure for the gun-teams and spare men—for one and all. In the foreground, a close-packed throng of artillerymen are seen hustling a heavy trolley-load of big shells along a set of rails laid from the nearest magazine "dump" near by for expediting the getting-up of ammunition to the actual firing-points. The urgency is pressing, and the men are hauling with drag-ropes "for all they are worth"

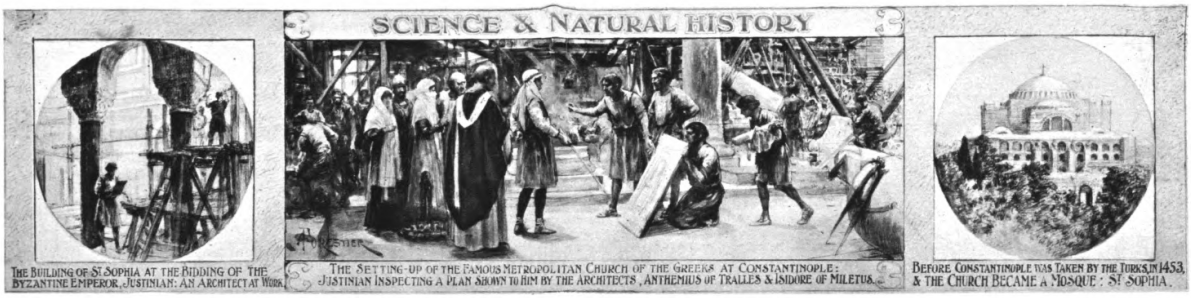
RAFE BY BIG BRITISH HOWITZERS.

DRAWN BY C. MICHAEL.



NNE AM HUSTLING UP A TROLLEY-LOAD OF HOWITZER SHELLS TO THEIR GUN.

ing to at the ponderous load of huge projectiles. Others in rear are helping to shove the trolley along yet faster. Shells, half the size of those seen, weigh a couple of hundred-weight apiece. achor The leading drag-rope men of other trolley teams with shells are seen coming up close by. In the foreground to the left is seen an officer, beckoning up a further supply. Even through a men megaphone such as he holds, it is at times impossible to make the voice heard in the incessant din and reverberation all round. Another officer with a megaphone is seen in rear agazine of the nearest howitzer, which, at the moment shown in our illustration, is being fired. The keen, eager faces of all, officers and men, vividly betoken the stress and strain of the rorth emergency. Two other large-calibre howitzers are seen further along, in the background of the illustration.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]



THE BUILDING OF ST. SOPHIA AT THE BIDDING OF THE BYZANTINE EMPEROR, JUSTINIAN: AN ARCHITECT AT WORK.

THE SETTING-UP OF THE FAMOUS METROPOLITAN CHURCH OF THE GREEKS AT CONSTANTINOPLE: JUSTINIAN INSPECTING A PLAN SHOWN TO HIM BY THE ARCHITECTS, ANTHEMIUS OF TRALLES & ISIDORE OF MILETUS.

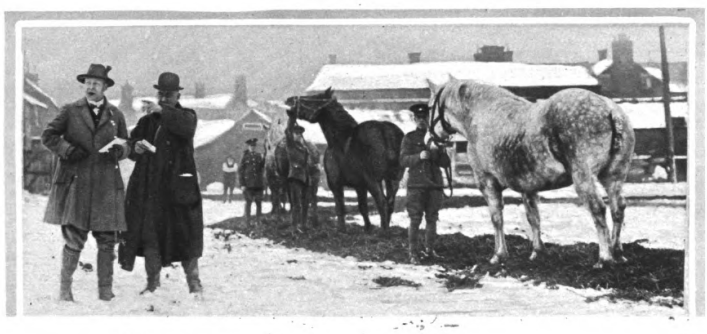
BEFORE CONSTANTINOPLE WAS TAKEN BY THE TURKS IN 1453, & THE CHURCH BECAME A MOSQUE: ST. SOPHIA.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

"A MIGHTY HUNTER."

A GREAT Englishman, in the person of Captain Frederick Courteney Selous, D.S.O., has gone to his last long rest, "killed in action." As a hunter, Selous was famous throughout the world. But he was more than this. He bore no small part in consolidating our hold on Africa, and he was also a great naturalist; hence it is but fitting that he should find a place in this column, even if it may seem to some that my tribute comes a little late in the day, and though I am painfully conscious of my inability to do him justice. It was with a feeling of dismay that his admirers, and they were legion, heard on the 6th of January of his death in his country's cause, though with our grief there was surely something both of envy and of pride—envy that we could not hope to die as he had died, and pride that it was ours to have known him. Though I feel as if another of the strands which anchor me here had snapped, I am proud of the privilege that was mine, for nigh on twenty years, to be counted among his friends.

He surely might have stood aside and watched, when the dogs of war were let loose, for he was already advanced in years. But no; during the first few weeks of the great conflict he chafed at home, railing against the powers that be, who ordained that he should look on, being, they told him, too old to fight. Too old to fight! How that assurance stung him! Leaving no stone unturned to have his will, at last he found himself gazetted, at sixty-three years old, a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers (Legion of Frontiersmen) and on his way to Africa, the country he loved so well. Vividly do I remember his almost boyish delight at the prospect before him, and I wondered, as we parted outside the Natural History Museum and I watched his upright bearing and elastic step, when and whether we should ever meet again. We did, I am thankful to say, but a few short months ago, when he was home on leave, fresh from that great fight which took place for the possession of the town of Bukoba and the destruction of its wireless station. Here it was that he won the D.S.O. How they set out across Lake Victoria Nyanza, under the cover of darkness, for that great adventure, and the great part he played therein, has not yet been told, and I may do no more than refer to it. But no greater tribute could have been paid to him by those in command than the honour which was his to land with the first boat-load, and hold the enemy in check while the remainder of the force made their way ashore. But a yet further privilege was his. He was asked to choose twenty men, and make his way through the bush and banana plantations, in order to find the road through the swamps which lay between the invading force and the town. Since at any moment they might have fallen into an ambush, this task was full of peril; but he accomplished his mission successfully. As a test of endurance, that expedition was a severe one. Tropical rains, swamps, and bitter cold nights conspired against them; and in addition, save for a few sodden biscuits, no food passed their lips till all was over and they returned to their ships, after burying their dead.



PERCHERON MARES IMPORTED FROM FRANCE TO IMPROVE THE BREED OF ARMY HORSES: LORD LONSDALE (ON THE LEFT) AND MR. OVERMAN CHOOSING ANIMALS FOR STUD PURPOSES.

Among his men he was known either as "young Selous" or as "the old man who never looks back." While sickness played havoc with his regiment during this first phase of the fighting, he was one of the very few who escaped, and he attributed this to the fact that he allowed himself no "leisure." When off duty, he was out after butterflies. When he returned home on the short spell of leave which he had so richly earned, in the summer, he brought with him a collection of no less than 3000 butterflies and moths. I can picture him now, as he lovingly displayed his captures to me. After the war, he said, he was going to take up the study of butterflies, as he was getting too old for big-game hunting. But this form of sport was by no means new to him. The British Museum and the museum in Cape Town owe priceless specimens to his generosity. In like manner he enriched these institutions with gifts of big-game animals, collected not only in Africa, but in the New World as well. One of the finest and most impressive of the exhibition cases in the Mammal Gallery of the British Museum of Natural History is that containing two magnificent specimens of the caribou, mounted, as were the trophies in his own museum, by Rowland Ward, of Piccadilly.



A PERCHERON MARE BEING PUT THROUGH HER PACES: LORD LONSDALE AND MR. OVERMAN, WITH AN ARMY REMOUNT STAFF OFFICER, LOOKING ON.

A number of Percheron mares have been imported from France, by permission of the French Government, to improve the breed of horses for the Army. On the occasion illustrated, Lord Lonsdale and Mr. Overman took six each for stud purposes, tossing for first pick. In our issue of January 13, Mr. W. P. Pycraft dealt with this subject of war-horse breeding, and gave interesting particulars of the Percherons, which come from the province of Perche, and are much prized by Normandy peasants. They are said to have proved better than Shire Horses for military purposes, but Mr. Pycraft prefers the Suffolk Punch.

Photographs by Sport and General.

Of his brilliant achievements as a hunter, his hair-breadth escapes from death, his absolute fearlessness and resourcefulness, and his tactfulness with savage races, many of his friends have already borne witness in the numerous obituary notices which have been written as a last tribute to a great man. But, so far, I have seen no appreciation of his inestimable services to science: yet his books afford a mine of wealth for generations yet unborn in regard to the wild fastnesses of Africa before the days of railways.

Anthropologists will turn eagerly to his pages for information in regard to the native races with whom he came in contact. Of their language, migrations, habits, and customs he has recorded much that otherwise would have been lost to us for ever. He was a keen observer, and kept careful notes.

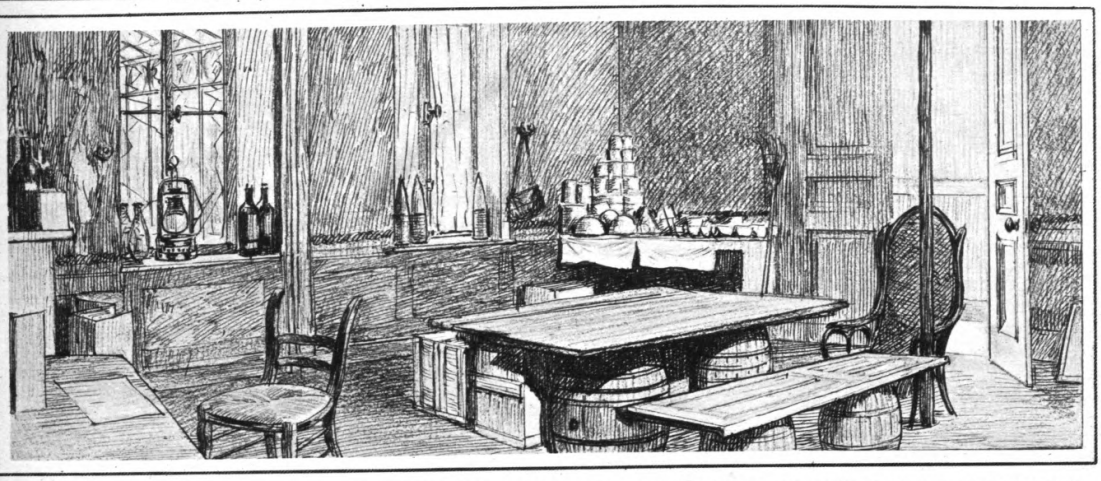
No less are we indebted to him for his innumerable observations on the habits of the animals which he hunted—creatures which, over large areas, are now extinct. For him, the fascination of hunting lay not so much in the killing as in the risks which it involved. He revelled also in the problem presented by the study of these animals in regard to their haunts, and more especially in all that concerns the significance of their coloration. Like his old friend Colonel Roosevelt, with whom he hunted, he refused to go more than a very little way with those who championed the theory of protective coloration, and he gave very cogent reasons for his scepticism in this matter. It is well that he has placed his views on these themes on record, for they will prove of lasting value to those who come after him. While beyond question he has shown that we have, in many cases, strained this theory to the breaking-point, he has incidentally furnished us with valuable evidence in its favour.

He died the death he would have had. He rests where he would have rested—in his beloved Africa, which he served so well. He helped throughout his life to build up our Empire; he died in defending it from a rapacious and unscrupulous foe: and in this, as in all things else, he has left us a great example.

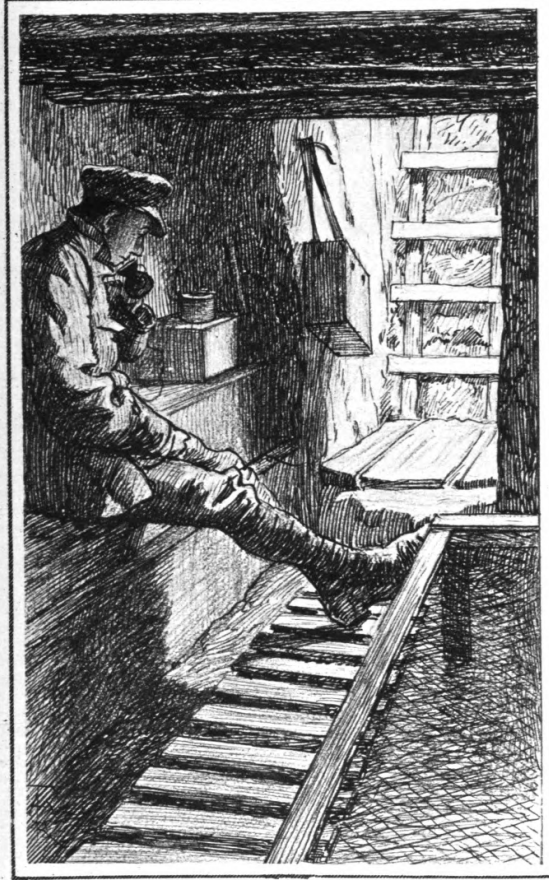
W. P. PYCRAFT.

THE DOMESTIC SIDE OF WAR: *MÉNAGE* IN BILLET AND DUG-OUT.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM AN EYE-WITNESS.



WITH DOORS RESTING ON BARRELS FOR TABLE AND BENCH, AND A "BOOBY-TRAP" CHAIR: THE MESS-ROOM IN A HOUSE WHERE BRITISH OFFICERS ARE BILLETTED.



IN A BRITISH DUG-OUT ON THE WESTERN FRONT: USING THE TELEPHONE.

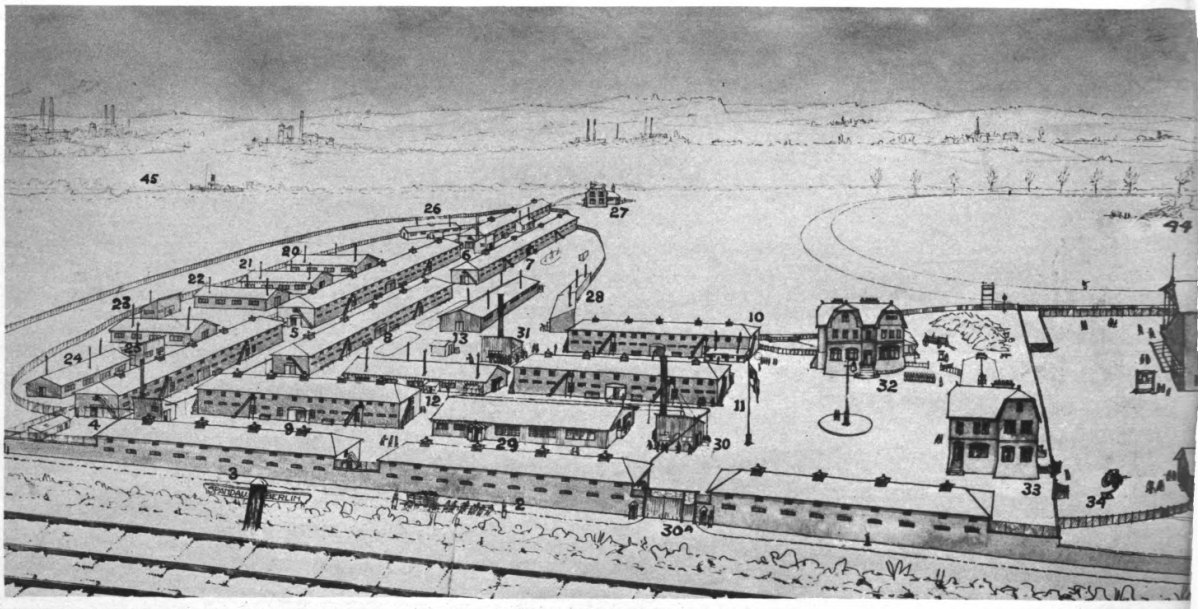


IN A BRITISH DUG-OUT ON THE WESTERN FRONT: THE MESS-ROOM.

People at home give little thought, as a rule, to the domestic side of war, being more interested in "news of battle," but to the man on active service his domestic arrangements are a matter of great if not prime importance. He studies the art of living as well as the art of killing, and the former perhaps occupies at least as much of his time as the latter, especially during the winter months when big battles are not going on and things are, comparatively, quiet. Luxury is not the prevailing note of life in British billets and dug-outs on the Western Front, whatever may be the case with the Germans. But if the furniture and appointments of our men's quarters are not sumptuous, at any rate the food is good and plentiful, and there is much ingenuity shown in arranging a *ménage* with improvised material. Thus, of the billet illustrated in the upper drawing, one of the occupants writes: "This is our mess-room. We have furnished it with barrels and doors for tables. This is the only decent chair (on the left); the wicker one at the other end is a booby-trap." He also draws attention to "our side-board (!) in the corner opposite by the double doors."—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

LOSING SOME INMATES BY THE ANGLO-GERMAN EXCHANGE

THE UPPER DRAWING BY HENRY THOMSON, C.M.G.



BARRACKS Nos. 1-10: STABLES OF TWO FLOORS.
GROUND FLOOR—HORSE BOXES: 6 MEN EACH BOX
UPPER FLOOR—LOFT: PRISONERS SLEEP ON FLOORS
HEATING BY STEAM-PIPES; TOTALLY INADEQUATE
27 October, 1916

No. 6. JEWS' BARRACK
No. 27. GUARD POST
No. 28. PRISONERS' LAVATORY
No. 13. NEGROES' BARRACK

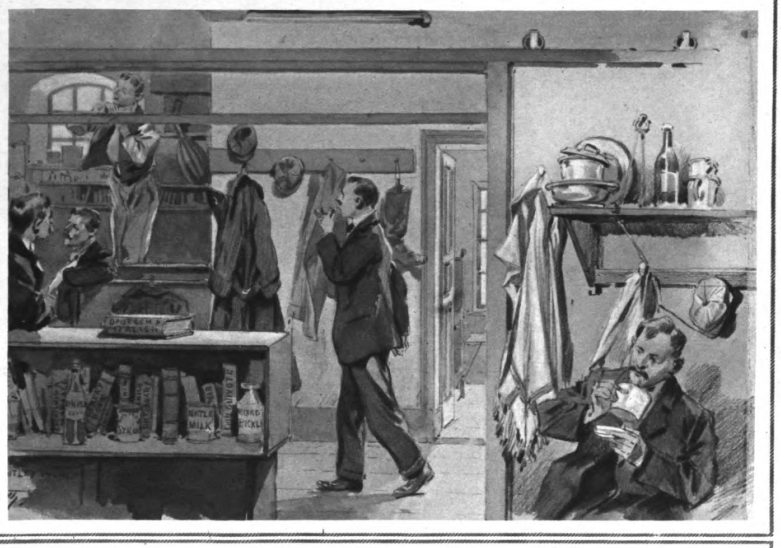
Nos. 25, 28, 36. WASHHOUSES
No. 21. HOT WATER "BAR"
No. 29. AMERICAN Y.M.C.A. HUT
Nos. 20-23. PRISONERS' HUTS

No. 24. SOLDIERS' BARRACK
No. 30. BOILER FOR HEATING BARRACKS
No. 30A. ENTRANCE TO CAMP
No. 32. "CASINO," ADMISSION BY DOCTOR

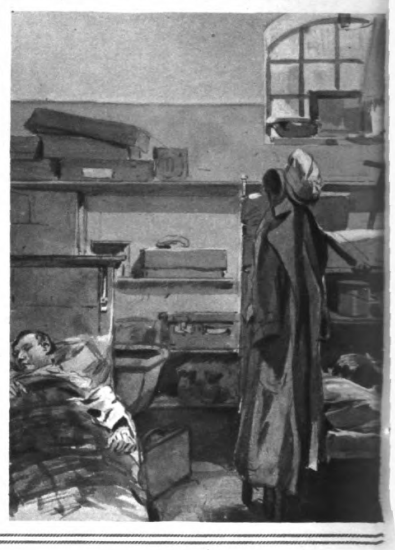
No. 33. KOMMANDANTUR
No. 33. POST OFFICE, ETC.
No. 34. CESSPOOL: SOIL PUMPED INTO CART AND SHOT OUTSIDE CAMP

"RUHL
JANUARY
Internment Camp for of War in

SHOWING THE STABLES USED AS BARRACKS FOR PRISONERS, THE GRAND STANDS, KOMMANDANTUR, CASINO, HOSPITAL,



INDOOR LIFE AT RUHLEBEN: A PRISONER DRESSING, A GROCERY STORE, AND THE BARRACK VICE-CAPTAIN WALKING DOWN A CORRIDOR.

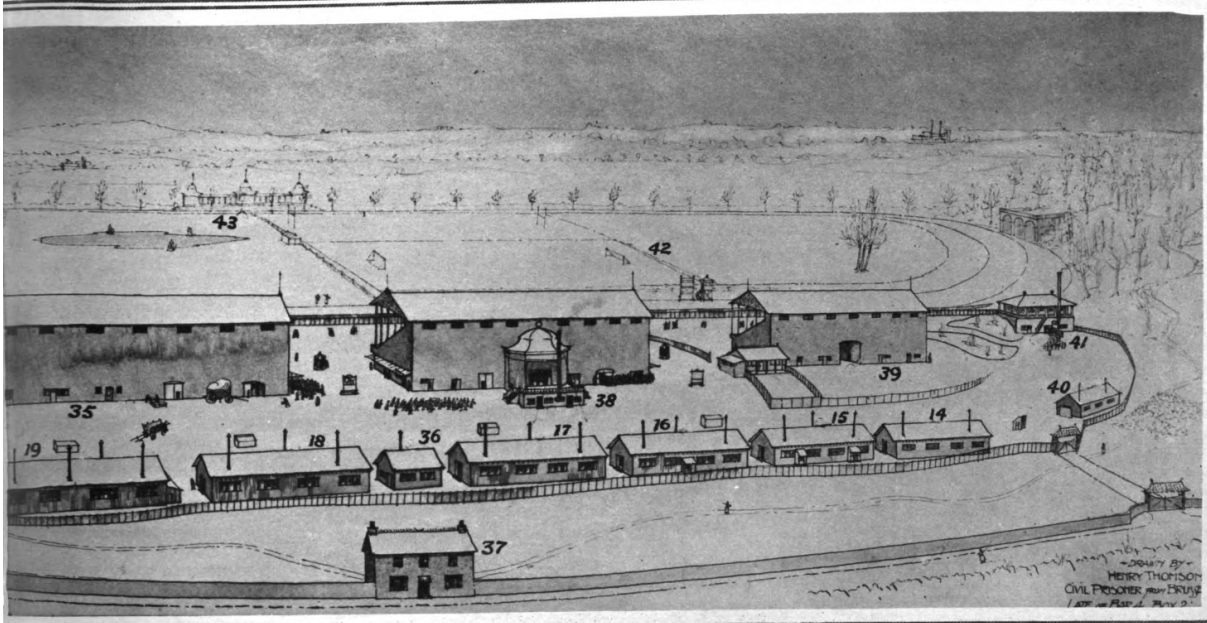


SHOWING A MANGER IN THE LEFT-HAND CORNER: RUHLEBEN BARRACK.

An agreement was recently concluded between the British and German Governments, through the medium of the American Ambassadors, for the exchange of civilian prisoners of war over the age of forty-five. By this agreement Germany, it is said, receives back ten men for every British subject repatriated. Some 4000 people were interned at Ruhleben, and about 400 have been previously released at various times. Of the remaining 3600 it was calculated recently that the men over 45 numbered about 600. Very few British subjects have been interned at any other camp in Germany. On January 14, nine of the released prisoners from Ruhleben arrived at Gravesend. "All had been interned since the beginning of the war," writes a "Telegraph" correspondent who interviewed them, "so that they saw Ruhleben Camp at its worst and the improvement which took place eighteen months ago as a result of public opinion in neutral countries, and all have latterly been inmates of the sanatorium. The conditions of Ruhleben Camp during the first twelve months were horrible. . . . It was the arrival of food parcels from

OF CIVILIAN PRISONERS: RUHLEBEN INTERNMENT CAMP.

PRISONER FROM BRUSSELS, LATE OF BARRACK 4, BOX 2.



EBEN."
1916.
British Civil Prisoners
Germany.

WOODEN HUTS: Nos. 14-19. HEATED BY COAL STOVES. THE WOOD FLOORS BEING NEAR TO GROUND, THERE EXISTS DAMP. MEN SLEEP ON FLOORS.

No. 19. CAMP HOSPITAL: 12 BEDS. OPEN FOR PRISONERS, 7-10 A.M. NOTE PROXIMITY TO SOIL TANK

No. 38. 1ST GRAND STAND: PARCELS FROM HOME.

No. 37. GUARD POST

No. 38. 2ND GRAND STAND AND CAMP KITCHEN

No. 1. HALL USED FOR CONCERTS, ETC.

No. 39. GRAND STAND. SOLDIERS' MESS.

No. 40. PRISONERS' LAVATORY. NOTE COLLECTED TINS

No. 41. CAMP KITCHEN No. 2: AND "TEA HOUSE" BARRACK ABOVE

No. 42. RECREATION GROUND

No. 43. IMPERIAL PAVILION

No. 44. CAMP RUBBISH BURNT

No. 45. RIVER PASSING ROUND CAMP ON TO SPANDAU

KITCHENS, AND RECREATION GROUND: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE CAMP FOR BRITISH CIVILIAN PRISONERS AT RUHLEBEN.



PRISONERS ASLEEP IN THEIR QUARTERS IN A FORMERLY A STABLE.



WITH THE MANGER AGAIN IN EVIDENCE: ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SAME "HORSE-BOX" CONVERTED INTO QUARTERS FOR BRITISH PRISONERS.

England which improved conditions. . . . 'People wonder why we look so well,' remarked one of the returned prisoners, 'but they must remember that we have been kept by our own folk at home.' . . . Then there is the chastened spirit of the officials. In the early days of the war it was their habit to chivy the prisoners from pillar to post; to make life unendurable for them. It was rather more than a policy of pin-pricks; it was a daily strafing in the most arrogant and overbearing spirit. All that has disappeared like the mists of the morning." The prisoners have not been without means of outdoor exercise, as seen from the recreation ground shown in the larger drawing, with two football fields, one for the Rugby game and the other for Association. For indoor amusements they have run a humorous periodical, "The Ruhleben Camp Magazine," and have got up dramatic entertainments, including a light opera called "The Makeado, or the Town of Lhagerpu," while Irishmen among them produced "The Playboy of the Western World," "John Bull's Other Island," and five other pieces.—[*Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LAMBERT, JEROME, RUSSELL AND SONS, LONDON STEREOSCOPIC CO., ELLIOTT AND FRY, AND LAFAYETTE.



BRIG.-GENERAL R. H. W. DUNN, Late R. Welsh Fusiliers. Son of Major-Gen. William Dunn, R.A. Was J.P. and D.L. for Flintshire.

CAPTAIN KENNETH WATERHOUSE, Lancs Fus Son of late Mr. J. Waterhouse, Hale, Cheshire.

CAPTAIN A. LEE WOOD, Lancashire Fusiliers. Killed in action. Resided at Bramhall, Cheshire.

LIEUT.-COL. ARTHUR KENNARD, Royal Field Artillery (formerly of the Scottish Horse). Has been officially reported killed in action.

2ND LT. H. N. LECHLER, S. Lancs Regt. Son of Mr. C. G. Lechler, of Brooklyn, Yercaud, S. India.

LIEUT EDWARD CROZIER MACBRYAN, Somerset L.I. Son of Mr. H. C. MacBryan, Kingsdown House, Box, Wilts.

2ND LIEUT. OWEN M. DAVIS, East Yorkshire Regt. Officially reported as being killed.

LIEUT. GILBERT LYE, Manchester Regt. Son of Mr Frederick Lye, a director of John Bright Bros., Rochdale.

CAPT. AND ADJT. ERIC GWYNNE JAMES, D.S.O., Shropshire Light Infantry. Son of Mr Francis R. James, Aylstone, Hereford.

LIEUT. ERIC CLARK, R. Flying Corps. Son of the Mayor of Maidstone, Councillor G. Foster Clark. Officially reported killed.

2ND LIEUT. AND ADJT. JOHN S. PALMER, Durham L.I. Son of Mr. T Palmer, East Sheen Avenue.

2ND LT. F. G. LECHLER, Punjabis. Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Lechler, Inglewood, Yercaud, S. India.

LIEUT. J. O. KNIGHT, R. West Kent Regt. Son of Mr. Fred. Knight, Old Rectory, Rushden, Northants.

2ND LIEUT. F. L. SHARPIN, Bedfordshire Regt. Son of Rev. F. N. Sharpin, M.A., of Bexhill, formerly Archdeacon of Bombay.

LIEUT. R. A. HILDYARD, King's Own, R. Lancs Regt. Son of Major and Mrs. H. R. Hildyard, of Hythe, Kent

2ND LT. P. J. BELLAIRS, Shropshire Light Infantry. Son of Mr. W. D. Bellairs, Sundorne Castle, Shrewsbury.

2ND LIEUT. J. ERNEST MOTHERWELL, Royal Irish Rifles. Officially reported as being killed.

VISCOUNT TORRINGTON, R.N. Volunteer Reserve. Was Page of Honour to Queen Victoria and King Edward the Seventh. Killed on special duty.

2ND LIEUT. P. STEPHEN KOE, York and Lancaster Regt. Officially reported killed.

2ND LIEUT. W. MERCER ALEXANDER, Highland L.I. Son of Mr. John Alexander, Dundee.

2ND LT. T. W. RUSSELL, R. Dublin Fus. Son of Mr. T. W. Russell, V.-P. of the Department of Agriculture, Ireland.

LT.-COL. R. V. DOHERTY HOLWELL, D.S.O., R.E. Son of Mrs. and the late Major Doherty Holwell, Worcestershire Regt.



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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"UNDER COVER." AT THE STRAND.

THE new play on which Mr. Matheson Lang has pinned his faith, with good reason, at the Strand is a variety of the ever-popular American "crook" drama, its novelty being its exposure of the rogues who use or used the law to prey upon lesser transgressors at the New York Customs House. The villains of Mr. Roi Cooper-Megrue's story are Customs officials who black-mail well-to-do smugglers, force a charming girl to turn spy on the man she loves, and are pitted against an adversary—this same lover of hers—who has the look of being and performs all the daring feats of an arch-criminal. So, in addition to the apparatus of revolver-flourishing and police whistles, and calls for "hands up," and a helter-skelter race through a fashionable house, you get the "Fédora" *motif* re-handled and tense scenes of emotion between the "spy" and her victim. Here is a lover who in self-defence has to lay traps for his sweetheart, and to lock the unwilling traitress up in his bedroom and threaten to compromise her if she does not make confession. All that makes thrilling enough melodrama; but the author has a fresh surprise for you in his last act, when you find that the hero you have been admiring as a new Raffles in his victories over the officers of the law is no "crook" after all, but an arch-detective attacking single-handed crooks who take cover under the law's uniform. An excellent example of its type, "Under Cover" has but one fault—that its beginning is rather dull and diffuse; but the ingenuity and excitement of all the rest make ample atonement. It has a fine part for Mr. Lang, who under an agreeable suavity of manner shows as hero the right sort of force-fulness and resource; and there is an even finer part for Mr. James Carew, whose blackmailer is as humorous in defeat as he is grim when he thinks himself top-dog. With these two actors at their best, and Miss Jessie Winter proving equal to all the heroine's emotional opportunities, the play makes good in London as in America, and really merits the run which seems in store for it.



SPLENDID RECRUITS FOR THE BRITISH ARMY: POLICEMEN WHO HAVE JUST JOINED THE LONDON SCOTTISH.

A number of men who have just been released from the Police Force for military service have joined the Army. No finer recruits could be desired, and our photograph shows that this country has still a splendid reserve of man-power to draw upon, comparing favourably with recent drafts to the German Army as represented by some of the prisoners taken.—[*Photograph by Alfieri.*]

Economy is very much, and very properly, in the air just now; and in view of the increase in the cost of artificial light, it is fortunate for consumers of electricity that a new form of lamp is available that produces nearly eight times the light that could be obtained from a lamp with the old-fashioned carbon filament. The lamp is known as the "Mazda Half-Watt Type," and is produced in sizes small enough for the lighting of large rooms and many places where clusters of lamps were previously employed. The new lamps fit ordinary holders and are as strong as any other electric lamps. Mazda Half-Watt Type Lamps can be obtained from any electrical dealer, their cost being very little greater than that of earlier forms.

KEATS AS A COLOUR-BOOK.

THERE is always a welcome for a new edition of Keats, especially when it has been edited by a living poet and when it contains such interesting accessories as an introduction by the Poet Laureate and colour-pictures by a well-known artist. Such is the case with "The Poetical Works of John Keats," edited by Laurence Binyon, with a critical essay by Robert Bridges, illustrated in colour by Claude A. Shepperson, A.R.W.S. (Hodder and Stoughton). As regards the colour-plates, Mr. Shepperson's fine work is familiar to our readers, and in illustrating Keats he has found (as what artist would not?) a congenial task. In choosing his subjects, he ranges from realistic English landscape, as represented by a distant view of Salisbury Cathedral and a bit of the Cornish coast, to scenes of mythical fantasy, such as the "Bath of Diana" and the "Visit of Venus to Endymion," in which latter the artist obtains quite a Turnerian effect, or the scene with Hermes and the Snake in "Lamia." The Poet Laureate's Introduction appears to be an essay which he wrote some twenty-two years ago, and has revised for inclusion in this volume. He is not sparing in his criticism, and this lends all the more weight to his opening words: "If one English poet might be recalled to-day from the dead to continue the work which he left unfinished on earth, it is probable that the crown of his country's desire would be set on the head of John Keats, for he was smitten down in his youth, in the very maturing of powers which, having already produced work of almost unrivalled beauty, held a promise of incredible things." Mr. Binyon points out in a short editorial note that his aim has been to include all the best of Keats's poetry, and to relate the selection as far as possible to Mr. Bridges' essay. It includes the dramatic fragment, "King Stephen." Who knows what Keats might not have done in drama, had he lived?



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* * *

For the Front.

"I cannot get your soups in . . . have asked over and over again. A young nephew at the Front wrote and asked me to send him on a dozen. I have not yet received them, but am enclosing 2/- P.O. and stamped envelope for receipt"

GONG SOUPS

Made by OXO Ltd.,
London, E.C.

LADIES' PAGE.

IF we had any doubt that fashion affects men as well as our sex, we should easily find proof of it in the variations of their custom in wearing the hair with which Nature unkindly burdens them, poor things, on their visages. It is now so much "out of fashion" amongst men to wear any hirsute display at all, that one may almost recognise a middle-aged man in any assembly by his possession of even a full-grown moustache. The discontent amongst the New Army with an order that used to exist compelling officers to wear a moustache has produced the most comic little dabs of unwilling, brush-like growth left, but very closely mown indeed, immediately beneath each nostril: when the hair happens to be quite black, it looks exactly like an accidental smudge and nothing more! In fact, so many of the dear, brave boys who have been having a clean shave since they were about fifteen have shown themselves so unwilling to allow a moustache to grow that the powers-that-be have found time, amidst a thousand important preoccupations, to modify this standing order, and now a young officer may be quite clean-shaven if so he prefers.

I suppose if we women were polled as to our wishes and preferences in this matter—in which, surely we have a strong personal interest!—there would be diverse opinions. Hair on the face is plainly a sign of virility, of that difference that makes for attractiveness. Leigh Hunt says that he had heard of a Queen of France who "took part with the rebels against that degenerate King, her husband, who first affronted her smooth visage with a face like her own"; and then he unreels from his marvellous memory a string of great names of bearded men. "The Emperor Julian revived the flowing beard. Look at Michael Angelo's picture—at Titian's—at Shakespeare's—at Spenser's—at Chaucer's—at Alfred's—at Plato's—I could name a great man for every tick of my watch." But, be it noted, Leigh Hunt himself was clean-shaven. With equal inconsistency, an equally delightful essayist of the present day, M. Anatole France, who himself wears a noble, long-ended moustache, and also a long-pointed chin-beard, in his dream of the future, says that the men of the fanciful state of which he tells, "had long given up cutting out patterns and designs in hair on their countenances, regarding such habits as a relic of the barbarous practice of tattooing." Nobody can doubt that "clean" shaving is, as it says, cleanly—yet wearers of beards declare that to cut those excrescences off is wilfully to abandon a kind provision of Providence against catching cold. Hygienic on other grounds, we cannot think it, in these days of terrible microbes, likely to be caught and held in leash in the facial thickets till they can charge into the mouth.

As to looks, we may each have her personal fancy on that score. No doubt, there will be a good many women, like her in the French story of "The Lady who Wanted to Eat Glue," who said to her husband, much ruffled at the idea of going to buy some material for this odd repast: "Now you bristle up your moustachinette, and I love you like that—you resemble a lion, and I have always liked *ces bêtes-là*." But, in the words of the old carol, "God rest you, merry gentlemen, let nothing you dismay"; all the "points" of the beloved please, and if you win your lady's heart, she will admire you, shaven or heavily bearded, as you like it—and, by the way, does not Rosalind, in the Epilogue to the play whose title I have just quoted, propose to "kiss all men whose beards please me," if they praise the play?—an indication of how usual beards were in Shakespeare's day.



A CHARMING TEA-GOWN.

Composed of old-blue charmeuse, the coatee being of light-yellow Ninon embroidered in both colourings.

Censors of women in the matter of fashions at this crisis, to whom Mr. Lloyd George added himself at the Mansion House, often fail to differentiate between what they read in the newspapers "is to be" worn, and what they really and truly see the enormous majority, practically the whole, of the female sex actually wearing. Naturally, the dress-business people want to make startling changes of fashion; but while they get new and strange ideas in modes described, and even illustrated, they do not themselves even stock these strange new things, for they know that women are not really buying any *outré* designs. We are told, now, that one great Paris dressmaker is going to introduce for the spring skirts like a barrel, caught in round the feet and widely hooped at the knees; and again, that another high authority is going to make us wear skirts just to touch the ground—that most inconvenient and dirty of all possible lengths. Well, "wait and see"! I am sure that both English and French ladies (I mean *ladies*) will not permit such things, at present; and let nobody suppose that they really have done so, because of these "kite" paragraphs.

A mode that makes for economy is to be fashionable this spring in the use of a skirt and bodice of different materials; but, of course, in the same colour, and harmonised by a little trimming, not merely a casual wearing of any skirt and any blouse. The velvets and velveteens of the day are so pliable and thin that they are suited for wear even in warm weather; and a corsage of this fabric, with a serge or wool-back satin skirt of like colour, but perhaps different shade, is indicated; or the new firm crêpe-de-Chine, very durable, and graceful in folds, is allied with a face-cloth or gaberdine skirt. A pouched waist is in favour for these different bodices; in fact, the shirt or blouse idea is thus applied to compound a complete costume. It can be adapted, also, to a high or semi-Empire high-waist effect, which suits some figures better than the low pouched effect, for in this respect we are now eclectic. In this case, there is no real waist-line at all: the pliable material of the skirt is put on rather full to the edge of the velvet or other firm-material corsage portion. Chiffon and Georgette and similar soft fabrics are intermixed with stalwart fabrics, serges and velveteens, and so on, quite freely, in early spring models, as hip-yokes, and sleeves, and vests, and so on.

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Registered Brand of Ladies' and Gent's DISTINCTIVE FOOTWEAR

F H & W

HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE

Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene



Stocked in a wide variety of Stylish Boots and Shoes.

Price 18/9

A true Guarantee of Quality and Supreme Value.



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The SUPER CIGARETTE

Fine Old Virginia, Oval, Cork-Tipped,
1/- per tin of 20
2/6 per box of 50

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POST FREE A beautifully illustrated booklet, giving full particulars of the HUE FIRE, showing how it is fixed, cost, and many other important points. Send a postcard now to

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The New "Hue" Model No. 3 (Tenant's Fixture) ***saves its cost on first ton of coals.*** *Ask for illustrated booklet.*



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WHEN feeding Baby by hand the same Food can be given from birth for the first months, varying the quantity from week to week.

About the fourth month something to help the formation of bone, nerve and muscle is required.

Nothing starchy in the Food is permissible until six months have passed, when Baby should be sturdy and firm, not too fat. Then give a partially digested farinaceous Food.

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From 6 months upwards.



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"The Machine-Gun Officer."



I heard the other night two old Dug-outs (good sports in their way) holding forth about the mere boys in the Army. . . . Well, I looked round at one of our classes and wondered what they'd say if they saw them. They may be kids. . . . But . . . they are as keen as mustard, and have an eye like an eagle for their gun . . . and a good cigarette.

CAVANDER'S

"Army Club"

CIGARETTES

9d. for 20, 1/10½ for 50, 3/9 for 100.

We will post 200 "Army Club" Cigarettes, packed in 50's, to any member of the Expeditionary Forces for 6/-. Order from your Tobacconist or direct

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For a mellow, non-bite mixture, try Cavander's "Army" Mixture, 7½d. per oz. 2/6 ¼ lb. tin.

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Size of Lamp, 5¾ x 3¾ x 1¾ inches.

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The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Canisters at 3d., 6d., & 1s., by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oilmen, &c.
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Lotus

"ARE Lotus prices," she asked her bootmaker, "fixed in the shop where the boots are sold or at the factory where they are made?"

"Always at the factory, Madam," he replied. "That's why the prices are the same in every shop where Lotus boots are obtainable. But why do you ask?"

"Because I notice they have gone up 1/6 a pair."

"Quite right, they went up at Christmas, and I fear they will shortly have to go up again to meet the ever-increasing cost of leather and wages."

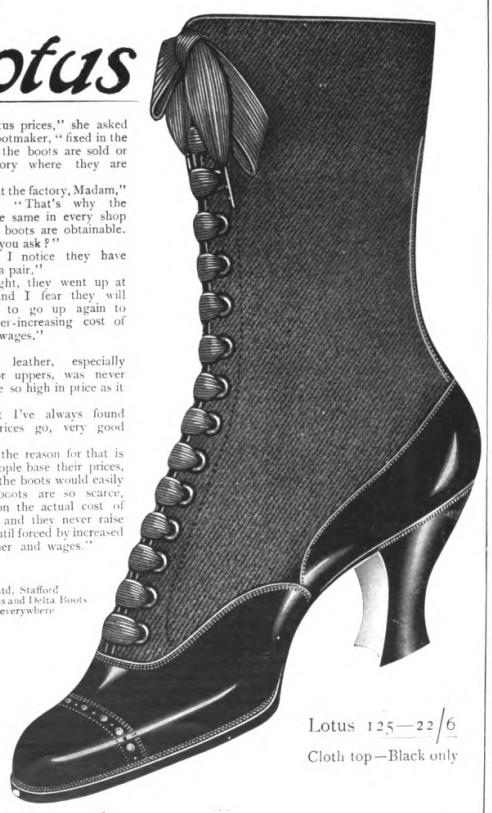
"Why?"

"Because leather, especially glacé kid for uppers, was never known to be so high in price as it is to-day."

"Yes, but I've always found Lotus, as prices go, very good value."

"Madam, the reason for that is the Lotus people base their prices, not on what the boots would easily fetch, now boots are so scarce, but always on the actual cost of manufacture, and they never raise their prices until forced by increased cost of leather and wages."

Lotus Ltd, Stafford
Makers of Lotus and Delta Boots
Agents everywhere



Lotus 125—22/6
Cloth top—Black only

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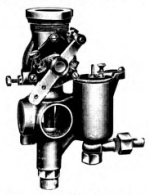
PEARLS IN YOUR MOUTH.

Your teeth can be made whiter and more beautiful—decay can be prevented—tartar can be removed—simply by the daily use of

ROWLAND'S ODONTO
"For *Your* Teeth."

The daily use of this dentifrice will remove and prevent the accumulation of Tartar, which is the most destructive Enemy of the Teeth, will purify and sweeten the breath, harden the gums, and make the Teeth beautifully sound and white. 2/9 per box. Sold by Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

CLAUDEL—HOBSON CARBURETTERS



As supplied to the Admiralty and War Office.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Co-Operative Car.

There is much stirring among the dry bones nowadays, and on every hand people are discussing the shape that motoring will take in the halcyon days "after the war." Particularly do we hear of the discussion of methods for the retention of British trade for British traders, and of how and why the British motorist will stick to the products of his own country. I am not so sanguine about this aspect of things as some appear to be who look forward to a super-patriotic wave of sentiment which will sweep before it all in the shape of foreign competition. There is only one thing that will keep the British buyer of anything in the straight and narrow path of patriotic purchase, and that is equal or better value of the native product in comparison with the competing foreign article. It is just as well that we should clear our minds of pretence and recognise that, as this was the governing consideration before the war, so it will continue to be after peace has been proclaimed. I am not thinking at the moment of competition from the present enemy countries. I sincerely trust that the terms of peace we shall impose will effectually put the bar up to any effective competition from those quarters for many years to come. But I have in mind that there are other countries than the enemies', and that it is from them that the effective competition will come. Fortunately, this is meeting with recognition from those who, after the war, will be once more able to appeal to the suffrages of the British motorist, and plans wide and deep are being laid to meet the competition that will exist. Long before the war there was anxiety on account of foreign car competition, and many were the remedies put forward, from protection to co-operation. We have the first now, although we do not call it by that name. Call it a tax for revenue purposes, if you like; but it is protective, nevertheless. The other we are to have.

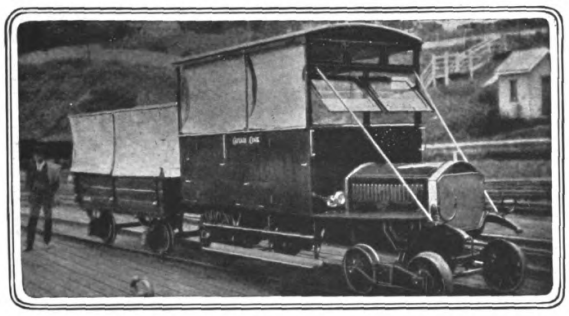


A "WOLSELEY" STAFF CAR: "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE."

Our interesting photograph shows a Signal Troop, attached to an Indian Cavalry Brigade, in France. The car seen standing near the picturesque group of Indian troops is a 16-20-h.p. "Wolseley" staff car, made by Wolseley Motors, Ltd., Adderley Park, Birmingham.

How It Will Work.

By co-operation I do not mean the co-operative motoring, in which we are to syndicate our cars and share expenses, but the co-operative production of cars. That is to say, the pooling of resources among, say, a dozen large manufacturers for the production of a single type in large numbers and the concurrent reduction of costs. That is the only way in which outside competition can be effectively countered, and it is the remedy that is going to be adopted, unless my information is altogether at fault. There is absolutely nothing against the idea, and everything in its favour. In the past the scheme has not appealed to the British maker, because of his horror of figuring as an assembler of parts made by other people. Why, I am sure I do not know, since, no matter how much of a "manufacturer" he may have been, he never in any one case "manufactured" his own car from start to finish. As a matter of fact, if we dissect any car built in this country, we shall find that a surprising number of its components have been made outside, and merely "assembled" by the firm whose name it carries. Now, that being so, why not standardise the whole thing, and enable the components maker to turn out his parts in large quantities to the one pattern rather than compel him to make to a dozen or twenty patterns? It is obviously less costly, and the resultant car is not going to be any the worse. Of course, there is the question of goodwill to be considered; but I do not think there is much difficulty to be apprehended on that account. In America the maker of components enters into the scheme of things to an extent that leaves the car-manufacturer nothing much to do but to put the parts together, test the resultant, and sell it with his name upon it. Yet that name carries a distinct goodwill with it, and people buy one car in preference to another, even though the two are identical to all intents and purposes. That is what will happen in this country. The specialist producer will be employed to an extent that was undreamed of in the days before the war, and with his assistance cars will be built in numbers and at a price that will be far below that ruling in the times when every firm was a law unto itself in the matter of design.



A MOTOR TRANSFORMATION: A ROAD "NAPIER" USED ON THE RAILWAY.

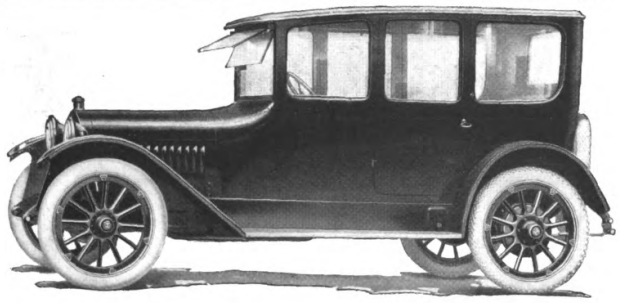
The Railway Commissioner, Queensland, conceived the idea of fitting railway wheels to a road motor, and so adapting it for running on rails. This was done with an old 45-h.p. Napier, and a recent trial of the transformed motor proved entirely successful.

Too Many Types.

After all, what do we want with such a multiplicity of models as appeared, for example, at the Olympia Show of 1913? I cannot pretend to say how many there were, but their name was legion. And, if we take as an instance the 15'9 class, what essential difference was there between any two of them when we come down to the matter of intrinsic merit? Practically none at all. Each one, no matter what its mark, was a good car, and, given equality of treatment at the hands of its owner, had the same potentialities of life and good service. The net result of multiplicity of type and diversity of design was simply that the buyer was asked to pay a substantial sum of money for the individual idiosyncrasies of each designer, a sum that would have been saved to him if uniformity of design and co-operative manufacture had ruled. It simply comes down to this, that there is nothing the matter with a good car however it is produced, and, if you can produce as good a car co-operatively as you can individually, it is obviously the right policy to co-operate. It is the only way in which the coming competition can be effectively met, and it is the way it will be met. If the scheme that is in the air is sufficiently wide, then there is no fear for the future of the British car, either at home or in the markets of the world outside these islands.—W. W.

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The mark of superior motor car service



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The mark of superior motor car service

50.8 % Will Have No Other Car

THE experience of the great body of Hupmobile owners backs up the widespread idea that motor-car economy and the Hupmobile go hand-in-hand.

Real economy is not merely low operating cost, but low maintenance costs—and there the Hupmobile leads. It keeps out of the repair shop. It stays in commission, with the fewest delays and lay-ups.

And that means quality in the car.

So Hupmobile owners are satisfied. They expected economy when they bought. They get what they expected.

And satisfied owners are conceded to be a pretty valuable asset for any motor-car manufacturer.

Our records prove that more than fifty per cent. of our yearly output is sold to former Hupmobile owners who find our car best for the cost.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater, sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m/m bore, 140 m/m stroke. (3¾" x 5½"). Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear Axle floating type, spiral bevel gear. Cam-shaft and crank-shaft bearings, bronze shell, babbit lined. Long wheel base (119" on 2 and 5 seater, 134" on 7-seater.) Tyres 875 x 105 m/m or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5 seater, 920 x 120 m/m or 35" x 4½" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; ammeter; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tyres on rear; five demountable rims; tyre-carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colours, khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

HUPP MOTOR-CAR CORPORATION, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

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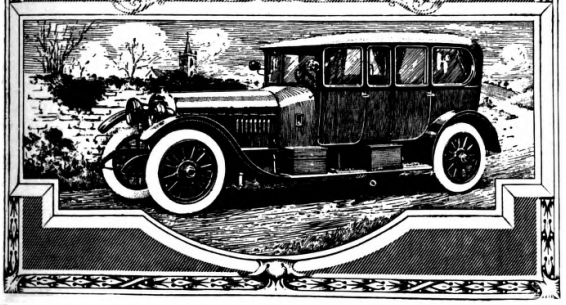
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supremacy has been proved not only by the exploits of Sunbeam cars in and out of the war zone but also by the achievements of

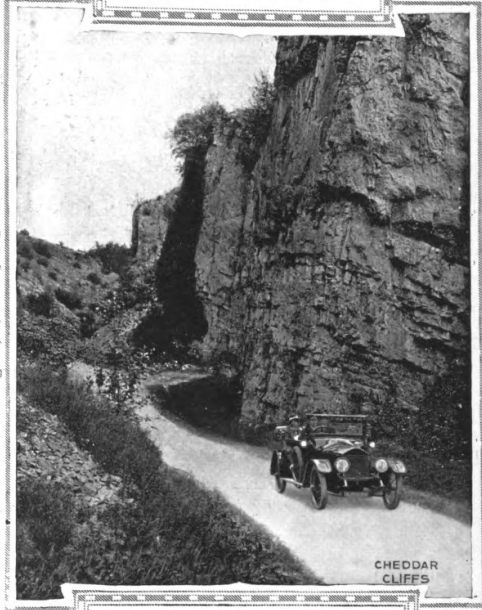
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Sunbeam productions, both as regards cars and aircraft engines, have gained the greatest of all records—that of unfailing good service under the abnormal conditions reigning in the area of hostilities. Bear this in mind when you select your post-war car.

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Capt. M ——, B.E.F., France, writes 6/2/16:—
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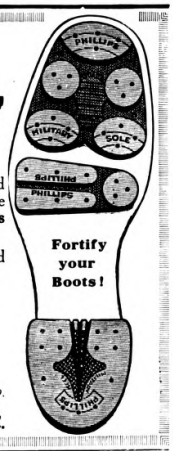
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FROM ALL BOOTMAKERS.

STOUT (for Active Service) ... ... **4/9** per set.
LIGHT (for Town Wear, Golf, &c.) ... **3/9** " "
LADIES' (for General Wear) ... ... **3/-** " "
With slight extra charge for fixing.

If any difficulty in obtaining, send pencilled outline of sole and heel, with P.O. for Sample Set, to the makers. Sent Post Free.

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This remedy, which positively prevents and cures **SEA SICKNESS and TRAIN SICKNESS,** has been tested on the English Channel, Irish and Baltic Seas by the leading London newspapers, who endorse its unfailing power to prevent *mal-de-mer.*

MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY

Used by Steamship Companies, on Atlantic Liners, Yachts, Motor Boats, Polytechnic Tours, &c., and has received testimonials from Royalty, the Nobility, Doctors, Chemists, Army and Naval Officers. Absolutely harmless and produces no bad after-effects.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

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If you suffer from Asthma, Catarrh, Ordinary Colds, you will find nothing to equal
HIMROD'S CURE FOR ASTHMA
At all chemists 4/3 a tin.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

Do not let Grey Hairs appear.

Restores Grey or White Hair to its original colour, where the glands are not destroyed. Prevents Dandruff, and the Hair from coming out. Restores and Strengthens the Hair.

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A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge FOR
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TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON
67, Southwark Bridge Road, London, S. E.
Sold by all Chemists, **2/9** a box.

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Foster Clark's 2d. Soup Squares make 9 varieties of Delicious Nourishing Soups of unequalled excellence.
You Simply add Water.

2d Soups

MAPLE LEAVES: TWO NEW BOOKS ON CANADA.

TWO interesting Canadian books have recently come to hand—one a direct outcome of the war, and the other apparently having no connection with it. The first, "Canada's Future," edited by E. A. Victor (Macmillan Company of Canada), is described in a sub-title as "a symposium of official opinion." The volume, which has a frontispiece portrait of the Duke of Connaught, is a collection of fifty-two interesting articles on various aspects of Canadian life written by well-known men of the Dominion. Thus, to take a few examples—it is impossible, of course, to enumerate the whole list of contents—Sir George Foster writes on "Canada's Outlook," Sir Sam Hughes on "Canada's Future Within the Empire," the Hon. W. J. Roche on "The Ex-Soldier's Opportunities," and the Hon. T. W. Crothers on "Labour Conditions in Canada After the War." The other contributions deal with the prospects of the several provinces; different great industries, such as fruit-growing, lumbering, mining, and agriculture and fisheries; and subjects connected with climbing and sport. The book will be of great interest and value to anyone who is thinking of emigrating to Canada, or who is interested in the country financially. Different articles will appeal to different readers, but that of Sir Sam Hughes is one that deserves careful consideration by all who have given any thought to the future of the British Empire after the war, and especially by those statesmen who will have a hand in framing it. Sir Sam Hughes writes with soldierly brevity and clearness of vision. "The proposition which, to my mind," he says, "meets the requirements of the case would be a full partnership federal union, the United Kingdom forming one unit, Canada forming another unit, Australia another unit, New Zealand another, the Union of South Africa yet another, and possibly India and some of the great Crown colonies, under some appropriate form, as other units. All these units should compose the federation. Each of these should retain the form of government which suits it, with no loss whatever of autonomy, but with the advantage of the prestige and power which membership in the Imperial Council would confer. To my mind there should be one great Imperial Parliament over and above these local Parliaments."

The second volume in question is a work of autobiography. It is called "Mounted Police Life in Canada," by Captain R. Burton Deane (Cassell), and is further described as "A Record of Thirty-One Years' Service." The illustrations include a frontispiece portrait of the author, some photographs of old police barracks, and a map of the North-West police district of Canada. Most autobiographers introduce themselves in some way by means of a preface, as an explanation—or, if they are very modest, an apology—for presenting their reminiscences to the public. Captain Deane plunges at once *in medias res*, and he does not tell us why he selected "a glorious morning in the early part of July 1883" as the date for beginning his records, and gives little account of his previous career. However, most readers will be content to begin where the author begins, and ask no questions. Whether a policeman's lot be a happy one or no, his reminiscences are bound to be exciting, for he runs across in real life the sort of incidents out of which imaginative writers make novels and plays. Captain Deane's book includes a good deal that is interesting from this point of view, including one or two murder cases and other Canadian *causes célèbres*. There is a good deal about the internal politics of the force that must be chiefly of local or professional interest. But apart from this, the book gives, perhaps unconsciously, a good picture of Canadian life, and has the value which must always belong to a straightforward record of personal experiences by one who really knows what he is talking about.



RENDERED HOMELESS BY THE EXPLOSION IN THE EAST END: SALVING BEDDING FOR A NEW ABODE.

This photograph was taken the day after the explosion in the East End of London on January 19. "Three rows of small houses," said an official account, "were practically demolished."—[*Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.*]

The directors of John Knight, Ltd., have decided to recommend a final dividend of 5½ per cent., which, with the 3 per cent. interim dividend, paid in July 1916, makes 8½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, the same as last year.

One of the annual publications without which no one but a hermit could consider his writing-table completely equipped is "The Royal Blue Book," published by Kelly's Directories, Ltd.; and in these days, when war is changing the face of London social life with the persistence of a kaleidoscope, it is more than ever necessary. The publishers have shown their usual care for precision and comprehensiveness, living well up to their reputation and including the latest changes in the Government; and they state that, unless the coming autumn sees the end of the war, the next two annual editions of the work may have to include the names of temporary tenants of West End houses. This would, without doubt, be a valuable and widely appreciated addition to an already indispensable volume.

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PREMATURE OLD AGE.

PROF. FLEURY (of the Paris Faculty of Medicine) in the course of a communication to his colleagues described some of the symptoms of premature old age, viz.: dyspepsia, constipation, lassitude, insomnia at night and drowsiness during the day, numbness at the back of the neck, headache, cramp, obesity, heart trouble, sudden rise followed by rapid fall of temperature, kidney trouble, loss of memory, lack of determination in action and general want of tone, &c.

He stated that close investigation of such cases had shown that in 165 out of 201 (*i.e.*, 82 %) there was a marked excess of uric acid, this being quite sufficient to cause a man to look prematurely aged. Nevertheless it is consoling to know that this mischievous body poison can be easily and rapidly dissolved and eliminated by the powerful uric acid solvent called URODONAL.

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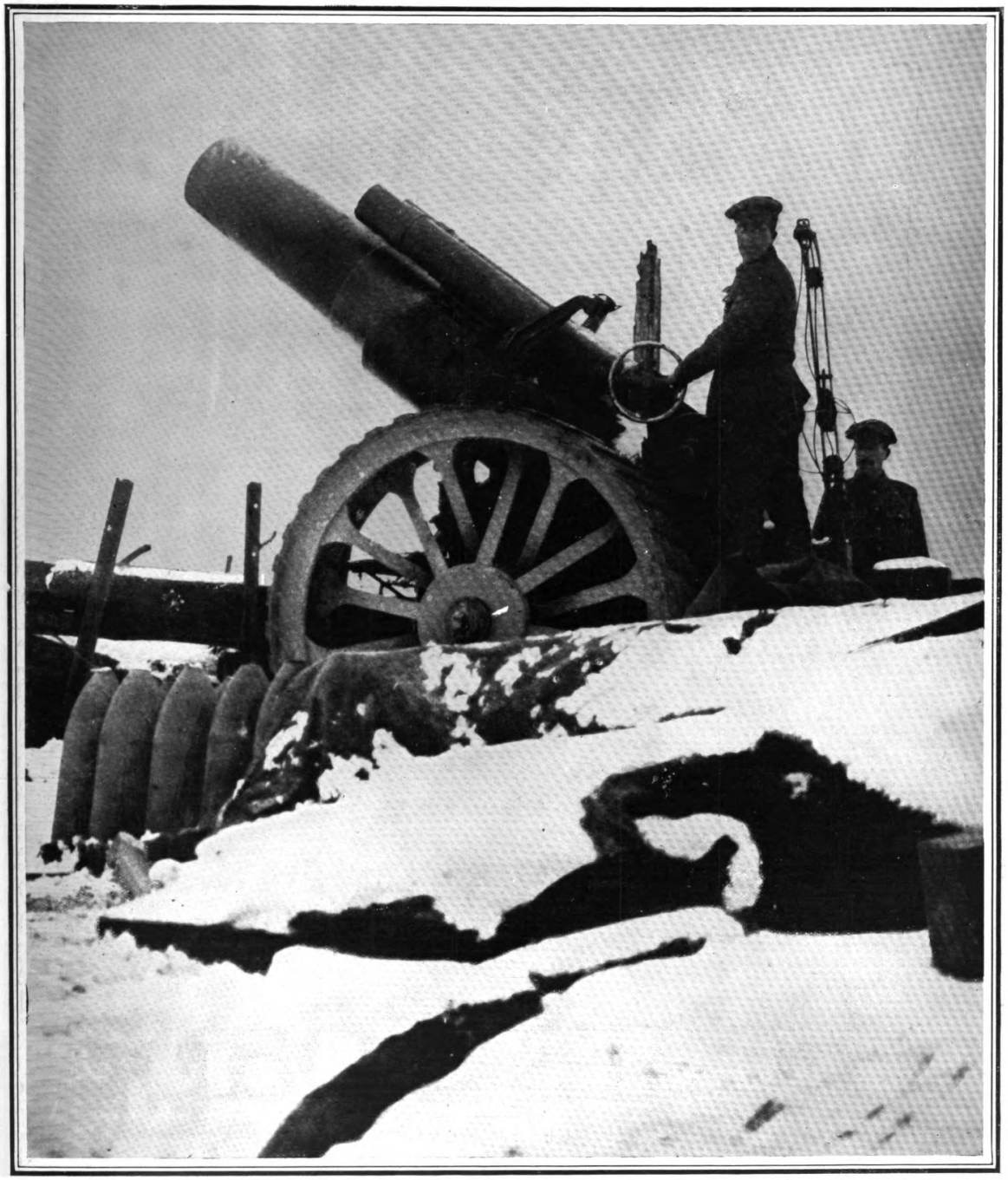
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OUR INCESSANT BOMBARDMENTS NOT STAYED BY THE SNOW: A BRITISH HEAVY HOWITZER WITH ITS SHELL SUPPLY ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

According to extracts from the German papers, quoted in the Swiss and Dutch Press, and reproduced in London newspapers, the enemy are preparing a tremendous general attack on the Allied armies in the West, which is due to open on the largest scale within a very short time. It may, or may not, prove so, but in the interim both the British and French heavy guns are, in spite of the severity of the winter weather, giving the Germans no rest day or night. Incessant bombardment of the enemy's positions all along the front are the rule, as the official bulletins and communiqués record with methodical regularity. The kind of heavy metal Sir Douglas Haig's gunners are making use of at many places is shown in the above illustration amidst its wintry surroundings. It is one of our large-calibre howitzers, the shells of which range for miles, "lobbing" high over the British fire-trenches, to fall with mathematical accuracy on and in the midst of the enemy's positions.—[OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.]

WAR LITERATURE: SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

FOR anything like a general understanding of the War, and even for the enjoyment of much of its ephemeral literature, we must have what may be called a "reader's working acquaintance" with the course of the campaigns. There are several books from which this basic knowledge may be acquired, or in which it can be kept ready at one's elbow for reference, and among them we know none better than "The 'Fortnightly' History of the War" (Chapman and Hall), by Colonel A. M. Murray. The articles appearing in the *Fortnightly Review* are here amplified, and to some necessary extent amended; but they preserve their month-to-month character. That gives to these pages a certain intimacy, as well as an air of verisimilitude. There comes back to us with each chapter the recollection of our own hopes and fears at that particular stage of the struggle; and reading the author's contemporary judgments and comments on the news as it arrived, we have a feeling of living through the first two years of war again in his company. It is the company of a professional soldier, whose aim is to instruct rather than to entertain. Colonel Murray sticks to the published texts about the war, and indulges his readers with no sensational stories or purple passages. His, in fact, is a work of reference. But just as his maps record dry data with a pleasant art, so his pages adorn a plain, unvarnished tale with no little charm and literary skill.

We have found it very useful, for example, to get the whole Verdun operations into proper perspective in Colonel Murray's pages before tackling two very excellent volumes which treat of these in detail. In Mr. H. Warner Allen's "The Unbroken Line" (Smith, Elder), indeed, Verdun nominally occupies one chapter only. The author, with quite unusual opportunities of observation, makes a tour along the French trenches from Switzerland to the North Sea. Each sector has its chapter, and (be it added) an excellent map. From Alsace, where the Allied right wing is based on the mountainous bastion of the Alps, to where the left wing rests at Nieuport on the British Fleet, he has gone with an eye for characteristics of people and country, which he has set down in his pages with a happy and graphic pen. He has even been in time to get into them an account of the earliest days of our own Somme offensive. But the object of his search is always the spirit of France, and for that Verdun is the symbolic name. Consequently, Verdun is not confined to the chapter in his book to which it gives a title, but runs throughout it like a spiritual leaven.

M. Henry Dugard, on the other hand, keeps close to his subject, or, at any rate, one phase of it, in "The Battle of Verdun" (Hutchinson)—translated with a readable freedom by Mr. F. Appleby Holt—and explores it with Gallic logic and vivacity. Unlike Mr. Allen's volume, the chief merit of M. Dugard's is less an acute personal observation than a vivid presentation of the evidence of competent witnesses. Anyone who has something to say, and can say it well—notably the military critic of the *Journal des Débats*, most illuminating of commentators—is impressed to bring grist to M. Dugard's mill, and we readers benefit accordingly. In short, brisk chapters—not chronologically, but after a quite well-reasoned plan—the author from one source or other gives us an impression of each turn and phase of the great battle, from the morning bombardment by the Germans on Feb. 21 to the fight for Hill 304 ending on May 7. The method may appear scrappy, but in no other way, perhaps, could so much varied experience and so many instances of individual devotion be brought into one story. The effect of the whole, at any rate, is remarkably thrilling and complete.

Once again we turn to our book of reference, and get the Anzac achievement into proper relation with the whole war, before following its particulars in Mr. Phillip F. E. Schuler's full and animated narrative, "Australia in Arms" (Fisher Unwin). So many books have been written about the Gallipoli Expedition that it is really high praise to commend that of the correspondent of the *Melbourne Age* as offering a fresh view. But it does, and, moreover, is unusually well illustrated, and—rarer merit still—quite usefully indexed. Further, the preparatory experiences in Egypt are described with zest. Undoubtedly, however, where Mr. Schuler appears to outstrip other chroniclers of Australian achievements—he rather strictly confines himself, quite naturally, perhaps, to them—is in his account of feeling in the Commonwealth on the outbreak of the war, and before the Imperial force embarked for the Front. We get a new view in these early pages of Australia mobilising, in the first instance, for defence.

As with Gallipoli, so with Serbia. One must be familiar with the earlier chapters of the tragedy, before he can realise the climax of her agony which is the special subject of Mr. Fortier Jones's volume. "With Serbia Into Exile" (Melrose) is the story of the retreat to the Adriatic, which the author accompanied, and we may say in passing that, like most of the books here under review, its illustrations are admirable. Mr. Jones is an American, who writes, and also reports, very frankly—so frankly, indeed, that a certain juggling has been found necessary in the English issue with certain of the original American sheets. Too little is known of the adventures of this "Army that cannot die," and we can warmly advise enlightenment about it in the pages of this warm-hearted, possibly hot-headed work.

It is certainly not out of lack of appreciation of Mr. George Renwick's "War Wanderings" (Chapman and Hall) that we keep back the mention of it to the last, but only because the author holds so many of the threads we have been following in this and that volume that in his we have an opportunity of pulling them all together. Mr. Renwick, as the Special Correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, has been in most of the fields of action. Of the men he met, he can draw a lively thumbnail; the scenes he saw he reproduces entertainingly and with balance. And his book also has its good illustrations.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Illustrated London News

The price of "The Illustrated London News" has been raised by one penny—that is, to Sevenpence—as from the present issue. In the same way, our contemporaries have raised their price. This has been made necessary by the great increase in the cost of paper and of all other materials used, in the cost of labour and of transport. We feel sure that our readers will support us as before, realising that we should not raise the price of our Paper unless such action were really necessary. It should be added, further—and the point seems hardly to call for emphasis—that the Paper will be kept at its present high standard of illustrations and letterpress. The normal price of sixpence will be resumed as soon as possible.

RECOLLECTIONS OF CHARLES LISTER.

A RECORD of a brief and brilliant life cheerfully laid down at the call of patriotism is set forth in "Charles Lister: Letters and Recollections, with a Memoir by his father, Lord Ribblesdale" (Fisher Unwin). Such records will not be few by the time the present struggle has ended, and they are precious reminders of the spirit and type of youth which the country found eager to obey her summons. Memorials like these rebut the charge of racial decadence. Lister's personality was of singular power and attractiveness: he was beloved wherever he went; his burning enthusiasms carried him into diverse worlds. At Eton he was distinguished for a many-sided intelligence: he ran papers, he arranged a lecture by a Russian revolutionary, he spoke with power and acceptance in "Pop," he was withal good at his work, not, perhaps, in the first flight of elegant scholarship, but a promising "Greats" man. And so, in process of time, when he went up to Balliol, they gave him a scholarship on that very promise; let him omit Honour Mods, and take Lit. Hum. at the end of his third year. At the University, he contrived to quicken all his social, sporting, and revolutionary interests without prejudice to his work; he joined the Independent Labour Party (afterwards renounced), and took his First, bringing it off mainly by a well-kindled and properly nourished enthusiasm for Greek history. At the time he was ready to devote his life to that subject, and he even sat for a Merton Fellowship. But the Fates ruled otherwise. So at length it was the Diplomatic Service. At Rome and at Constantinople, Lister gave excellent promise of success in his career. He was sagacious, he was industrious, and minutely conscientious. He enjoyed life, one imagines, to the full. His Roman and Byzantine days were (apart from official work) something of a picnic. He had still much of the undergraduate in his outlook, and in the fresh phrasing of his letters. Something of Oxford and of summer-time seems to cling about him to the last. For he was not yet twenty-eight when he died; he had been in the Service only three years when diplomacy had to give place to something less silken. Lister's letters from Constantinople during July and August 1914 prove how rightly he had gauged the situation. He was almost feverishly anxious to hear that Great Britain had taken the only possible course. Then, after our earlier disasters, he saw his duty plain. Evading easier paths, he joined the Hood Battalion, and served gallantly with it in Gallipoli. Three times wounded, he died in August 1915. To his courage and daring, Sir Ian Hamilton bore witness in despatches. Rupert Brooke, Raymond Asquith, the Grenfells, and others whose lives are not to be measured by their brief tale of years, were Lister's comrades in promise and achievement.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS'.

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MEMOIRS OF TWO PRUSSIAN MONARCHS.

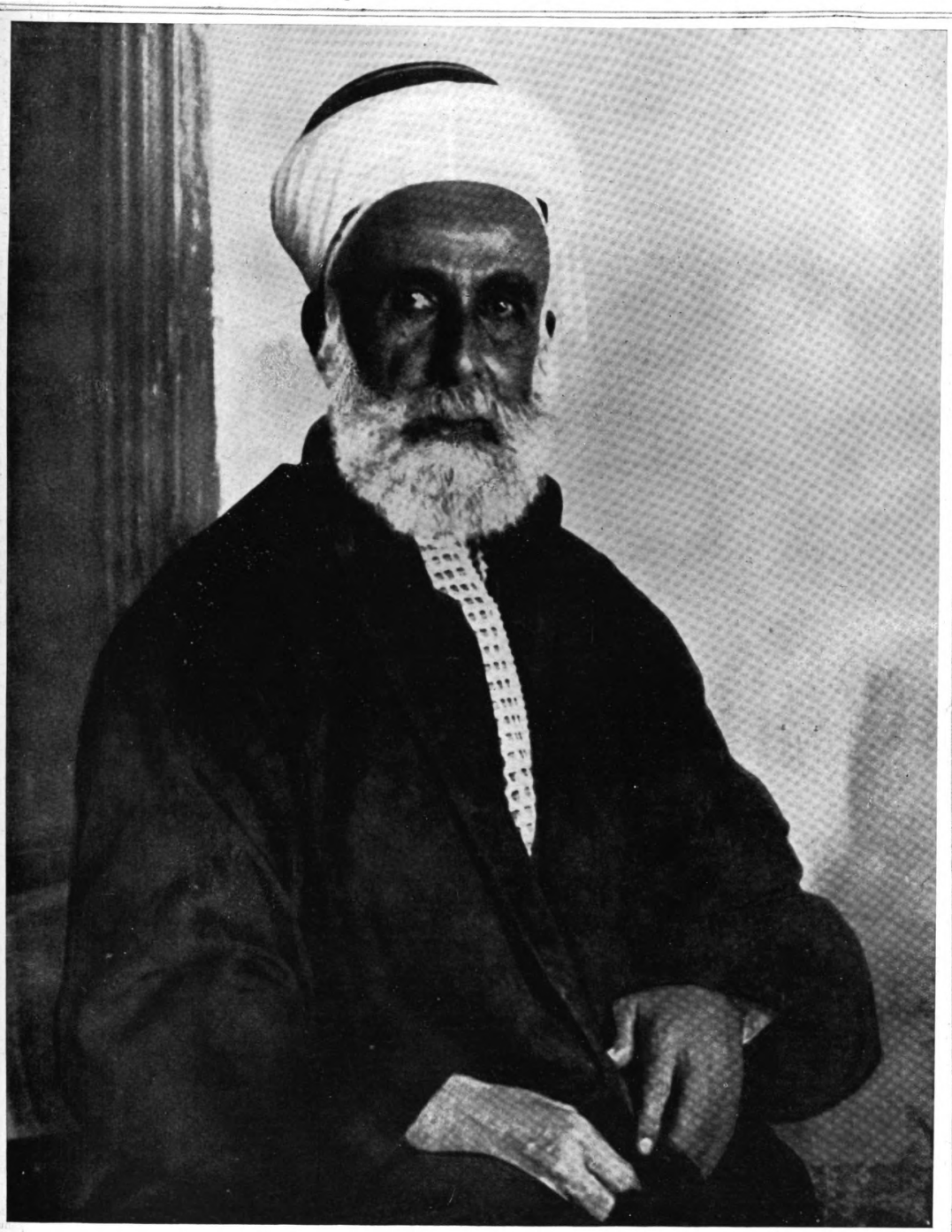
Frederick the Great: Memoirs of Henri de Catt.

Readers of Byron's "Vision of Judgment" will not have forgotten the effect of Southey's verse upon the Hosts of Heaven and the legions of Satan. If Byron be correct, the reading and its results enabled King George III. to enter Paradise. One might have thought that M. Henri de Catt was qualifying by still greater effort for the best that the future has to offer, when he entered the service of Frederick the Great, who does not stand upon the poetic plane of Robert Southey; but in the middle of the eighteenth century, the "Vision of Judgment" was unwritten, and some other explanation must be found. Perhaps to the simple, kindly, dull, yet sensible Swiss gentleman, the office of Reader to the King of Prussia presented special attractions. He suffered Frederick gladly; but how came it that Frederick suffered him so long? Was he employed in a form of espionage of which he only hints when telling the story of the first instructions he received; or was Frederick unable to find among his Generals any man brave enough to endure, day after day, the combined strain of arduous campaigning and bad, blank verse? These questions still remain unanswered, and unanswerable, but Henri de Catt has his modest place in history, and the translation of the "Memoiren" from the manuscript in the Prussian State Archives is timely enough. "Frederick the Great: The Memoirs of his Reader, Henri de Catt," translated by F. S. Flint, with an Introduction by Lord Rosebery (two vols.; Constable), will find many readers, and will carry them into the heart of things, for the Memoirs deal with the critical season of Frederick's life—the two years that held Zorndorf, Hochkirchen, and Kunersdorf. There were eighteen other years in which the Reader endured his royal master before being cast aside, as, sooner or later, were most of those who served the man; but if their story were told it could hardly reveal more of Frederick. Henri de Catt is honest, transparently honest, only now and again does he come under suspicion, and then the only possible verdict is "not proven"! He shows us that Frederick the Great was a monumental mixture of many qualities, good, bad, and indifferent—a brave and gifted soldier, who was not incapable of bad mistakes, a deep thinker, an indifferent versemaker, with a passion for French poetry; a hero-worshipper, with Voltaire for hero; a tyrant and a sentimentalist. We may hate him for the strife he stirred in Europe, for the hideous Seven Years War (direct result of his crimes); but we must admire at the same time the undaunted courage, the iron will and resolution, the spirit that never knew prolonged despondency in the darkest hours of trial, and never brooked defeat. In the course of his conversations with M. de Catt, he expressed many opinions about the responsibilities of Generals for the behaviour of their soldiers, opinions that have not guided the German Generals of our own times, who have copied his vices only. He even deplored his own misfortunes in having to lead a life of war, when he would have preferred to woo the reluctant Muse at Potsdam. Had he not shown himself ungenerous to those who served him best, admiration might have filled a large place in our estimate of Frederick, and M. de Catt would have helped us to this view. As things are, the man remains an enigma, a misfortune to the Europe of his own time and of ours.

King Edward, the Kaiser, and the War.

The few "star turns" of Mr. Edward Legge's "King Edward, the Kaiser, and the War" (Grant Richards) throw the rest into the shade. What can stand beside the story of the knock-down blow dealt from the hearty fist of the late King? The picture of his arrogant nephew, the incipient Attila—or, as Mr. Legge prefers to call him, the Hyrcanean Tiger—sprawling on the astonished gravel of a Windsor courtyard is, in its kind, a classic that deserved a cut to itself in the elementary history-books that will be served out to the Board Schools of a free Poland, a liberated Alsace, a triumphant Poplar, an enlightened Turkey, a happier Prussia. Mr. Legge classes this plum with another which was semi-officially denied by the Emperor—and we all know what a denial counts for; the knock-out too, he surmises, will be denied. What better proof can we desire? What better credentials can Mr. Legge offer us? It is part and parcel of the topsy-turveydom of the new war-world in which the Court chronicler now resides that he should set a high value, if not on the approbation of a monarch, then on his frowns. For the Court chronicler to be named in a "semi-official" journal is for him, we gather, a veritably good thing. The Kaiser can still distribute favours, it would seem: he has but to say "Mr. Legge is inaccurate" to sell an edition of Mr. Legge. Your Court chronicler must still quote royalty, even as an adverse witness. And the still queerer situation is that he continues to catch the crumbs from the table of a discredited monarch, even when they are crumbs of sugar. Mr. Legge quotes some entirely innocent and insignificant private letters of the Kaiser's to English friends. Some of these would hardly pass muster for publication if they were signed differently. We are given facsimiles of the caligraphy of the Hyrcanean Tiger, polite writing strongly resembling Mr. George Bernard Shaw's. The Court governess comes forward with her revelations; the butler produces a manuscript. Higher in the scale you find the Court chronicler adapting his vocabulary to the exigencies of Armageddon. He collects his sugar-plums and stuffs them with gunpowder. The trifles of Court gossip, which were once precious for their own sake, he lets loose as bomb-shells. We are given the scuffles which prefigured a European war. Nor let it be supposed that Mr. Legge rests content with one instance of princely violence; he quotes from *Ideas* (not always can he go to the fount-head) the following little story: "An elderly clergyman tells me he was present at St. Paul's Cathedral one Sunday morning. . . . There seemed to be some sort of disagreement between the British Prince and the future Kaiser during the service; anyhow, the Hun turned on the Prince with the savagery of a wolf and actually *bit* him. 'A more painful and distressing scene,' says my friend, 'I have never witnessed in the house of God.'"

A POTENTATE OF THE EAST: THE KING OF HEDJAZ.



FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE GRAND SHERIF OF MECCA: HUSSAIN THE FIRST, KING OF HEDJAZ, AND HEREDITARY CUSTODIAN OF THE HOLY CITIES OF MECCA AND MEDINA.

Hussain the First, King of Hedjaz, is descended from an Arabian princely family which is held in high veneration by the Arabs. Hedjaz was at one time perfectly free and independent of Turkish rule. Of late years, however, owing to the construction of the Hedjaz railway, the Turkish Government has made a show of exerting its authority there, but this has always been regarded by the Arabs as a foreign and unlawful invasion of their rights. Since the outbreak of the war, there has been a great deal of very arbitrary interference on the part of the Turks in Arabian affairs there, combined with acts of actual oppression and cruelty. This, and the impiety of the Young Turks and their inhuman treatment of the Arabs of Syria and other parts of the Ottoman Empire, decided the Grand Sherif, after many indignant protests, to reassert the independence of the Arabs of Hedjaz. He did this with such success that, after a substantial victory had been gained by his troops in action with the Turkish forces some few months back, the Sherif issued a proclamation to the world asserting the absolute independence of Hedjaz and its inhabitants, and their freedom from Turkish invasion and foreign control of any kind, and announcing that the assembled notables, princes, and representatives of the people had acclaimed the Grand Sherif King of Hedjaz.

THE DESTROYER FIGHT OFF HOLLAND: THE GERMAN REFUGEE AT YMUIDEN.



BATTERED BY THE GUNS OF BRITISH DESTROYERS, AND WITH HALF THE CREW CASUALTIES: "V 69" ON ARRIVAL TO SEEK SHELTER IN THE DUTCH SEAPORT.

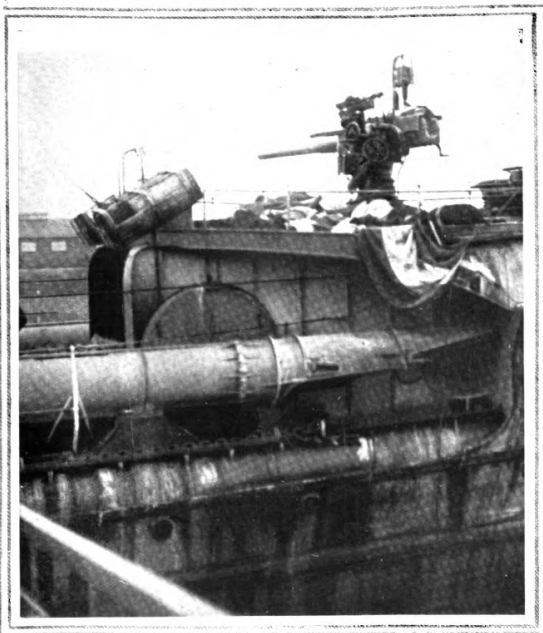
Two short but sharp encounters between British and German destroyers took place in the North Sea in stormy weather in the black darkness of the early hours of January 23, as recorded in an Admiralty communiqué. One occurred off the Dutch coast, to the north of Zeebrugge and the mouth of the Scheldt. The other fight was in the neighbourhood of the Frisian Islands, westward of Cuxhaven and Heligoland. "A short engagement," records the official statement on the Dutch coast action, "took place, during which one of the enemy torpedo-boat destroyers was sunk; the rest scattered, having suffered considerable punishment. Darkness prevented the full results of the action from being observed." Within twenty-four hours the news reached England from Holland that one of the German survivors of the engagement had been towed into Ymuiden Harbour on the coast of Holland, north of Rotterdam, by three Dutch tugs, in a very severely damaged and unmanageable condition. A "Times" correspondent, who saw the destroyer "V 69," speaks of her as having had eight of her crew killed and a great many wounded. Many had also been drowned, upwards of 80 in all, of the vessel's original crew of 160, being casualties.

THE DESTROYER FIGHT OFF HOLLAND: THE "V 69" AT YMUIDEN.

Photographs by Farringdon Co.



ON THE STARBOARD SIDE OF "V 69": THE SMASHED BULWARKS AND BRIDGE-WRECKAGE BESIDE THE HALF-FALLEN AFTER-FUNNEL.

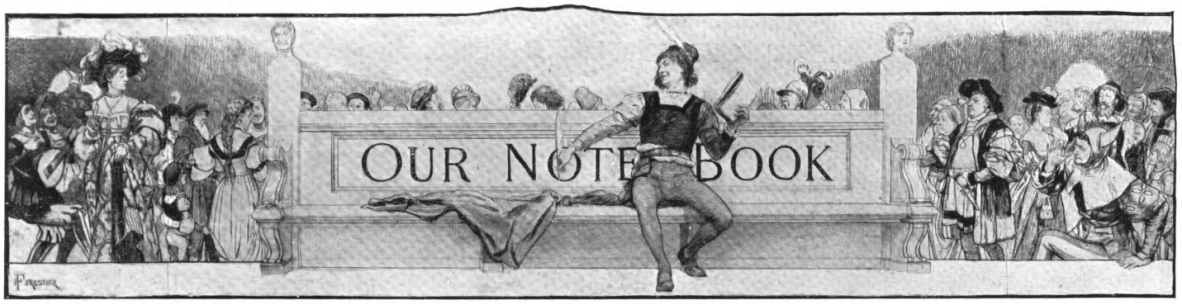


THE FORWARD DECK, WHERE OUR SECOND SHELL KILLED FIVE MEN AT THEIR GUN: THE FLAG-COVERED BODIES LAID BESIDE THE GUN.



ON THE PORT SIDE OF "V 69": THE UPPER DECK AND BRIDGE-WRECKAGE ROUND THE BASE OF THE HALF-FALLEN AFTER-FUNNEL.

As was made evident at Ymuiden after the crippled "V 69" had been anchored in port, the shooting of the British destroyer which principally engaged the German craft was marvellous, in spite of the blackness of the night, the wild wind and the stormy sea. The first British shot fired at the vessel struck the bridge. The shell-burst took off the legs of the German Commodore of the Flotilla, whose flag-ship "V 69" was. It also killed on the spot two Lieutenants. Our second shell burst close to one of the guns on the forward deck, killing outright the gun's crew of five. Their bodies, on "V 69" reaching Ymuiden, were laid by the gun and covered by the German naval ensign, as seen in the second illustration on this page. The cylinder-shaped cases seen in front of the gun on deck (to the reader's left) are apparently for signal rockets. Each bears a patch of paint of different colours at the upper end. The first and third illustrations give a telling idea of the devastation wrought on either side of the upper deck by the British shells. They furnish corroborative testimony of the statement made by one of the German petty officers that "the enemy's marksmanship was very accurate."



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I CANNOT make out what it was that happened to President Wilson. I rather think he has been murdered. I would suggest, in the Stevenson style, that his corpse has been concealed in a Saratoga trunk and carried off on a Ford car—only that, by the current American opinion, it would be easier to carry off a Ford car in a Saratoga trunk. Or perhaps he was kidnapped alive, and the Ford car took him to the Ford Peace Ship, which marooned him on a desert island to meditate on the freedom of the seas. Anyhow, I believe he is gone, and that an entirely new and entirely fatuous young German, impenetrably disguised behind the President's eye-glasses, sits in his seat at the White House and sends messages to the Senate and to the world. I have never joined in the cheap journalistic jeering at Mr. Wilson for not taking particular forms of action; but, whatever his actions might be, there used always to be a certain detached intellectual distinction about his ideas. In his last message to the Senate it was his ideas that seemed suddenly to have stopped working. Really, if he has not been murdered, one might almost fancy that he has had a knock on the head.

For instance, what can be said of his idea, generally considered as an idea, of peace without victory? Peace without victory is war without excuse. And, if he believes in the idea, would he apply the idea to the quarrels after the peace as well as to the quarrels before it? He wishes to establish a league of peace to prevent wars; obviously it could only prevent them by waging war, or threatening to wage war, with any Power that broke the peace. Then he says it can only be founded on an inconclusive settlement of this war, because any other would leave bitterness. But does he intend all its future interventions to be inconclusive? And if they were conclusive, would they not leave bitterness? If an ambitious Power dislikes being beaten by an enemy, would it not also dislike being bullied by a peace league? Are we to act on the principle that every future outrage is to be followed by amnesty and equality, and letting bygones be bygones? If we do not, why should we do it for this particular outrage, which we happen to think particularly outrageous? If we do, is there any sane man who will pretend that such perpetual flattening out of everything, fair and unfair, will not leave bitterness? Will men endure a court of justice which never does anything except tell all the advocates to throw up their briefs? Will they be content with an international magistrate who has no function whatever except to write off debts, to let off malefactors, and to give certificates of bankruptcy to the most fraudulent bankrupts? Is it not obvious that such amnesty would soon become the worst tyranny in the world?

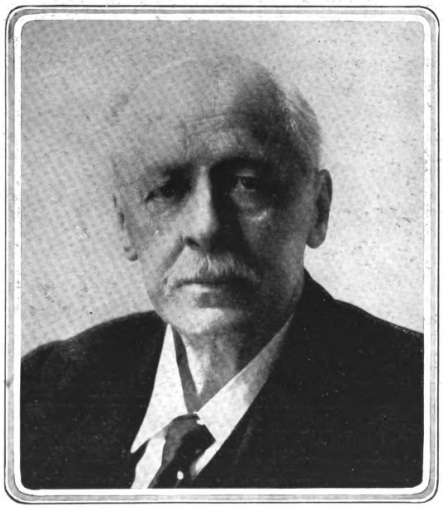
If Mr. Wilson is so much interested in the avoidance of bitterness, there is one very ancient and simple truth that should be brought to his notice, as the chief magistrate of a great commonwealth. There is no bitterness in the heart of man like the bitterness that follows the denial of right. There is not so deep a fury in the thief when he is punished as there is in the innocent man when he is let out on the ticket-of-leave of a thief. That, and that alone, is the precise moral position to which the President's scheme invites us. We are to be freely forgiven for the crime that somebody else has committed—and committed against us. The world is told to bear no malice against us for having been swindled and stabbed, but to regard us with the same equal and serene clemency which is given to the stabbers and swindlers. Belgium must not be harshly criticised for having been harshly treated; she also may share the renewed peace and hope of those who plunged her in slaughter and despair when the fancy took them. France may have a decent veil drawn over the fact that she presumed to defend her frontiers, and even to impede the occupation of her northern provinces. She was even so impetuous as to win a victory over the invaders at the Marne; but the story can, perhaps, be hushed up. Serbia starts afresh with a clean sheet; her enemies are not to throw it in her teeth that they sent her an ultimatum which was the disgrace and the derision



THE NEW RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR: M. SAZONOFF.

Much satisfaction is felt at the appointment of M. Sergi Dimitrievitch Sazonoff as Russian Ambassador to Great Britain. He is well known in London, having been Second Secretary at the Russian Embassy from 1890 to 1894, and Councillor from 1904 to 1906. Later he was President of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce at Petrograd, and from 1910 until last July he was Foreign Minister. He will not, it is said, be able to come to England yet owing to the illness of his wife.—[*Photo. by Stanley.*]

of all diplomacy; they are not to reproach her with the fact that she asked for arbitration in vain. The quality of mercy is not strained; it overflows to the



THE PASSING OF A GREAT ENGLISHMAN: LORD CROMER.

The Empire learned with deep regret of the death, on January 29, of that great statesman, the maker of modern Egypt, one of the great pro-consuls of the Empire. Born on February 26, 1841, son of Mr. Henry Baring, M.P., he quickly made his mark, and in 1872 his cousin, the Earl of Northbrook, Viceroy of India, appointed him private secretary. After leaving India, he took up his post in Cairo, when Egypt was under Ismail Pasha, and his career became part of history. Lord Cromer is succeeded in the Earldom by Viscount Errington, who is married to a daughter of the late Lord Minto.—[*Photograph by Russell and Sons.*]

relations of Captain Fryatt or the friends of Miss Cavell—a wise moderation will hold them all blameless. They shall be as respectfully treated as the proudest Prussian officer who toasted a prisoner in champagne and then shot him dead, or the most fastidious Prussian doctor who smiled from a safe distance at the despair of the sick and the deserted. Does it strike Mr. Wilson as barely possible, in the complexities of human nature, that *this* sort of equality of treatment may also produce bitterness? I think we can promise him that it will not stop at bitterness. If any attempt were really made to cover the black-and-white of this human story with such leprous whitewash, those who attempted it would find out a number of fundamental things of which they are apparently ignorant. One of the minor facts would be the fact that an honest man can be much more angry than a knave.

There is some very vile nonsense talked nowadays about this sentiment being merely "vindictive." It is not vindictive, if vindictiveness means merely the desire to hurt somebody who has hurt us. It is an abstract, virgin, and wholly virtuous intolerance of a tale ending wrong. It is the refusal of the intellect to accept the prospect of everything being for ever upside down.

A peace without victory is a violation of that very practical thing which is called poetical justice. Victory is the only meaning of war. It is to war what the light is to a lighthouse, or what the brain is to a man. Men will not toil for a century to build a lighthouse a mile high, and then put no lamp in it and say it will do no harm. A woman will not travail to bear a man child, and then dash his brains out because the body will lie more quiet. Nor will the tribes of men labour to lift to the stars this Babel-Tower of battle, and then put in it no lamp of reason to make a sign to the sea traffic and to mark a difference on the chart. Nor will the earth endure these gigantic birth-pangs to bring forth a dead thing. Peace without victory is a dead thing; it is only level as the grave is level; it is only equal as we are all equal in the dust. It is not even like the peace before the beginning of the war, but more like the peace before the beginning of the world and of all living things. Its impartiality is like the impartiality of an ice-age, in which there is no complaint — not because anything is freed, but because everything is frozen. So it would be, at least, if it could exist and endure; but it will not exist, because men's minds have been too awfully awakened; and it would not endure because men would not endure it. There is something in it that is worse than hopelessness; it is not that there is no hope in it, but rather that there is no sense in it.

What would really happen, of course, is exceedingly simple. At the first chance Prussia, at the head of all her slaves, would return to the charge. There is no conceivable reason for supposing that any compromise could cure her of so fixed an idea. It would be impossible then to prove to her that she could not. It would be certainly quite impossible to prove to her victims that she would not. We should all pass our last days in desperate and incessant armament, in desperate and incessant discipline. And if it be said that this would be prevented by the guarantee of a peace league, then we come back to President Wilson and the weakness of his whole position. If he can see no difference between the attacker and the attacked in the present case, why should he see any difference in any possible future case? To say that a peace league must be founded on an equal treatment is simply to say that a court of arbitration must be founded on its own incapacity to arbitrate. It is very simple; and there is no answer to it.

ROYALTY ON SKATES: QUEEN WILHELMINA AND HER DAUGHTER.

PHOTOGRAPH BY C.N.



ICE FESTIVALS IN THE NETHERLANDS: THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND AND PRINCESS JULIANA SKATING TOGETHER ON A CANAL.

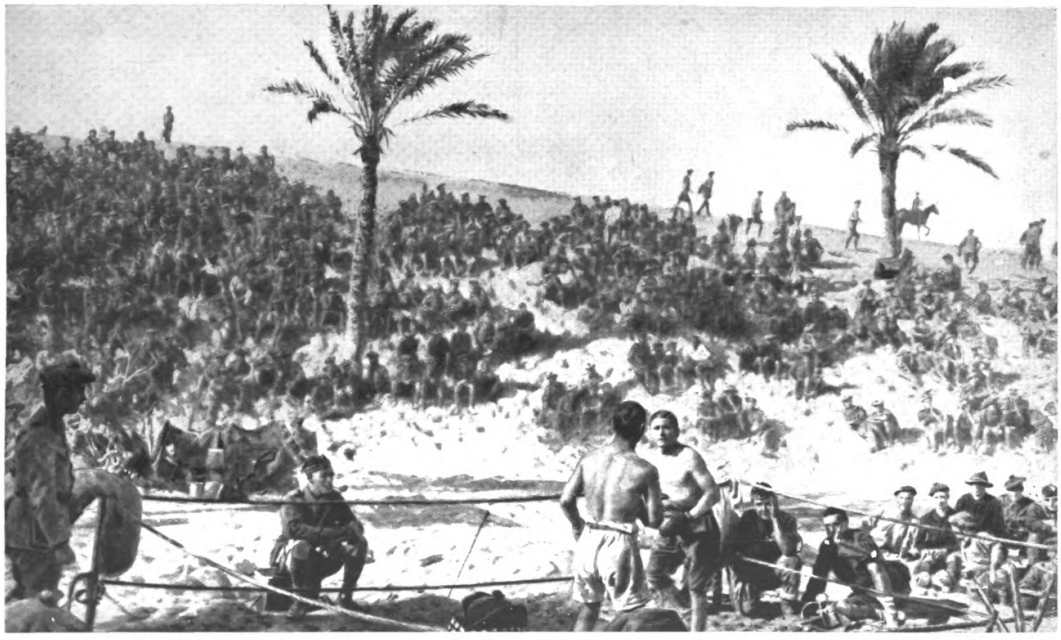
Lovers of the old Dutch Masters know how much the artists owed to the canals of Holland, whether imprisoned by the ice, bearing big boats upon their placid waters, gleaming in the sun, or with their frozen surface crowded with happy skaters. The weather on the Continent is Arctic, but it has its consolations, first among which is the pleasure that skating brings. In our photograph are seen the very popular Sovereign, H.M. Queen Wilhelmina, enjoying, with her daughter, the winter pastime *par excellence*. of her people. Queen Wilhelmina, daughter of the late King William III., was born in 1880, and succeeded her father in 1890, assuming the Sovereignty in 1898. In 1901 the Queen married H.H. Duke Henry of Mecklenburg, who was naturalised in the Netherlands in 1901, and created Prince of the Netherlands, with the qualification of Royal Highness. The little Princess Juliana, who was born at the Hague on April 30, 1909, is the only child of their Majesties.

BOMBS AND BOXING: AN INTERRUPTED MATCH ON THE EGYPTIAN FRONT.

Photographs by Central News.



THE ENEMY'S AIR-ATTACK DURING THE BOXING TOURNAMENT IN THE BRITISH CAMP ON THE EXTREME EGYPTIAN FRONT: THE MEN SCATTERING BY ORDER, AT THE ALARM OF THE RAIDER'S APPROACH.



THE ENEMY'S AIR-ATTACK DURING THE BOXING TOURNAMENT IN THE BRITISH CAMP ON THE EXTREME EGYPTIAN FRONT: FIVE MINUTES AFTER THE SCATTERING THE TOURNAMENT IN FULL SWING AGAIN.

At one of our camps in Egypt, at the extreme front and nearest the enemy, New Year's Day was celebrated by a Boxing Tournament. The whole camp, all who were off duty for the day, mustered in force to see the sport. Their interest in the proceedings was, however, abruptly interrupted by the intrusion on the scene of two of the enemy's bomb-dropping aeroplanes. These suddenly appeared high up in the distance, and were soon heading for the part of the camp where the airmen could discern a big cluster of people—the spectators at the Tournament massed together. The enemy were, however, immediately baulked of the "target" they expected. Before they could get near, the order to "Scatter" was given to our men. At the same time British aeroplanes opened their attack on the enemy, who forthwith began dropping their bombs hurriedly. Fifteen bombs which fell killed only one man and wounded a horse and a native boy. The enemy aircraft fled; whereupon, within five minutes of the alarm, the Tournament was resumed.

WINTER—BUT NO "WINTER QUARTERS": SNOW AT THE FRONT.

British Official Photographs.



SNOW MEANS HEAVY PLODDING FOR OUR GUNNERS ON DUTY: ARTILLERYMEN BRINGING UP SHELLS TO THE BATTERIES FROM A ROADSIDE "DUMP."



LOADING UP WITH A FRESH SUPPLY OF SNOW-COVERED SHELLS AT A "DUMP": A GUNNER SQUAD PICKING UP THEIR QUOTA FOR THE BATTERIES.



PROVIDING EFFICIENT SHELTER AGAINST SNOW AND ICY WINDS: NISSEN HUTS AT THE BRITISH 'FRONT.



WEATHER-PROOF WINTER FIELD-BARRACKS: NISSEN HUTS—A CONTINUATION OF THE ADJOINING PHOTOGRAPH.



ON THE WAY TO PASS SEVERAL HOURS ON DUTY IN THE OPEN: INFANTRY TRAMPING THROUGH THE SNOW TO RELIEVE THEIR COMRADES IN THE TRENCHES.



COLD AND DESOLATION ABOVE GROUND—BELOW, WARMTH, COMPARATIVE COMFORT, AND CHEERFULNESS: GUNNERS AT THE ENTRANCE TO A BATTERY DUG-OUT.

"In winter there is always a lull in war operations." So an old Roman poet wrote once—his line being freely translated. That was the state of things in all European wars, from time immemorial down to the Franco-German War of 1870-71, when the activities of the French *francs-tireurs* compelled the Germans to turn out and take the field all through the hard winter weather. Even Wellington's Peninsular Army in Spain went regularly into winter cantonments every year. Nowadays, on all the European fronts, winter fighting continues, the brunt of which usually falls on the artillery, as the daily communiqués record. Our illustrations show how, in spite of snow difficulties, the guns are kept fed by fatigue parties of artillerymen, ever tramping to bring up shells to and fro between the "dumps" and the batteries. The third and fourth photographs show a winter camp of Nissen huts, structures quickly put together, with roofs half-boiler section in shape. Inside they are weather-tight and kept warm by stoves, as are many of our dug-out "barrack-rooms." Incidentally, it may be added that the general appearance of the camp seen suggests one of the old-time redskin Iroquois permanent wigwam "towns," in the Mohawk country west of the Hudson River, of which travellers of old published sketches in narratives of their wanderings in Canada.

"'STICKING' THE COLD AS THEY 'STUCK' THE WET": CHEERY

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS FROM



HARD GOING TO THE TRENCHES: BRITISH INFANTRY, WELL-LADEN, CLIMBING A SNOW-CLAD HILL.



OUR "ARCHIBALDS" READY FOR GERMAN AERO-



READY FOR ACTION IN SPITE OF THE WEATHER: A HEAVY BRITISH HOWITZER IN THE SNOW.



HEATING APPARATUS AT THE FRONT: A WORKING

In spite of frost and snow, the British Army on the Western Front has been far from inactive. On January 27 our troops successfully attacked near Le Transloy, taking more than 350 prisoners and repulsing vigorous subsequent counter-attacks with very slight casualties. About the same time effective trench-raids were carried out near Neuville St. Vaast and Vermelles. Our guns, too, have been busy. An official communiqué of the 27th ult. said: "We bombarded the enemy's positions to-day in the neighbourhood of Serre and greatly damaged his defences. . . . There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides in the neighbourhood of Armentières and Ypres." The severe cold has certainly been trying. Mr. Philip Gibbs, writing on January 26 from British Headquarters, says: "There has been no weather on the Western Front so grim and biting as the frost which now has its grip upon us. Eh, but it's cold! It is so cold that all the mud and quagmires in which our men have been floundering for months are now hard frozen. . . . The marching men have the laugh of the motorists. What time exalted Staff officers go by, blue-nosed, wrapped like mummies, as chilled as New Zesland mutton, the battalions on the move tramp

BRITISH TROOPS FIGHTING ON THROUGH FROST AND SNOW.

THE WESTERN FRONT.



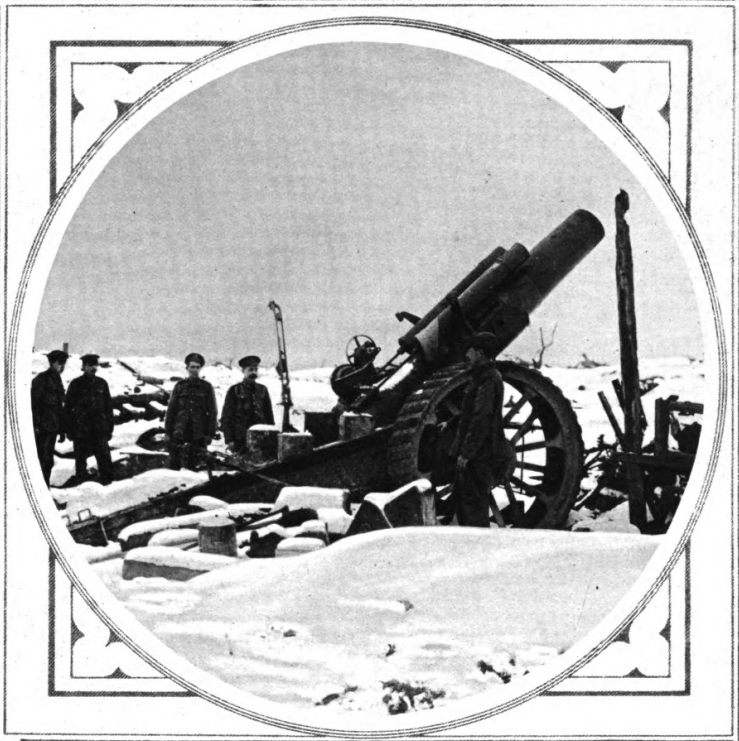
PLANES: BRITISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS IN THE SNOW.



"THE MARCHING MEN HAVE THE LAUGH OF THE MOTORISTS": BRITISH TROOPS KEEPING WARM ON THE MOVE.



PARTY WITH STOVE-PIPES PASSING A BIG GUN.



"LONG-RANGE GUNS WERE AT WORK": A BRITISH HEAVY HOWITZER ABOUT TO BE FIRED.

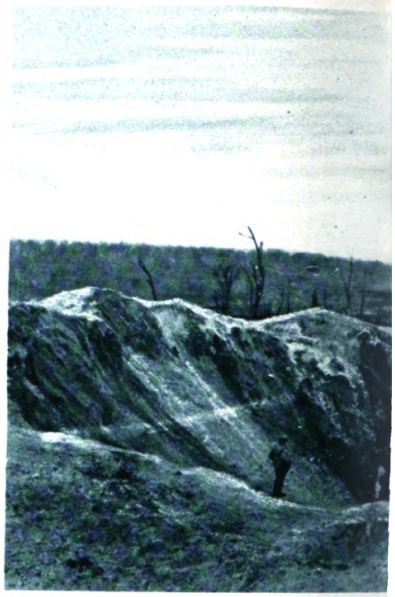
with a fine swing up the hard roads, beating a tattoo with heel and toe, with red cheeks above their shaggy 'stink-coats,' and red ears beneath their steel helmets, and the breath of a thousand men rising like smoke in the frosty air. Up in the trenches it is different. . . . The men are 'sticking' the cold as they 'stuck' the wet—as they endure everything in this war, with a stiff upper lip and no moan. . . . In spite of the hard weather the health of the Armies is amazingly good. The men themselves are hard—hard as steel. Yesterday and to-day there were some hours of sunlight, when all the snowfields were sparkling so that one's eyes were blinded a little by this bright, white landscape. . . . German aeroplanes took advantage of the weather and came sneaking low through the white mist, hoping to drop bombs before our flying men could see and chase them, or our 'Archies' get their target. They took the risk and paid the price. Four of them were caught and put down. I saw one trying to escape, followed very closely by the white puffballs of our shrapnel. Long-range guns were at work, firing at targets already registered, allowing for the day's 'margin of error.'"

A VESUVIUS OF MAN'S MAKING: HUGE CRATERS CAUSED

PHOTOGRAPHS BY



TAKING THE PANORAMIC VIEW SEEN BELOW: THE PHOTOGRAPHER ON THE EDGE OF THE CRATER "SNAPSHOTTED" BY A BROTHER OFFICER.



LESS ONLY BY COMPARISON: A "SMALLER" SHOWN IN THE

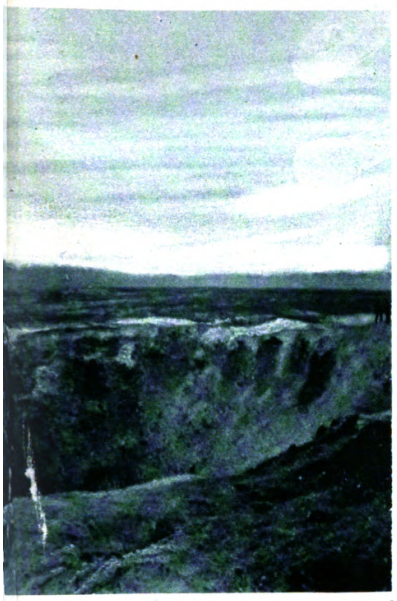


THE VOLCANIC FORCE OF MODERN EXPLOSIVES: AN ENORMOUS MINE-CRATER ON THE WESTERN

These photographs illustrate what is, perhaps, the most terrible of all the terrible incidents of modern war—the destruction caused by the subterranean mine. The enormous size of the crater shown in the panoramic photograph underneath would be unbelievable, without such illustration, by those who had not seen it with their own eyes; though Londoners, indeed, have had cause lately to realise the volcanic force of the high explosives now used for military purposes. The central photograph of the upper three shows a subsidiary crater—itself of sufficiently formidable dimensions—which adjoins the gigantic cavity of the greater mine. The scene suggests nothing so much as the mouth of a volcano. The precise

BY VOLCANIC MINE-EXPLOSIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.





LATER, ADJOINING THE LARGER ONE IN THE OTHER PHOTOGRAPHS.

SUGGESTIVE OF ADVENTUROUS TOURISTS ON THE EDGE OF A CLIFF: LOOKING DOWN INTO THE BIG MINE-CRATER.



FRONT—ITS AMAZING DIMENSIONS SHOWN BY THE RELATIVE SIZE OF THE SOLDIERS ON ITS "LIP."

The locality where these amazing mine-craters were formed on the Western Front is not revealed in connection with our photographs. It is interesting, however, to recall that an official French communiqué recently mentioned a similar occurrence. "According to further information," it stated, "the mine operation which we carried out yesterday in the Beuvraignes district was perfectly successful. One of the craters formed by it measures about 130 yards in length by 40 yards in breadth." Mining is, of course, common in all parts of the front. We have on various occasions illustrated the huge upheavals of smoke and earth that rise into the air when a mine is detonated. Here are shown the after-effects.

THE TORPEDOED "IVERNIA": A RAFT, AND A WELL-DISCIPLINED GROUP.



RESCUE NEAR AT HAND: SOLDIERS WEARING LIFE-BELTS ON BOARD ONE OF THE "IVERNIA'S" RAFTS, APPROACHING A RESCUING PATROL-BOAT



THE "BIRKENHEAD" COOLNESS AND COURAGE WHICH ALL ON BOARD THE SHIP SHOWED: CHEERY SOLDIERS STOPPING TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED BEFORE TAKING TO THE BOATS.

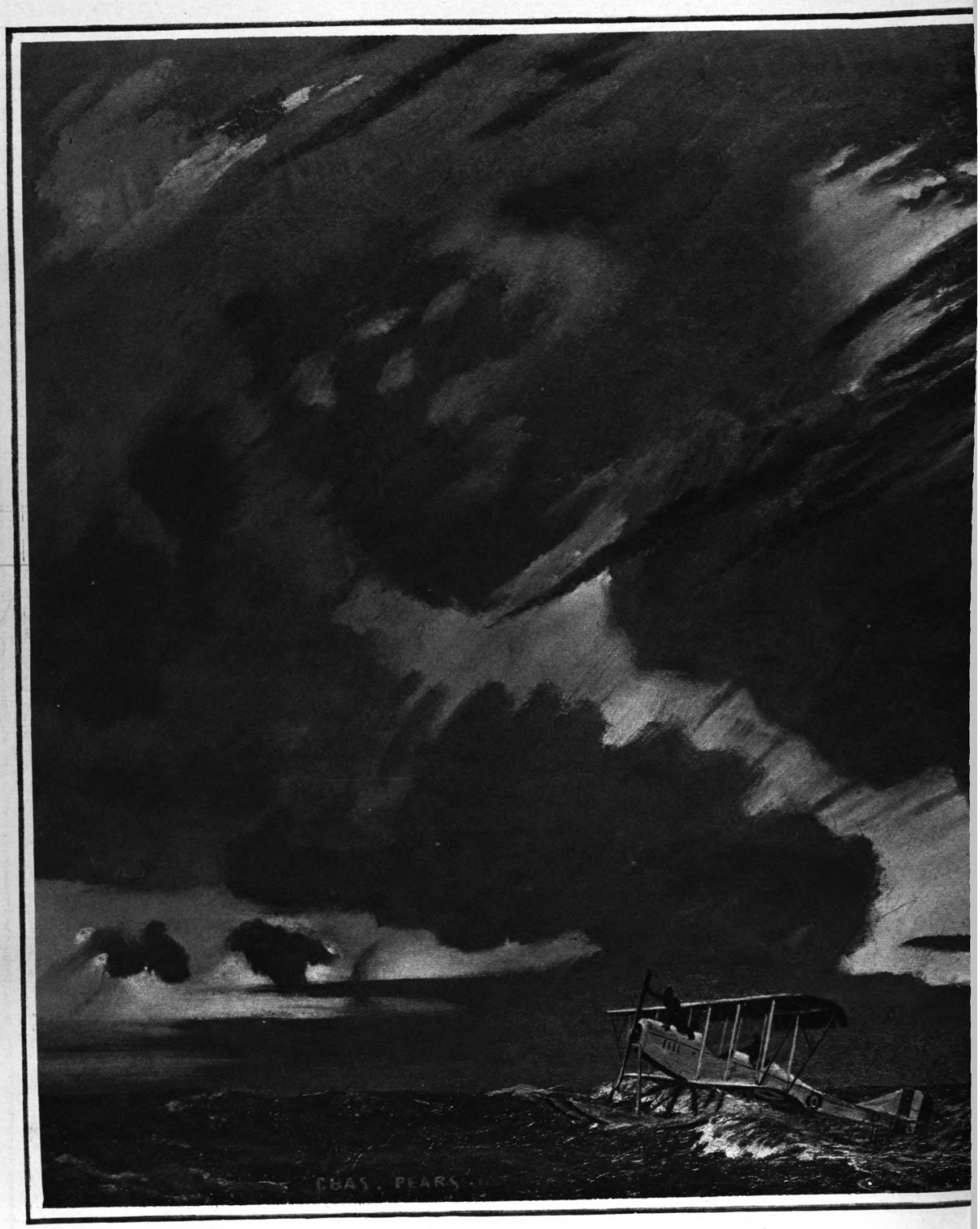
The transport "Ivernia" was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean on January 1. In the upper illustration one of her life-rafts is seen with its load of rescued men. All British men-of-war and transports are supplied with rafts of much the same construction. They are carried on board ship stowed on the upper decks as a rule, in such a manner that, in case of the occurrence of a sudden disaster to the ship, they can be released practically automatically. They can either be instantly launched over the side, or in case there is no time for that, should the ship founder unexpectedly, the life-rafts are so contrived as to float off freely from the deck by themselves. The conical-ended floats seen are of sheet metal and hollow, which ensures buoyancy and enables the superstructure on which the men cluster to stand well up above the surface of the water. The second illustration shows the fine, calm, "Birkenhead" stamp of courage which all on board evinced. The soldiers not only left the ship mostly laughing and joking, but, as seen here, also stopped for a moment for one of the survivors to take a camera snapshot of them—a fine proof of calmness.

THE SINKING OF THE TRANSPORT "IVERNIA": SURVIVORS IN DIFFICULTIES.



A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM ON BOARD THE TORPEDOED SHIP: ONE OF THE BOATS SWAMPED BY THE BREAKING WAVES.

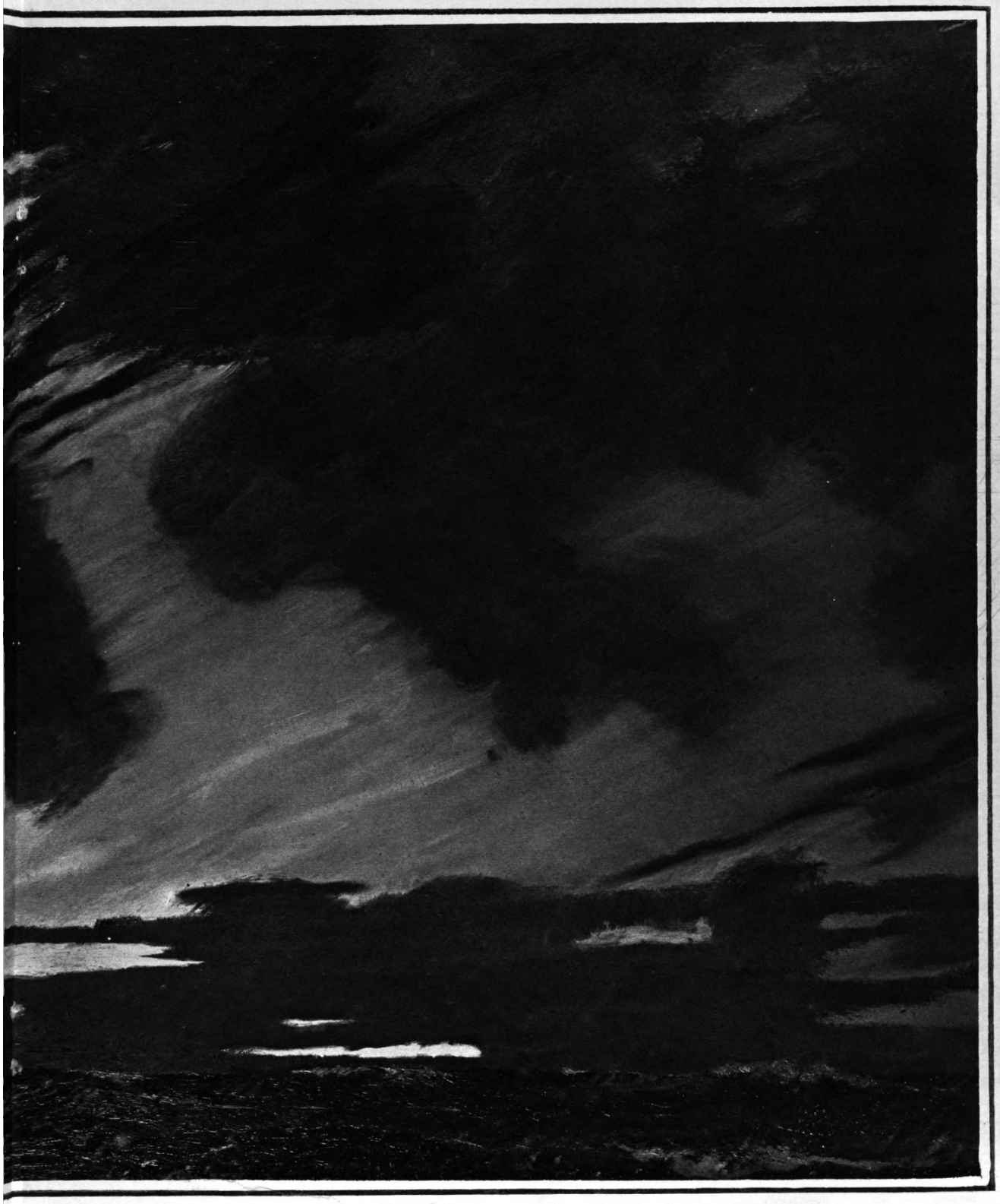
The transport "Ivernia" was a former Cunard liner employed on war service. As mentioned under our other two photographs on the opposite page, she was sunk by an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean on January 1 while carrying troops, but happily the loss of life on the occasion was much less than might reasonably have been expected. According to the later Admiralty revised announcement, based, it was stated, on "detailed information," 120 of the military on board were missing, and 33 of the crew. The weather was rough at the time, and the ship's boats which took off the survivors were, in their crowded condition, often in great peril before the rescuing patrol-boats and other vessels, summoned to the scene by wireless messages, could arrive and take up the men. One of the "Ivernia's" boats which was swamped in a heavy sea is shown in the above illustration at the moment that the waves broke in over the gunwale and just before the boat filled. Men wearing life-belts are seen swimming in the water all round, and others a little way off, while some are keeping afloat by holding on to the swamped boat. The photograph was taken from on board the sinking "Ivernia."



"ONE OF OUR SEAPLA

"One of our seaplanes failed to return." Such is an official note that is appended now and again, happily at rare intervals, at the end of Admiralty reports of
take place on a large sc

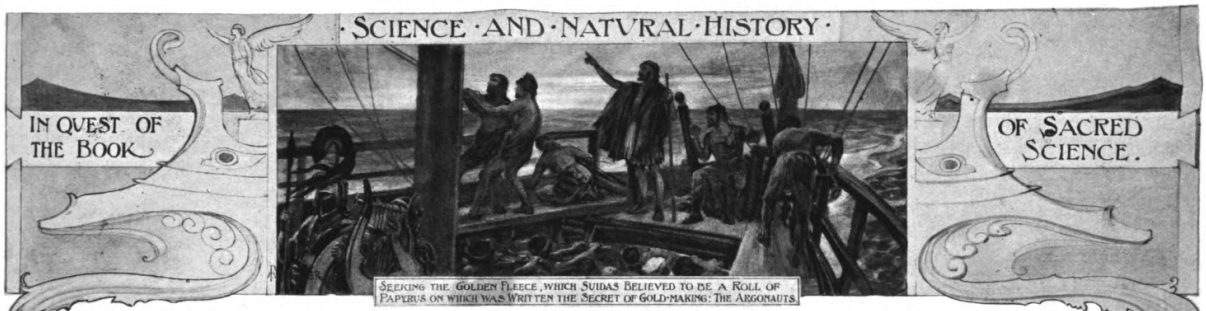
FROM THE PAINTING BY CHARLES PEA



ANES FAILED TO RETURN."

eval air-raids. These announcements of mishaps, however, are fortunately infrequent and tend to become fewer and fewer, although seaplane raids, of which little is said, ce and as frequently as before.

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SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

WET FEET AND THE TRENCHES.

THERE are few of us by this time who have not relatives or friends who have suffered by what is known as trench-foot. Men who have to stand or sit for several hours in trenches knee-deep in water or mud find that they sooner or later get wounds on the feet which prove slow to heal, break out again and again, and bring with them other consequences which may sometimes render necessary amputation of one or more toes or even of the whole foot. At first this was thought to be due to frost-bite, but it was soon recognised as a disease peculiar to trench-dwellers, and that it was best prevented by keeping the feet as dry as possible, whence the provision of india-rubber thigh-boots or "waders."

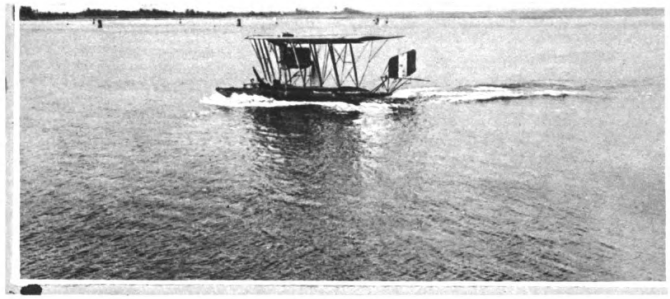
These are the facts, but the explanation has hitherto escaped us. The theory of frost-bite was ruled out by the observation that the temperature at the bottom of a trench, although low enough, seldom sank below freezing-point; while, when it did, the soldiers' feet did not get very wet. Then came the more logical idea that the constriction of the blood-vessels of the legs and feet caused by tightly laced boots and well-rolled putties might have a good deal to do with it. For this there is much to be said, and, as every visitor to the Somme and the Ancre can bear witness, the men now take off their putties before putting on their trench-boots, to the great improvement of their health and comfort. Other theories more or less fantastic have been put forward from time to time without gaining that general acceptance which Professor Karl Pearson tells us is necessary to every scientific theory before it can be accepted as sound; and now Dr. Nepean Longridge—who, as a Lieutenant in the R.A.M.C., speaks with a practical knowledge of the facts—announces that he has discovered the true cause of trench-foot in the degeneration of the cells of the foot-tissues caused by the leakage of electricity from the body.

This theory, which Dr. Longridge sets out in the *Lancet* of Jan. 13 and illustrates by many experiments made on himself, is in its turn founded on a postulate of Mr. E. F. Baines which Dr. Longridge tells us was published some three years ago in a work on electro-pathology. This is, as he puts it, that the brain and spinal cord are the great generators of electricity within the human organism, and that the nerves act as insulated conductors of the current. Without seeing Mr. Baines's book, it is difficult to guess by what arguments he supports this dogma, because the speed at which nervous action is propagated is so very much less than that at which an electric current is transmitted by the worst conductor that it is difficult to see any parallel between the two. All Dr. Longridge's experiments go to show only that the electricity of the body, however generated, leaks away if the body be, as electricians say, "earthed" by being placed directly on a good conductor, such as a plate of metal or in a pool of water. He is doubtless quite right in attributing this to the diminished resistance of the skin. But this we knew already. In the clear, dry, and therefore insulating atmosphere of a Canadian winter, it is no uncommon joke for a mischievous child to shuffle across a thickly carpeted room and to draw with his bare knuckle a spark from the forehead or nose of a (preferably) sleeping companion of maturer years. Here the electricity appears to come not from the brain, but from the shuffling of the feet upon the wool of the carpet. That there are currents generated within the body can indeed be shown from Dubois Reymond's experiment with two bowls of water, or with Einthoven's string galvanometer; but at least one theory is that they are due to the friction of the nerves or muscles against their respective sheaths.

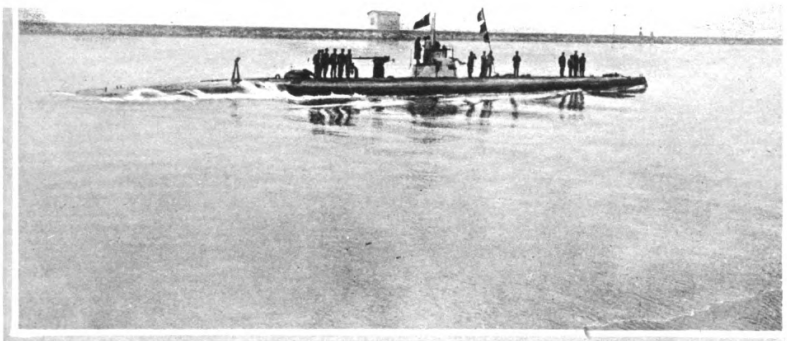
Such technical matters apart, however, there are many arguments that may be adduced against Dr. Longridge's theory that loss of electricity causes trench-foot. Dr. Leonard Hill, to whom he wrote on the subject, seems to have asked how it was that fishes, fishermen, and Channel swimmers did not suffer from diseases of the same kind: to which Dr. Longridge triumphantly replies that fishes and Channel swimmers are covered with a layer, in the first case, of insulating mucus, and in the second, of porpoise-oil discharging the same duty; while fishermen do not keep wet for long.

In the case of the fish, he might, perhaps, have remembered the sting-ray and the electric eel, neither of which is sufficiently insulated to prevent its using its electric charges as a weapon. These do indeed generate a current far surpassing the tiny ones which the warm-blooded mammal can produce on his own account and without apparatus. But what shall we say of the Polar bear, the London cab-horse, and the shivering beggar in his broken boots, who all of them keep their feet for long periods in contact with wet earth without suffering from anything resembling trench-foot?

It would seem then that, even if Mr. Baines's postulate could be established, it can hardly be the loss of electricity which causes trench-foot. None the less, Dr. Longridge's advice as to how to prevent it appears most sound and practical. He would have the men in the trenches grease their feet with dielectric ointment, wrap them in gauze soaked in oil, and wear thick woollen socks or stockings and rubber boots. All this is excellent; but the treatment would seem to depend for its efficiency not so much in keeping the electricity in as in keeping the water out. F. L.



SCIENTIFIC WARFARE IN TWO ELEMENTS: AN ALLIED HYDROPLANE IN THE ADRIATIC SETTING OUT ON A MISSION.—[*Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.*]



SCIENTIFIC NAVAL WARFARE: AN ALLIED SUBMARINE IN THE ADRIATIC COMING INTO PORT AT DAYBREAK.
Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.

GETTING THEIR "SEA-LEGS": MOTOR-'BUS "CONDUCTRESSES" TRAINING.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



LONDON GIRLS FOR MOTOR-'BUSES: A TRIAL TRIP TO ACCUSTOM THEM TO KEEP THEIR BALANCE AND KNOW THEIR ROUTE.

There may at first have been an instinctive feeling that the work of a conductor upon a motor-'bus, voyaging through a sea of London mud and a maze of London traffic, might well prove too arduous for women, even in these days when the world of women has been revolutionised by the necessities of war-time. This apprehension, however, proved groundless, and the girl conductor on London's motor-'buses and trams has proved a great success. She is neat in appearance, quick at her work, and, above all, tactful and polite, ever ready to lend a helping hand to infirm old people or little children. Nor does she fail in the more strenuous part of her duties. In the thickest fog London has had for years she was to be seen running along beside her vehicle, guiding the driver with her electric torch. She is always careful, too, to keep the outside seats covered during rainy weather. Part of her training consists in being taken for a trial trip on the route where she is likely to be employed, to acquire her "sea-legs," so to speak, and to learn the different fares and names of stopping-places. This is an excellent plan, for London geography takes a good deal of learning; and when girls first took to "conducting," some of them had serious falls before they had become accustomed to keeping their balance.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

CAMPAIGNING IN THE BALKANS: WITH THE BRITISH AND THE SERBS.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



ON A CROSS-COUNTRY MARCH IN OPEN WEATHER: BRITISH TROOPS PUTTING UP SHELTER-TENTS FOR A TEMPORARY HALT FOR A NIGHT.



TRAPPED IN A MUD-HOLE ON A ROAD OWING TO THE GENERAL COVERING OF THE COUNTRY WITH SNOW: SERBIANS DIGGING OUT A TRANSPORT-OX WHICH WAS RESCUED UNINJURED

A temporary camping ground of British troops belonging to the Balkan Army is shown in the upper illustration. The men, as seen, have not long arrived in the locality, and are only occupying the place for a night or so in the course of their march, for which brief halting period the erection of the light shelter-tents shown suffices. Some of the tents are already up. Others have their canvas sides laid out ready for erection. The tent pattern is one originally invented by the French and first used in the Crimean War. It is now in general use in all armies. Two men carry the various parts between them, with their knapsacks and marching-kit. One looks after the poles and rope-gear, and the top canvas ridge-strip. The other takes the two lengths of side canvas, which button together and are laid over a light ridge-rope or jointed pole in some cases.——The second illustration, also from the Salonika Army on the Balkan Front, shows a scene with the Serbians. Owing to the snow covering the ground, the draught animals blunder blindly into pitfalls, from which they have to be dug out, being mostly got up alive, as in the case of the draught-ox seen in the illustration.

CAMPAIGNING IN THE BALKANS: SHELLING THE ENEMY OVER THE HILLS.

Official Photographs.



A BRITISH LIGHT HOWITZER OF POWERFUL TYPE BOMBARDING A HOSTILE POSITION OUT OF DIRECT VIEW: LOADING THE GUN.



A BRITISH LIGHT HOWITZER OF 6-INCH CALIBRE BOMBARDING A HOSTILE POSITION BEYOND DIRECT VIEW: A MOMENT AFTER FIRING.

A British light howitzer of 6-inch calibre, and stated to be of a new and very powerful type, capable of being transported over any kind of difficult ground, with which our forces on the Balkan Front, among others, are equipped, is seen on this page during action, in two stages. The first stage, shown in the upper illustration, represents the howitzer being loaded. Two gunners are seen at the breech of the piece, while another is a pace or two in rear, holding a shell ready for insertion into the breech (the second figure from the left in the photograph). According to the published tables in gunnery reference-books, the weight of the projectiles used with ordnance of the calibre of the howitzer seen is just 100 lb., which is generally assumed as the limit of weight at which a gun can be "fed" by man-power.——The howitzer, in the second illustration, is seen a moment after firing. In both illustrations the netting and tarpaulins used for lsying over isolated guns when not in action, and for covering the gunners' dug-out shelters near by, with bushy boughs and branches of leaves laid on top, as screens against enemy aircraft observation, are seen spread on the ground.

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

Photographs by Lafayette, Weston, Moull, Stearn, Heath, Chancellor, Barnett, Wrather and Buys, Maud, and Fall.



COLONEL F. EDMOND KENT, (Commanding R.A. Section, Northern Command Depôt). Son of late Rev. F. E. Kent. Fought with distinction in S. Africa.



CAPT. AND FLIGHT-COMMR. J. W. W. NASON, R. Sussex Regt., attd. R.F.C. Son of late C. St. S. R. Nason, M.A., M.D.



CAPTAIN R. A. B. CHANCELLOR, R. Berks Regt. Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Beresford Chancellor, Wargrave, Berks. Killed in action.



LT.-COL. J. HOLBERTON WHITEHEAD, (Commanding Indian Infantry). Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Whitehead, of Torquay.



MAJOR D. C. HAMILTON-JOHNSTON, Black Watch. Recommended for the D.S.O.



CAPT. W. BANNATYNE MacLEOD, Pioneers, Indian Expeditionary Force. Killed in action.



CAPT. HAROLD E. RUDMAN, Gloucester Regt. Son of Mrs. Rudman, of Clifton, Bristol.



2ND LT. O. H. C. ODELL, London Regt. Son of late Mr. T. H. Odell, of Preston, and of Mrs. Odell, of Gretton.



2ND LIEUT. H. M. CLUE, King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt. Officially reported as killed in action.



2ND LIEUT. R. B. W. VINTER, M.C., Worcester Regt. Son of Capt. S. G. Vinter, R.A.M.C.



MAJ. LORD GORELL, D.S.O., R.F.A. Son of the former President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.



2ND LIEUT. "KIT" GELL, W. Yorks Regt. Son of the Rev. Canon Gell, and grandson of late Sir Richard Gell.



LIEUT. H. G. DE LISLE BUSH, M.C., Gloucestershire Regt. A keen rider to hounds.



CAPT. F. HENRY WARE, London Regt. Son of the late Mr. C. Tayler Ware, Phillimore Gardens.



CAPT. JOHN KEKEWICH, E. Kent Regt. Son of Mr. L. P. Kekewich, formerly of Kidbrooke Park, Forest Row.



CAPT. C. C. B. WARD, N. Staffordshire Regt. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ward, of Chiswick.



LT. MacLAREN GORDON, Canadian Expeditionary Force. Son of late Mr. James Gordon, of Prince Edward Island.



SUB-LIEUT. A. REGINALD HART, Hood Battalion, R.N. Division, Officially reported killed.



MAJOR F. G. GREENSTREET, I.A., attd. Gloucester Regt. Son of Colonel W. L. Greenstreet, R.E. Killed in action.



CAPTAIN O. CHARLES WARD, Indian Infantry. Son of late Major Espine C. R. Ward, R.A.M.C., and of Mrs. Ward, Castleconnell.



CAPTAIN J. NORMAN ARMSTRONG, Northumberland Fusiliers. Son of Councillor and Mrs. I. Armstrong, of Morpeth. Killed in action.



MAJOR H. FRANCIS CLIFFORD, Gloucestershire Yeomanry. Son of late Mr. H. J. Clifford, of Frampton Court, and of Mrs. Clifford, Frampton Grange, Stonehouse.



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New Zealand

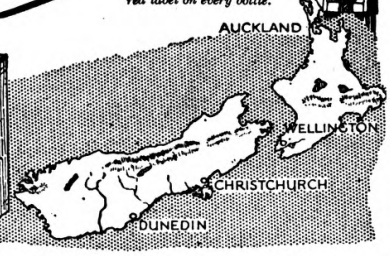
and throughout Australasia, as in every other country in the world, Lea & Perrins' Sauce is greatly valued for its unvarying high quality and exquisite, appetizing flavour.

With the help of Lea & Perrins' Sauce, a pleasing variety of economical Made Dishes can be prepared from Cold Meats, &c. A few drops of this famous sauce make the plainest fare appetizing and enjoyable.

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Lea & Perrins

in white across the red label on every bottle.



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The Original Worcestershire

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

The Food Product with a Reputation.

MADE IN ENGLAND.

Sir James Horlick, Bart., the president of Horlick's Malted Milk Company, originated the process by which pure, full cream milk and all the rich nutritive extracts of selected malted barley and wheat are combined to form the highly nutritious and invigorating preparation known as HORLICK'S MALTED MILK. This ideal food has the endorsement and recommendation of the medical profession, and can with safety be taken by all ages and under all conditions.

READY IN A MOMENT BY STIRRING BRISKLY IN HOT OR COLD WATER ONLY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

Also available as delicious food tablets to be dissolved in the mouth. They relieve thirst and supply sufficient nourishment to maintain strength and prevent fatigue.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Refuse imitations and substitutes. Ask for and insist on having HORLICK'S.

Of all Chemists and Stores in Sterilised Glass Bottles at 1/6, 2/6 and 11/-; the Tablets also in convenient pocket flasks, 6d. and 1/-. Ration tins for the Expeditionary Forces and Prisoners of War, 1/6 each post free.

Liberal sample bottle sent post free for 4d. in stamps.

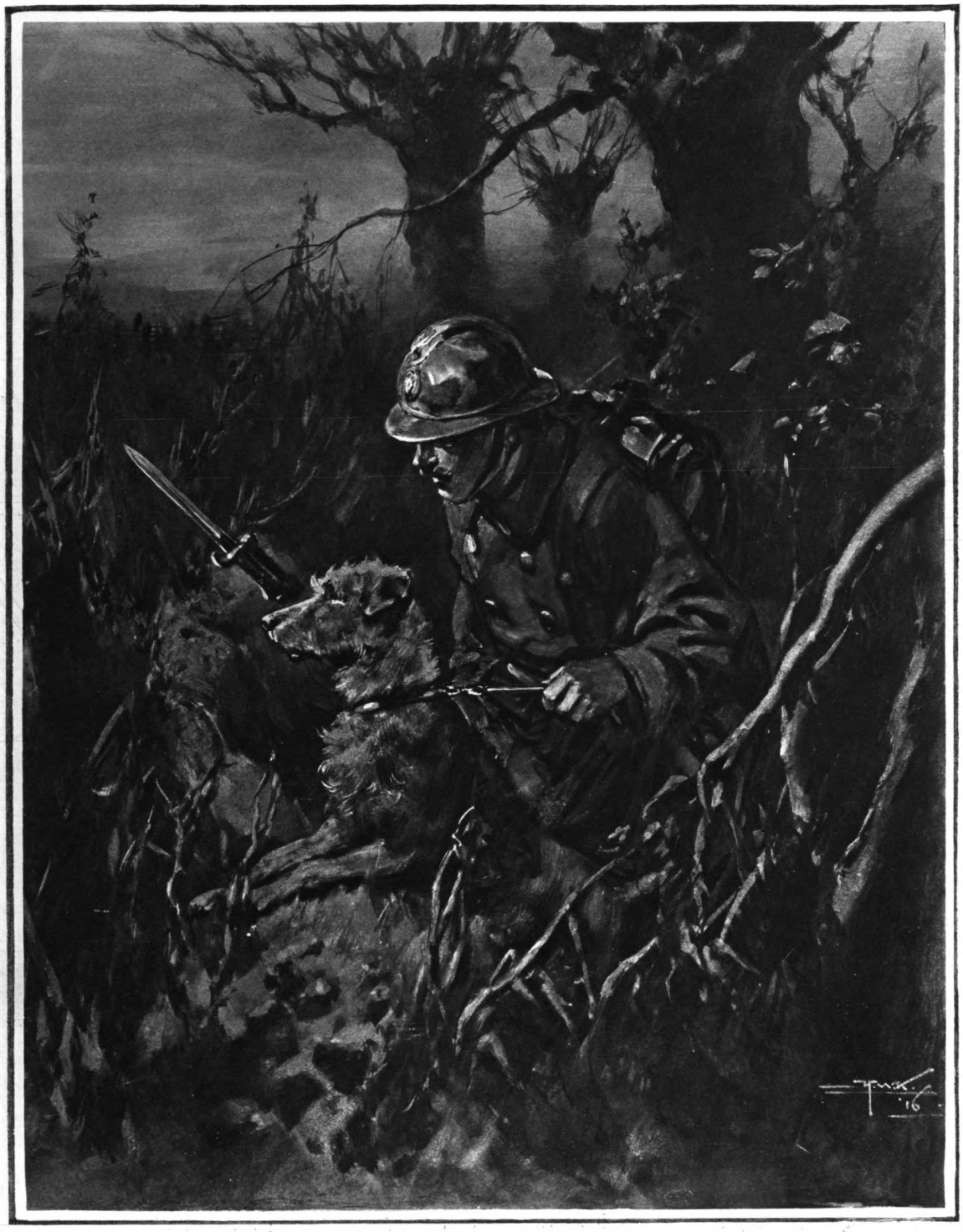
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THE DOG IN WAR: A FRENCH LISTENING-POST AT NIGHT.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.



A CANINE SCOUT AT A POINT D'ÉCOUTE: AN AIREDALE TERRIER ON NIGHT DUTY WITH A FRENCH SOLDIER LISTENING FOR THE ENEMY.

Some wonderful stories are told of the exploits of dogs serving with the French Army. They are divided into five classes—watch dogs, patrol dogs, messengers, ambulance dogs, and pack dogs. A watch dog never barks, but indicates the presence or approach of enemies by a low growl, or merely by a pricking of the ears and an expectant attitude. One night, it is said, a newly trained dog was taken to a front-line trench, and within a quarter of an hour nosed out a German listening-post which had escaped notice for two months. Fire-rockets were sent up in the direction to which the dog "pointed," and three Germans were discovered near the French lines. The French Society for the Protection of Animals has decorated with gold collars a number of dogs that had done valuable service connected with the war. Latterly, French dogs have been taught to wear gas-masks and go through poison-clouds. Our drawing shows one of Major Richardson's famous Airedale terriers on duty at night.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK

ESTABLISHED 1836. LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital, £22,947,804 0 0 Paid-up Capital, £4,780,792 10 0
Reserve Fund, £4,000,000 0 0

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Joint General Managers: J. M. MADDERS, S. B. MURRAY, F. HYDE, E. W. WOOLLEY.
Secretary: E. J. MORRIS.

Dr. LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 31st December, 1916. Cr.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Capital Paid up, viz :—		By Cash in hand (including Gold Coin £7,000,000) and Cash at Bank of England	47,973,686 4 4
£2 10s. od. per Share on 1,912,317 Shares of £12 each	4,780,792 10 0	,, Money at Call and at Short Notice and Stock Exchange Loans	8,844,377 19 10
,, Reserve Fund	4,000,000 0 0	,, Investments :—	
,, Dividend payable on 1st February, 1917	322,703 9 11	War Loans, at cost (of which £1,490,000 is lodged for Public and other Accounts) and other British Government Securities	33,399,534 13 6
,, Balance of Profit and Loss Account, as below	243,538 5 10	Stocks Guaranteed by the British Government, India Stocks, Indian Railway Guaranteed Stocks and Debentures	326,406 10 0
	9,347,034 5 9	British Railway Debenture and Preference Stocks, British Corporation Stocks	1,924,813 0 4
,, Current, Deposit and other Accounts	174,620,724 17 9	Colonial and Foreign Government Stocks and Bonds	751,520 12 11
,, Acceptances on account of Customers	7,220,780 12 2	Sundry Investments	788,021 0 10
		Bills of Exchange	23,336,817 0 9
			117,345,177 2 6
		,, Advances on Current Accounts, Loans on Security and other Accounts	63,868,856 17 4
		,, Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances as per contra	7,220,780 12 2
		,, Bank Premises, at Head Office and Branches	2,753,725 3 8
	£191,188,539 15 8		£191,188,539 15 8

Dr. PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ending 31st December, 1916. Cr.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Interim Dividend at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 30th June, 1916, less Income Tax	344,217 1 3	By Balance from last Account	113,597 15 2
,, Dividend payable on 1st February, 1917, at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, less Income Tax	322,703 9 11	,, Net profits for the year ending 31st December, 1916, after providing for all Bad and Doubtful Debts	1,636,968 15 6
,, Investment Account	632,501 0 6		
,, Payment of Salaries to Members of the Staff serving with His Majesty's Forces and Bonus to others	207,606 13 2		
,, Balance carried forward to next account	243,538 5 1		
	£1,750,566 10		£1,750,566 10 8

EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Chairman and Managing Director.
W. G. BRADSHAW, Deputy-Chairman.
H. SIMPSON GEE, PERCY E. BATES, } Directors

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK LIMITED.

In accordance with the provisions of Sub-section 2 of Section 113 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, we report as follows:—

We have examined the above Balance Sheet in detail with the Books at Head Office and with the certified Returns from the Branches. We have satisfied ourselves as to the correctness of the Cash Balances and the Bills of Exchange and have verified the correctness of the Money at Call and Short Notice. We have also verified the Securities representing the Investments of the Bank, and having obtained all the information and explanations we have required, we are of opinion that such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

WHINNEY, SMITH & WHINNEY, Chartered Accountants, *Auditors.*

LONDON, *11th January, 1917.*



Speed up the OUTPUT

As the great army of munition workers—and war workers—increases, so does the demand for hot OXO.

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exactly meets their needs.

It is a particularly dependable support for those who have to work long and irregular hours. It helps to speed up the output; it gives sustenance and increases vitality to withstand the effects of working in inclement winter weather.

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DIPLOMATIC REMINISCENCES.

AT the present moment everything to do with recent Berlin politics, as leading up to the world-war, compels public attention. Mr. Sidney Whitman has therefore been well advised in timing just now the appearance of his most interesting book of diplomatic reminiscences and general experiences, "Things I Remember" (Cassell). As an American journalist of the first rank in Europe, with exceptional credentials, Mr. Whitman has had for years past exceptional facilities and opportunities for going everywhere, seeing everything, and getting special information at first hand and in the highest quarters. He has known how to make the best use of them. A personal friend of Prince Bismarck and of the Bismarck family during his earlier visits to Berlin as correspondent of the *New York Herald*, he was at the centre of European politics at a very critical moment. He was enabled thus to witness the first shaping of the system and methods which culminated eventually in the ultimatums to Russia and France in August 1914. After that followed other visits to Berlin at intervals, during which Mr. Whitman had further opportunities for interviews and meetings with some of the leading men who are responsible for bringing about the present war, and who also guided German diplomacy in particular during the sabre-rattling period at the times of the European crises of 1905, 1909, and 1911. The light that the author throws on the amazing alteration in the German national character within the past twenty years—practically since the Kruger telegram—as regards hostility to England, and its rapidly progressive stages of moral degradation under "Kaiserism," is one of the features of the book which should make everybody want to read it, if only for some of the revelations that are made. There is, in addition, a great deal about political tendencies among the Russian people during the transition and semi-revolutionary period following the Russo-Japanese War tragedy. Mr. Whitman was at Moscow while momentous events were taking place there, and looked into things for himself. Written in an easy, flowing, and at times almost conversational style, "Things I Remember" can hardly fail to find a wide public ready for it.



DOMESTICITIES ON THE SALONIKA FRONT: THE SOLDIERS' WASHING-DAY.

Cleanliness is a passion with our troops, and when the conventional clothes-line is unavailable, they are content to stand on an inverted tub and enlist the aid of hedges and bushes as "drying ground."—[*British Official Photograph.*]

The large number of our military and sporting readers all over the world to whom the name and fame of G. E. Lewis and Sons, of the gun and rifle works, Lower Loveday Street, Birmingham, are household words, will learn with regret that the founder of the firm, Mr. G. E. Lewis, has passed away at the great age of eighty-eight. He was for seventy years in the gun trade, and was busily engaged in rifle-making during the American War. He leaves two sons, both experts in the business, and the younger one a champion rifle shot who holds valuable trophies, and the brothers will continue to superintend the famous works.

The 1917 issue of "The Royal Navy List, or Who's Who in the Navy" (Witherby) continues the same general features as in the issues for the past two years of war as to the personnel of the Navy and the war services of all officers. The special War Supplement, however, which is the most important section of the whole volume at the present time, runs this year to nearly three times the size of that in the previous years' volumes. The book is brought very closely up to date, and includes the latest honours. The 1917 issue contains also a very complete diary of naval events from the outbreak of war to Dec. 15, 1916. It also includes Admiral Jellicoe's Jutland despatch for purposes of reference.

With the recently published edition for 1917 (its thirty-second year), "The New Hazell Annual and Almanack" passes under the joint control of the Oxford University Press and Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. Along with this change of proprietorship, the contents of this well-known and extremely useful book of reference have been considerably amplified, while its characteristic features have been retained. Matters connected with the war, including a concise summary of events, with maps, naturally occupy a good deal of space. At the same time, the volume continues to give "information concerning the British Empire, the nations of the world, and all the important topics of the day, together with much astronomical and other useful matter." The book has been edited by Mr. T. A. Ingram, M.A., LL.D.



FOOTBALL ON THE SALONIKA FRONT: KICKING A GOAL.

So full of actuality and movement is this photograph of an inter-company football match, played on the Salonika Front on Christmas Day, that one can almost hear the shouts of the contending forces.—[*British Official Photograph.*]

It would be gilding refined gold to praise that wonderful production, "The Post Office London Directory for 1917," published by Kelly's Directories, Ltd., but it may be stated that nothing could be more monumental in size, or as a feat of industry and care applied to a work which is absolutely indispensable. Clear print, good paper, well printed and comprehensive maps of London proper and the County Suburbs, all are features of this year's issue, and it may be mentioned that this is the 118th annual publication of this unique volume.

'To CURE—is the Voice of the Past.
To PREVENT—is the Divine Whisper of the Present.'



INDOOR WORKERS.

When brainwork, nerve strain, and lack of exercise make you feel languid - tired—"blue"—a little

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

in a glass of cold water will clear your head and tone your nerves.

This world-famous natural aperient for over 40 years has been the standard remedy for constipation, biliousness, impure blood and indigestion.

It is pleasant and convenient to take, gentle in action, positive in results. The safest and most dependable digestive regulator.

It is *not* from what a man swallows, but from what he digests *that* the blood is made, and remember that the first act of digestion is chewing the food *thoroughly*, and that it is only through doing so that you can reasonably expect a good digestion.

Unsuitable food and eating between meals are a main cause of indigestion, &c., because introducing a fresh mass of food into the mass already partly dissolved arrests the healthy action of the stomach, and causes the food first received to lie until incipient fermentation takes place.

A Judicious Rule.—"1st, Restrain your appetite, and get always up from the table with a desire to eat more. 2nd, *Do not touch anything that does not agree with your stomach, be it most agreeable to the palate.*" These rules have been adopted in principle by all dieticians of eminence, and we recommend their use.

'A LITTLE at the RIGHT TIME, is better than Much and Running Over at the Wrong.'

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POEMS IN WAR-TIME.

"PUNCH" and the brilliant satires of its editor have been a valuable asset for keeping up the spirits of the nation during the war. Time and again Sir Owen Seaman gets home with the rapier of his wit through the joints of Germany's armour of pride and hypocrisy. In his new volume of verse, "Made in England" (Constable), is gathered a collection of the finest of his war poems. The Kaiser and "Weary Willie, Junior," "Ferdie," and the Turk, are, of course, his favourite objectives, but there are many others. In "More Peace-Talk in Berlin" he thus apostrophises the Supreme War Lord—

Strange you should turn so suddenly humane,
So sick of ravage and the reek of gore!
Dare we assume that Verdun's long-drawn strain
Makes you perspire at each Imperial pore?
Or that your nerve 's mislaid
Through cardiac trouble caused by our Blockade?

In lighter vein, what could be happier than "A Balkan Nursery Rhyme" and "The Kaiser on Kilimanjaro"?

Mr. Harold Begbie's "Fighting Lines and Various Reinforcements" (Constable) contains some of his best verse, and his best is of considerable quality. Mr. Begbie can write well both in the dialect of the soldier and in the formal literary language of the scholar. Of the former style there are good examples here in "Tenpenny Dick States the Facts," "Handing Down," the recruiting song, "Fall In," and "The Walls of Jellicoe" (by an A.B.)—

He 's the loneliest bloke at sea,
and, thank God, it isn't me,
but you 're safe while he is keeping up his end;
He is Admiral Issimo, which is Johnny Jellicoe, and I hope you 'll
breathe his name in all your prayers—*don't forget*!
For he 's You and Me and All, and if his old walls should fall,
Earth would close for alterations and repairs—*Burn the map*!

The sentiment still applies to the "walls" of Beatty.

There are several odes and other pieces on such subjects as King Edward, the first Imperial Press Conference, Lord Fisher, and Nelson's last prayer before Trafalgar.

There will be a fine anthology of poems of the great war to be compiled one day. That time has not come yet, but meanwhile one has come to hand, made for educational purposes, which far surpasses most of those hitherto available in up-to-date interest. It is called "Realms of Melody" (Macmillan), and has been edited by Mr. Geoffrey Callender, F.R.H.S., head of the History and English Department at the Royal Naval College, Osborne. The volume can be heartily recommended both for school use and as a gift-book. It is arranged on novel lines in fourteen "realms," such as England; Romance; Heroes and Heroines; Battle; The Sea, Ships, and Sailors; Burlesque and Parody; Humour; Fairyland; and so on. Living poets, as well as the great dead, have been laid under contribution, including Kipling, Newbolt, Alfred Noyes, William Watson, John Masefield, and the Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges. Several of the patriotic poems given have been composed during the present war. In the humorous sections, Gilbert and Lewis Carroll figure among the older favourites. This element of modernity is altogether admirable and should make this well-conceived anthology widely popular.



THE PASSING OF A GREAT CHIEFTAIN: THE EIGHTH DUKE OF ATHOLL AT THE FUNERAL OF HIS FATHER.

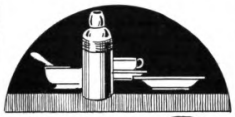
The funeral of the late Duke of Atholl took place at Blair Atholl, on Tuesday, January 23. The new Duke of Atholl is seen in our photograph standing on the right of the coffin. The service was simple but most impressive, and was conducted by the Rev. Donald Lamond, Chaplain of the Atholl Highlanders, in front of the Castle. The coffin, wrapped in the Murray tartan, rested for a time in the main hall. Upon it were placed the late Duke's decorations, including the ensign of the Order of the Thistle, his chief's cup, and a wreath of oak and juniper, made by the Marquess of Tullibardine as a tribute from the family. A salute of guns was fired as the procession left the Castle. Among the pall-bearers were the Marquess of Tullibardine and Mr. D. A. Tod (son-in-law). Telegrams of sympathy were sent by the King and Queen, the Duke of Connaught, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), and the Sultan of Egypt.—[*Photograph by C.N.*]

It is interesting to learn that the amount subscribed by the employees of the Birmingham Small Arms Company, Ltd., Birmingham, from Sept. 4, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1916, totals over £18,000.

We regret that in our page "For King and Country: Officers on the Roll of Honour," in our last issue, a portrait was incorrectly described as that of Second Lieutenant P. J. Bellairs, Shropshire Light Infantry. It should have been described as that of Captain P. J. Bellasis, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Dalglish Bellasis, of Sundorne Castle, Shrewsbury.

The name of "Burberrys" suggests reliability so instinctively that it is not surprising that the firm's customers have been seizing the opportunity of buying Burberry garments at one half the usual price, but there are still a number of bargains to be had for very little money before the sale ends. The whole stock of men's and women's 1916 garments, as well as a number of models from short lengths of cloth, are offered at clearing prices. Anyone requiring a reliable weatherproof, a distinguished top-coat, a motoring wrap, sporting suit, or smart modish gown for a small outlay cannot do better than write to Burberrys for a copy of their sale catalogue, or spend half-an-hour at this famous Haymarket House inspecting the bargains.





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Yours gratefully,———
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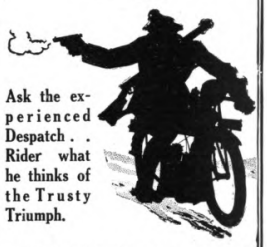
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SOME GOOD ADVICE BY CORPL. T. S. WILBURN, OF THE R.A.M.C.

Like stomach, liver or kidney disorders, and in fact most other bodily ills, rheumatism results simply from accumulation of impurities in the system. Call these germs, microbes, bacilli, toxins, uric acid or anything you like, but they are all impurities and form the primary cause of organic disease. I used to think the only way to stop rheumatic pain was to drug the nerves and vital organs into partial insensibility by taking opiates and narcotic drugs, or rubbing on liniments. But I know better than to recommend such purely temporary expedients now. Instead, take a level teaspoonful of common refined *alkia saltrates* in water every second morning, before breakfast, and notice how quickly it dissolves and permanently clears out of your system all disease-causing impurities and painful uric acid deposits or sharp crystals in stiff joints and sore muscles. There is nothing better to cleanse and regulate a torpid liver or to flush out clogged kidneys. You can get some of this inexpensive, standard compound from any chemist, and I have personally proved that it cures even the most severe case of rheumatism within a few days.—T. S. W.

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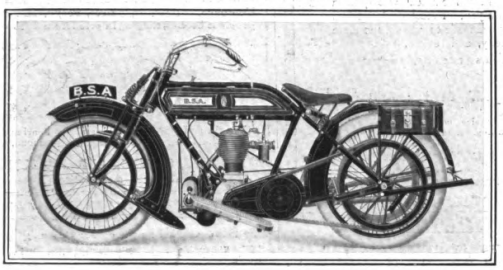
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Steam v. Petrol.

It is a long time ago since the comparative merits and drawbacks of the steam-car and the internal-combustion engined vehicles were debated, and a decision given in favour of the latter. The popularity of the one, coupled with the virtual disappearance of the other, is evidence enough of the overwhelming victory of the petrol car. All the same, I do not think the last word has been said. There is, I am convinced, still a field of usefulness open to the steam vehicle if anyone cares to exploit it. Of course, steam has proved itself very successful in the realm of the heavy industrial car, and has attained a place from which its rival will have some difficulty in ousting it. But it is not with the industrial vehicle that I am concerned now, but with the touring or "pleasure" car. It is in that direction that I believe there is a chance for the steamer to get back some measure of favour. The engineer will tell me that it is on grounds of pure efficiency that the petrol car has made good. Theoretically, the proper place for the combustion of fuel is on top of the pistons, and not in a furnace in which most of the gases of combustion escape by way of the flue, and where we lose a further substantial proportion through radiation from steam-pipes. That being so, the case might be considered closed in favour of the internal-combustion principle were we only concerned with the theories of thermal efficiency. There are other factors, however, that enter into the question, and these are at least as important as any of the theories. As a motorist, I do not care the proverbial row of pins about the purely theoretical aspects. Whether the fuel efficiency of my engine reaches the laboratory figure of 28 per cent. or falls as low as 19 per cent. has only an academic interest. What does interest me, however, is what it is going to cost me to carry four passengers and luggage for a hundred miles. If a steam-car, burning a low-grade fuel, will take me that hundred miles for two-thirds of what it will cost to do the journey in the same time and with the same comfort in a petrol-car, then I don't care what the relative thermal efficiencies may be. What I am concerned with is the relative costs of running the two vehicles—all other things, of course, being equal. By equality, I mean that the steam-car must compare favourably with its rival in the matter of reliability and convenience. In the matter of ease and flexibility of running and of simplicity of construction, the steam-car has it every time. At one time the steamer looked like attaining a considerable vogue, in spite of the disabilities under which it laboured in its early days. The first of the importations from America was, perhaps, one of the least satisfactory cars that even those early days produced, but it had a fairly good boiler. Then we had a succession of steadily improving steamers, culminating in a type which at all points compared very favourably with the petrol vehicle. When it seemed well on the high road to a permanent place in popular favour, it suddenly collapsed. The reasons of this fall from grace were to be looked for in a direction altogether apart from the car itself. However good the car may be in itself, it cannot retain its hold unless the commercial policy behind it is right. But, in spite of the fate that has overtaken previous attempts to popularise steam, I believe there is still room for the principle. As a matter of fact, there is even now one steamer that has a decided vogue in the North; and what can be done by one can be accomplished by another.



A NOTABLE MOTOR BICYCLE: THE B.S.A., MODEL H.

This finely modelled motor bicycle is a B.S.A. 4¼-h.p., counter-shaft, three-speed gear model, with chain-drive, and is produced at a moderate cost by the Birmingham Small Arms Company.

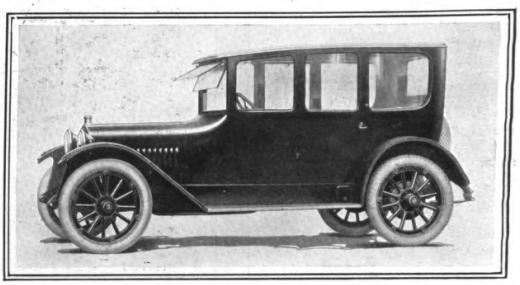
A British Oil-Field.

According to Dr. Forbes-Leslie, a true oil-field exists in England. In the course of a recent lecture to the Institute of Petroleum Technologists, he said that, while the districts which had yielded oil in commercial quantities up to the present were situated in the North of Britain, there were indications in the south and east of vast quantities of oil-shale, and all the evidence pointed to the oil being within drilling depth. An important and practically inexhaustible source of mineral oil had been proved to exist in Norfolk, and it should be possible to intersect the oil-sands at between 2500 and 3000 feet. The thickness of the sands containing the oil could not be measured, but from the enormous quantities of oil which had escaped into the oil-shale series of West Norfolk, the underground retaining structures must be of considerable extent and should still contain vast quantities of petroleum. Oil had been obtained by drilling at Kelham, near Newark, where it was met with at about 2440 feet. It was undoubtedly a true petroleum, and though it contained no petrol, would provide a valuable fuel-oil. Apart from the oil-sands, says Dr. Forbes-Leslie, there is a great deposit of oil in the Norfolk shale. These deposits are of great extent, involving hundreds, possibly thousands, of millions of tons, each ton of which may contain an average of 30 to 40 gallons of oil, 75 per cent. being in the form of free oil. Apparently, the lecturer did not tell his audience whether the Norfolk shale oils contain petrol. The formations, however, have the same characteristics as the Scottish shales, from which a considerable quantity of petrol is recovered. Nor did he say anything definite regarding any plans that may have been formed for developing and working these alleged vast reserves.

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Since the beginning of the war, the employees of the Daimler Company have subscribed no less than £10,000 for the purpose of assisting the families of those of the firm's staff who have joined the colours for service in the war. A feature of the fund is an emergency reserve of £2500 which has been invested for the benefit of the dependents of those who have lost their lives or who have been disabled in the country's service.

W. W.

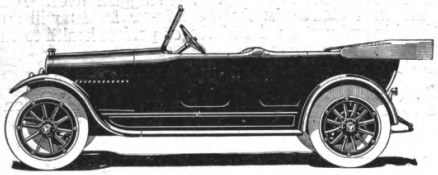


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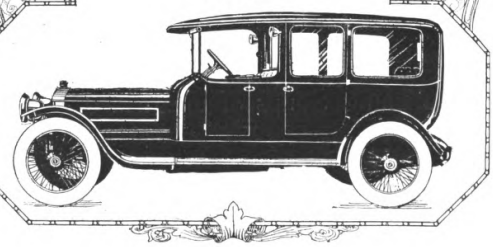
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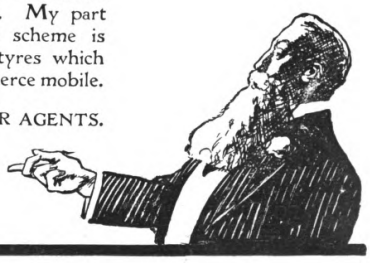


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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE ARISTOCRAT." AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

IT is somewhat of a pity that Mr. Louis Parker, in writing a play round the Terror and its sequel, should follow the old melodramatic conventions of our stage on the matter. But since he is out for romance, and prefers to deal in aristocrats defying the guillotine in the face of howling mobs, and playing cards while they wait their turn for the scaffold, it is only right to say that he provides plenty of attractive pictures. The trial under the Terror—of course, made to coincide with Robespierre's fall, and therefore admitting of a non-tragic issue—is Mr. Parker's *coup-de-théâtre*, and very effective in colour and contrast it is, though we may have our doubts in the midst of it whether the young *bourgeois* lieutenant would have found it possible to snatch his aristocratic sweetheart out of the tumbril. Throughout this excitement, however, the play-wright's hero, the exquisite old Duke of Chastelfranc, Marshal of France, is but a puppet, a thing of fine airs and poses and deportment; and we like him far better—find him rendered far more human—in the scene under the Empire, where, poor and lonely while the Corsican is at the height of power, deeming himself childless because his daughter has married her Bonapartist rescuer, he receives an invitation from a parvenu aide-de-camp to come and teach the new Court etiquette and manners. There is humour in this episode, and Sir George Alexander, whose Duke has always grace and distinction, was able here to act as well as look the "aristocrat." The play gives us that good moment, and it also furnishes Miss Geneviève Ward's magical art with the opportunity of creating one of her most telling *grande dame* portraits—a rather naughty and extremely sprightly old dame this time. For the rest, Mr. Dennis Neilson Terry and Miss Mary Glynne are a pretty pair of lovers; and Mr. Lennox Pawle, Mr. William Stack, Mr. Charles Glenney, and Miss Miriam Lewes each make their contribution to an entertainment that is certainly always picturesque.

SOME ADDITIONS AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

Evidently Mr. Oscar Asche and Miss Lily Brayton are resolved that their Eastern story shall hold its own with rivals of revue. What may almost be called a new edition of "Chu Chin Chow" has resulted from their pains to keep it fresh and encourage the *reveneur*. They have just introduced some new scenes and episodes into its elastic structure. The most striking of these represents a mean street of the East which is a veritable triumph of scenic art and stage-management, and abounds in colour and movement. There are also new songs for Miss Aileen D'Orme and Mr. Courtice Pounds, a new dance in the palace scene, and some new costumes in the dazzling dress parade. Finally, there is the oddest of interludes in the drama of a "Lady Who Had a Jealous Husband and a Lover," which is not quite so gruesome in action as its title might seem to promise. So that there are several reasons warranting a revisit to His Majesty's.

CHESS.

M G HOPKINS (Llanelly).—It is impossible to learn chess without constant practice; no book-learning will ever make you a good player. Try to keep on meeting better players than yourself, you will then soon find the object of moves given in book games. As regards your problem, no modern composition ever depends for its solution on a series of checks.

J C GARDNER (Toronto).—We fear your cooks are too ancient history to deal with now; but we shall be much surprised if the error was not noticed at the time.

R C DURELL (Wanstead).—Your solutions to hand; but you have come down over No. 3748. Please look at this. 1. K to B 4th P to R 8th becomes B. How then?

R C MCKEAN (Arizona).—Your letter is having our attention.

C WILLING (Philadelphia, U.S.A.).—We are much obliged for your very welcome batch of games.

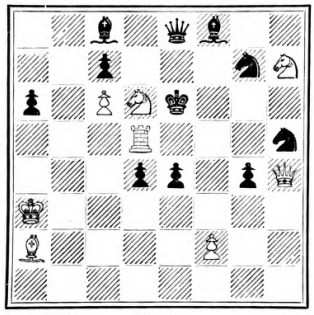
E J WINTER WOOD (Paignton).—Your problem comes to hand at an opportune moment.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3748.—BY H. J. M.

WHITE	BLACK
1. K to B 4th	P to R 8th, becoming a B
2. Q to K 8th	K takes P
3. Q to R 4th (mate).	

PROBLEM NO. 3751.—BY A. M. SPARKE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3745 received from Hosang Kharsedji (Bombay) and L F (Malta); of No. 3747 from C Field (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.); of No. 3748 from Rev. J Christie; of No. 3749 from W Parsons, J Isaacson (Liverpool), J Marshall Bell (Buckhaven), J Verrall (Rodmell), Corporal G Ratcliff (B.E.F.), W Sutherland (Edinburgh), B H G Williams, E W Allan (Highgate), H K Flavia, W R Tebbs (Canonbury), A Pendlebury, E Annable (Stapleford), C A P, Fidelitas, Z Ross (Bradford), N R Dhadmarer (Padiham), N H Romanes (Swanage), E P Stephenson (Llandudno), G Giles, and P Morton.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3750 received from G Sorrie (Stenehaven), Rev. J Christie (Birlingham), H Grasett Baldwin, A H Waters (Bath), J S Forbes (Brighton), and J Fowler.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in the Rice Memorial Tournament, at New York, between Messrs. SCHROEDER and HODGES.

(*Ruy Lopez.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd
5. Kt to B 3rd	B to K 2nd
6. Castles	P to Q Kt 4th
7. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q 3rd
8. P to Q R 4th	

This move is regarded as premature by some authorities. It was used unsuccessfully by Tarrasch against Janowsky in the St. Petersburg Tournament of 1914.

8.	P to Kt 5th
9. Kt to Q 5th	B to Kt 5th
10. P to B 3rd	R to Q Kt sq
11. B to B 4th	Kt takes P
12. B takes P	P takes P
13. Q P takes P	Castles
14. B to K 3rd	B to Kt 4th
15. P to R 3rd	

Practically ensuring the loss of the game. B to Q Kt 5th, followed by a strong counter-attack on Black's weak Queen's wing affords far better prospects of defence.

15.	B takes B
16. P takes B	B takes P (ch)

Black handles his opportunities in very spirited style, both now and later on. His play deserves to be followed with close attention.

17. R takes B	Kt takes R
18. K takes Kt	R takes P (ch)

This capture, which would have been attended by risk at an earlier moment, here becomes, in conjunction with Black's previous sacrifice, a powerful factor in the attack.

19. K to Kt 3rd	P to B 4th
20. B to B 4th	K to R sq
21. Q to Q B sq	P to B 5th (ch)
22. K to R 2nd	P to K 5th

In keeping with the fine play shown throughout by the old international representative.

23. Q takes R	P takes Kt
24. P takes P	Kt to K 4th
25. B to B sq	Q to R 5th (ch)
26. K to Kt 2nd	Kt takes Kt P

Another sacrifice which makes this as pretty a game as we have seen for some time.

27. P takes Kt	P to B 6th (ch)
28. K to Kt sq	P to B 7th (ch)
29. K to Kt 2nd	Q takes P (ch)

White resigns.

Sir Edward Holden presented a highly satisfactory and comprehensive report at the meeting of shareholders of the London, City and Midland Bank, on Jan. 26, and, dealing as it did with millions, it was an impressive and masterly exposition of the influence of the war upon finance. A copy of Sir Edward's speech *in extenso* can be obtained on application to the head office of the bank, in Threadneedle Street. Sir Edward dealt with many phases of our own financial methods and those of Germany, and elucidated the meaning of "credit" with consummate skill, stating, among many interesting facts, that "in the midst of great economic phenomena," our country was "overflowing with money and credit." The details of German methods given were remarkable—how travellers had been stopped at the frontiers and their gold taken from them and exchanged for notes; how gold ornaments had been melted down and the metal sent into the Reichsbank in exchange for notes; Committees appointed in every town and village to urge the surrender of ornaments, and so on. A copy of Sir Edward's lucid and most interesting address should be sent for.

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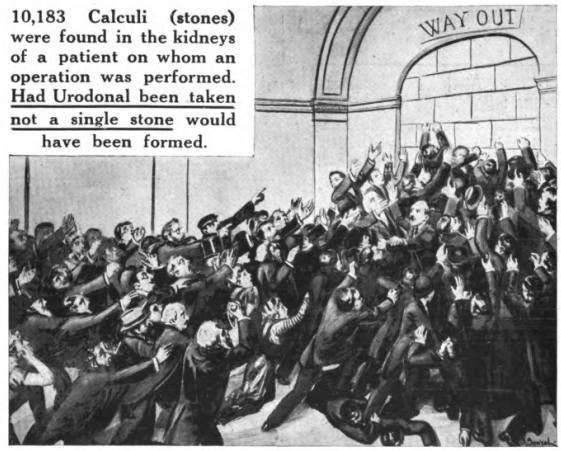
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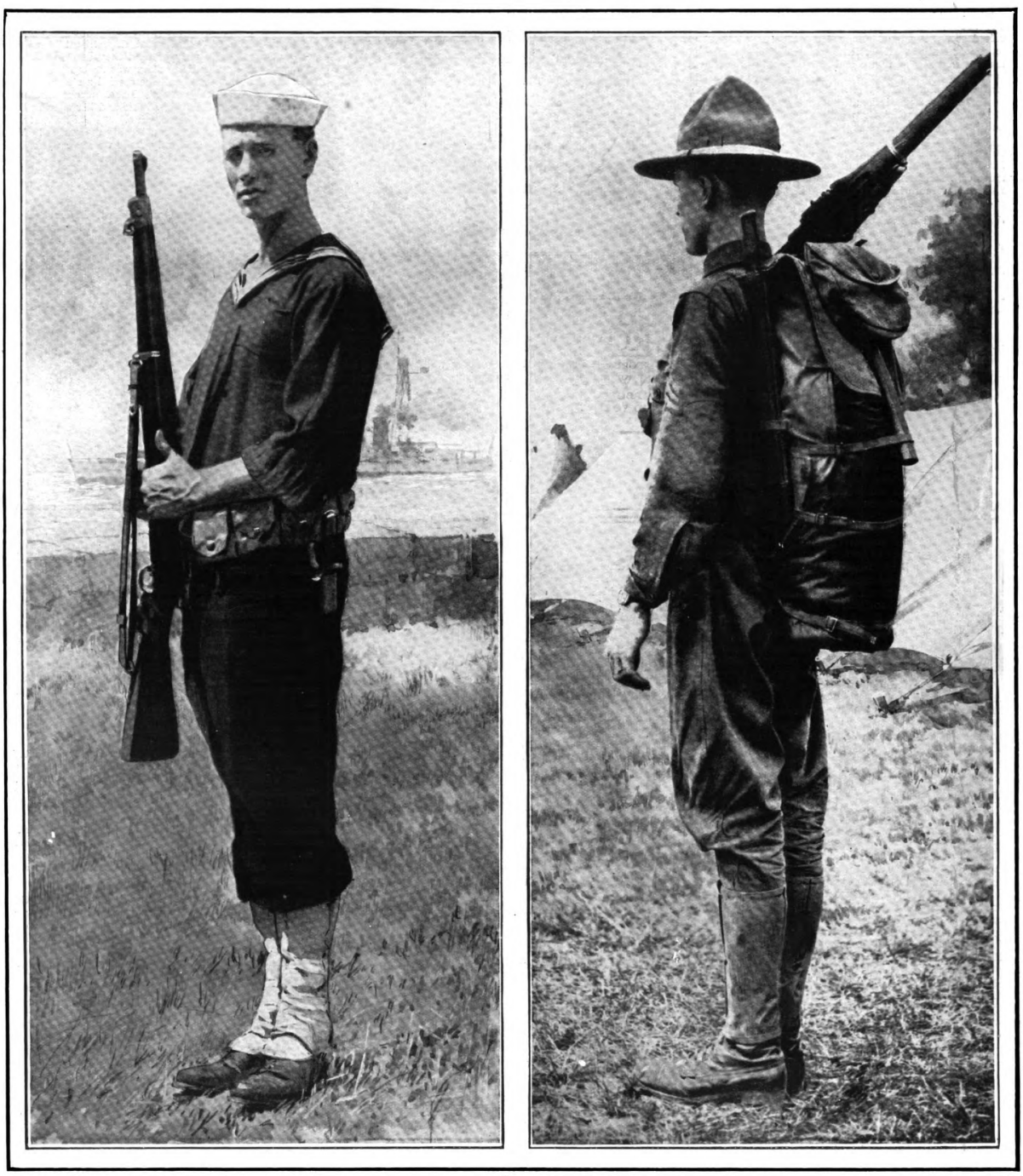
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TYPES OF THE *PERSONNEL* OF THE UNITED STATES FORCES: AN AMERICAN SAILOR AND AN AMERICAN MILITIAMAN.

The United States Navy is a formidable force, and will be much more so when the great programme of naval construction, recently adopted, for the years 1917 to 1921, has been carried out. It now includes fourteen Dreadnoughts, the last six of which carry 14-inch guns; and five other battle-ships are in building. Of destroyers—the most useful ships for dealing with hostile submarines—there are said to be about 70, all launched since 1900. The *personnel* of the American Navy is excellent. "The military forces (to quote the latest "Statesman's Year-Book") "consist of a Federal regular army obtained by voluntary enlistment, of the National Guard (also obtained by voluntary enlistment) . . . and of a reserve to the National Guard which is unorganised. . . . In the case of the National Guard or organised Militia, the various States maintain the units. . . . The reserve, or unorganised, Militia comprises, with certain exemptions, the whole manhood of the nation between the ages of 18 and 45. . . . Their estimated number is 17 millions, but they are untrained. . . . In event of war, the United States could put into the field about 60,000 regular troops, and about 80,000 or 90,000 partially trained National Guard."

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WAR BOOKS—MOSTLY WOMEN'S.

HERE are a round half-a-dozen books about the War—just a handful from the enormous library it is producing; and yet what a vast effort they represent, and how varied the experiences they record! Take the first one we withdrew from the bundle—in that delightful process of tasting the title-pages over which every book-lover lingers—"The Flaming Sword" (Hodder and Stoughton), by Mrs. St. Clair Stobart. Its sub-title is "In Serbia and Elsewhere," the very vagueness of which seems to define the wide range within which one may quite well expect war adventures to play. Mrs. Stobart's, as a matter of fact, have been found much farther afield than the confines of her present narrative, the subject of which is the Serbians at war—first, in their own country, and later, in the "elsewhere" of their tragically wonderful retreat, on which she accompanied them.

Of all the peoples who have gone through this struggle, none has come out of the ordeal with a reputation so exalted as the Serbians. They had, of course, to make up a certain leeway in the world's estimation, due partly to a misunderstanding of them, and partly also to the altered standards by which we all now measure nations. If this war has not changed, it has at least revised and clarified our definition of patriotism. "The Serbians are without doubt the most patriotic people that history has ever known," says "An Exchanged Officer," who goes on to suggest, as a reason, that "Serbia is a country almost entirely devoted to agriculture, where the great majority of the inhabitants are owners of the soil, so that in the mouth of a Serbian peasant the words, 'My country,' refer to something more than an abstraction."

This officer, whose book is also in our present batch—"Wounded and a Prisoner of War" (Blackwood)—is an anonymous Scot, shot in the head at Audencourt, nursed by the French at Cambrai, transported (while still not restored to more than a poor show of convalescence) to Würzburg, in Bavaria, and detained in that inhospitable durance until exchanged many months later. In spite of the paralysing nature of his wound, he kept all his wits wonderfully about him, and has recorded his experiences in one of the best-balanced and most circumstantial volumes the war has inspired. As a temperate, and, on that account, damning indictment of the essential barbarism of the German spirit—warmed, at the same time, by appreciation of the enemy virtue he so rarely discovered, and of the French charity so abundantly and tactfully manifested—we recommend this book to every reader.

But the particular point we are making is that it is this cool and liberally educated officer, with manifest racial and social prejudices in association with a broad outlook, who, without any hesitancy of statement, singles out the Serbians as the very pattern of a patriotic people. In exactly the same way they are spoken of by Miss Ellen Chivers Davies, who writes from knowledge of them at close quarters in those hospital experiences as a member of the British Farmers' Unit which she describes in "A Farmer in Serbia" (Methuen). It, like our officer's, is a circumstantiated and proportioned story, leaving on the mind a distinct picture of both country and people, and the impression of its being thoroughly authentic. And thus in those two eminently reasoned books—in the one by a general assumption, the other giving practical chapter and verse—we get corroboration of the much more highly emotioned admiration for the Serbians in Mrs. St. Clair Stobart's less-restrained pages.

The question of women's place in war is one of those on which Mrs. Stobart writes with perhaps some exaggeration of phrasing, but with no over-estimation of the facts, as two other books in the present miscellany of war literature prove. "Eighteen Months in the War Zone" (Cassell) tells of a woman's work on the Western Front, which is not to be judged from the author's own modest statement of it. Miss Kate John Finzi, during her seventeen months' labours in the base hospitals at Boulogne, kept this diary, without any thought of publication, but only that one day the silences enforced by a rigorous Censor might be made good to those at home. Its simple directness and unpremeditated air at once engage the reader, who will find as he proceeds that it is a brave and soundhearted narrative. And often a very moving narrative, also, as any plain tale of the facts of this war must be.

Equally single-minded and free from thought of bookmaking were the journals of two British ladies from which has been compiled the remarkable volume, "The Cellar-House of Pervyse" (A. and C. Black). As it stands, prepared for our perusal by G. E. Mitton, it has taken on a personal colour which might have proved a little embarrassing had the editor's eye for the proper shades been less tactful than it is. The story is already well known, and must not be spoiled by being recited in scraps. Enough to say that the where and the how in which the Baroness T'Serclaes (Mrs. Knocker, as she was then) and Miss Mairi Chisholm succoured the Belgians in trench and outpost is surely one of the most romantic pages from real life that the literature of the war can show. And as full of incongruities as that incident in it when the two ladies, recovering their dumbfounded wits on being created by King Albert Chevaliers of the Order of Leopold II., drank each other's health at the *poste* in a glass of Horlick's Malted Milk.

Place aux Messieurs, however—for the ladies, even the two at Pervyse, do not claim all our space. Not, for example, when we have such a thrilling adventure as comes to us—in handy popular form—in Mr. Geoffrey Pyke's "To Runieben—and Back" (Constable). And not while there still awaits mention the particularly charming "Light and Shade in War" (Arnold), in which father and son have collaborated. Captain Malcolm Ross, the Official War Correspondent with the New Zealand Forces, brought to the volume an already well-tried pen. Mr. Noel Ross, a young soldier, here proves the mettle of his. The identity of both is merged in these papers, which, whether they describe Egypt or Gallipoli, or the storming of Fricourt, or the "Men of the Glen," do so with a singular grace of sentiment and style.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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Our readers will note that the price of "The Illustrated London News" has been raised by one penny—that is, to Sevenpence. In the same way, our contemporaries have raised their price. This has been made necessary by the great increase in the cost of paper and of all other materials used, in the cost of labour and of transport. We feel sure that our readers will support us as before, realising that we should not raise the price of our Paper unless such action were really necessary. It should be added, further—and the point seems hardly to call for emphasis—that the Paper will be kept at its present high standard of illustrations and letterpress. The normal price of sixpence will be resumed as soon as possible.

"EUROPE UNBOUND."

IN "Europe Unbound" (Duckworth) Mr. L. March Phillipps lifts discussion of the war into a more serene atmosphere than is breathed (or exhaled) by the majority of our instant seers and philosophers. For this much thanks. He strives to pierce through apparent causes and to arrive at realities—in a word, at one reality which is to explain all. This is simply the recognition that the present struggle is for Liberty, in its highest and purest sense—that Liberty for which mankind has struggled since the ideal of freedom first dawned on human consciousness. Hence a majestic historical continuity, for the contest is now seen to be a carrying on, a development of the old combat on a scale of unparalleled magnificence. No petty questions of nationality determine this death-grapple. It is not for Britain that the Colonies have flocked to take their part, but for the rooted ideal of freedom. All is summed up in the antagonism of the ideals of Freedom and of Tyranny. The two have met once more, but this time one or other is to dominate the world. Hitherto the issue of such struggles was more restricted; now the limits are coterminous with mankind. It is the new Epic, foreshadowed with extraordinary fidelity by Milton, as Mr. March Phillipps shows by several apposite quotations. That the Prussian tyrannic ideal is greatly conceived he will not deny; but there is a greater—Liberty conjoined with, conditioned by, Christianity. That religion, he holds, is the essential enfranchisement. Prussia has dismissed it as unsuitable to the genius of a conquering people. Prussia conceives Empire as an imposition on all of her own supposed national or racial superiority—Great Britain finds the bond of Empire in Liberty, a principle which all share and in which all can co-operate. Between these two the issue must be decided, and Europe is to emerge unbound and unified, as in Goethe's dream. Here the writer enters on the most difficult and the boldest of his speculations. From that unity, he says, Germany must not be excluded. We take it, he is agreed that the War-Lords must go—perhaps he would even consent to their chastisement. He laments a vindictive spirit. Possibly he loses sight somewhat of Justice, which is not incompatible with Liberty, and is not vindictive. His hope is in the German Social Democrats, whom he regards as true (if fettered) custodians of liberty. To these he looks to enable Germany to take her due place in Europe Unbound. Admirable; but the Social Democrats must first prove their attachment to liberty by sending Kaiserism and Junkerdom about their business. That is essential to Mr. March Phillipps's dream.

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NEW NOVELS.

"War Phases According to Maria." Maria "arrived," as all the students of her history will remember, quite a long time ago. She has an indomitable spirit; she must be in the first flight, or nowhere. In war time, as in peace, she is the weathervane of Society: trust Maria to know which way the wind blows. So we have "War Phases According to Maria" (The Bodley Head), Mrs. John Lane's scientific study of the great heart of a womanly woman. It is witty and joyous fooling, admirably illustrated by the grotesques of Mr. A. H. Fish. We know now exactly what the Maria of the well-to-do world thought about Zeppelins and anti gas-bomb prescriptions, and how they slept beside th buckets and their respirators. ("Though," as one of t tribe is said to have remarked after reviewing her pails sand prepared in conformance with official instructions "how you catch a bomb in a bucket I 'm *sure* I don' know.") We are shown how the middle—well, middle upper—class deals with the great Margarine Question, an we track Maria to "that great department store where everybody goes only they pretend they don't. Maria had on a pre-war hat, and her skirt was so tight that it had 1912 written all over it, and she carried a string-bag. She was, so to speak, in mufti." There occurs the famous encounter between Mrs. Dill-Binkie and her soaring friend. Maria was equal to the occasion. "I said to her, 'I think of finding you here and buying margarine! Wha ever is it like?'" The only fault we have to find with Mrs. Lane's Maria series is that its satire is too delicately tipped to pierce the hide of a real Maria. She would on find it perplexing, and wonder why people were amus by it.

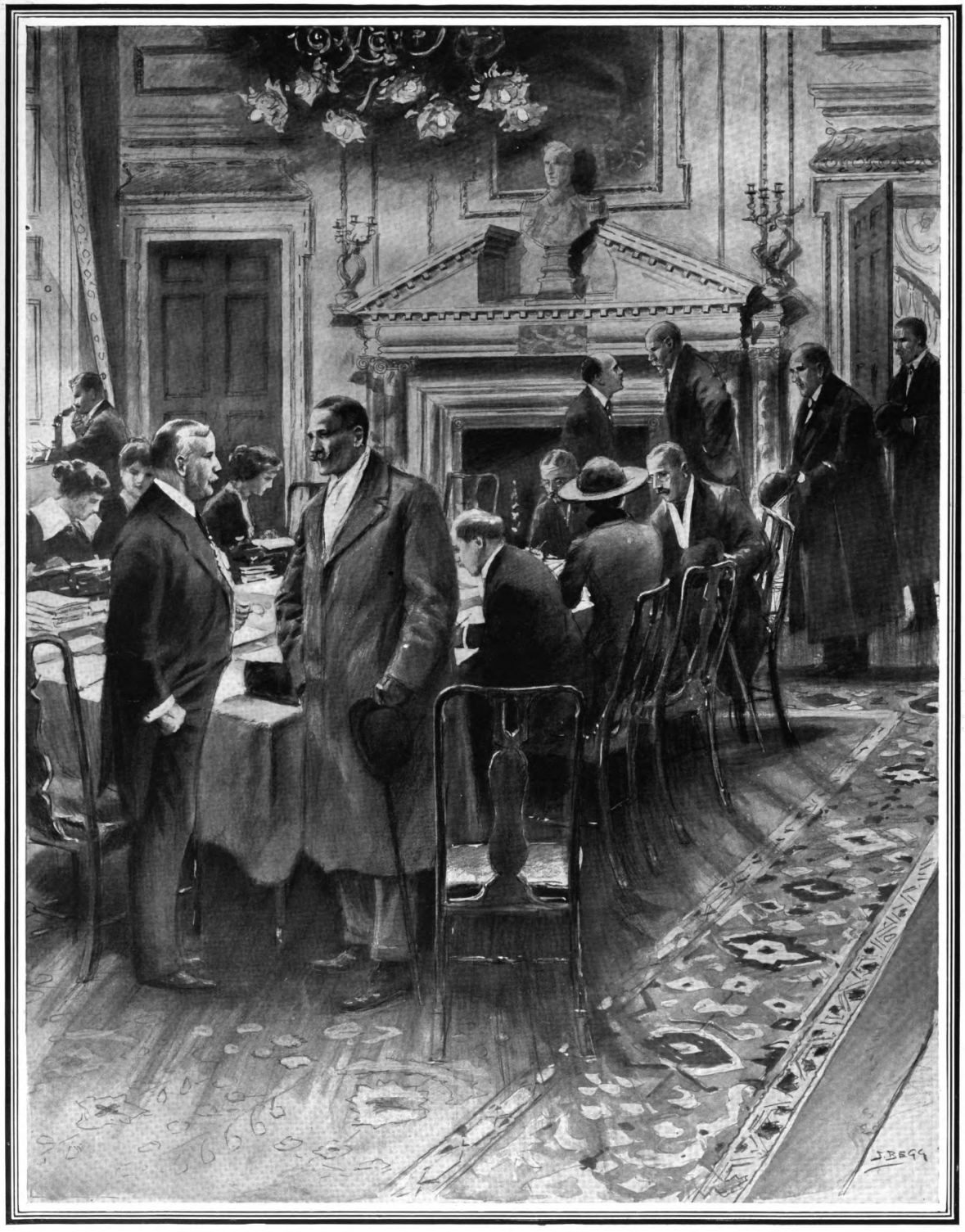
Seen and Heard. "Seen and Heard, *Before and After 1914*" (Smith, Elder) has much of th wisdom of women in it, and even more of the measured patience of the ripe observer. In Miss Mary and Miss Jane Findlater there is always to be found the influence of the Emersonian philosophy. Their new volume is in part devoted to an examination of some of the by-paths of the present war. The war-stories are not, we think, the best in the collection, though they have the strongest interest at present. For artistic excellence "The Little Tinker" is hard to beat; and the story of the nun who married the chimney-sweep is of a finely coloured, haunting qualit It has a rare brevity, and its reserve leaves the reader' imagination busy at the untold details of an odd and tragic romance. These are the flower pieces of "Seen and Heard"; its comfortable fruits are, for the most part packed into "Real Estate," which is a perfect treasure trove of homely experience and common-sense. There were once two superfluous women, Mrs. Smithson and her companion Caroline Mathers, who lived parasitically o the services of a cook and a housemaid, on dividends and a mutual dependence. Their lives were stuffy ar insignificant in the extreme. Then the war came. T lost their money, fell into dolours, and climbed out of the again by a ladder that must be left to the writers' telling. "How to be Happy Without Servants, by Two Who Have Tried It," would have been a good sub-title to adopt fo "Real Estate"—and there is the key to the Smithso Mathers mystery.

"The Bigamist." "The Bigamist" (The Bodley Head) is a vivid picture, to make the flesh creep, of the sufferings of the bigamist's wife. To heighten the effect, you are given to understand that the culprit was a fellow of decent behaviour until he was found out by his unlawful wife—or, if you prefer it, until she consciously participated in his sin. His character was proof against his own conscience, but not against the spectacle of a goo woman sacrificing her legal virtue for his sake. Once sh too had eaten of the fruit of the tree, they became, lik Adam and Eve after the Fall, accomplices in guilt, ar from loving came to despise each other. As for th bigamist, there were no depths too deep for him to plumb He brutally abused his position; he drank; he hated hi children; he neighed after the good-looking governess. Never was a moral so well rubbed in, or the way of the transgressors made so hard. Mr. F. E. Mills Young is not satisfied until he plants the offending male in a paralytic's bed, and the woman he has dragged down with him in the bedside chair, chained by her sense of duty and maternal devotion to the criminal. All this is, we think, rather too much to swallow. The man's deterioration may be psychologically correct, but too much is crammed into a very few months.

"A Little World Apart." Before half-a-dozen pages of George Stevenson's very human story were turned it was impossible not to think of "Cranford." "A Little World Apart" (The Bodley Head) is drawn on a larger scale, but the atmosphere that of Mrs. Gaskell's work; and, upon referring, it was interesting to recall that Mrs. Gaskell's maiden name was Elizabeth Cleghorn Stevenson, and to speculate whether the gift of making everyday people in a little country town interesting was an example of heredity. It is, in truth, a "little" world with which the author deals, but the people of Applethwaite, from the quaint figure of the peppery, big-hearted old aristocrat, Lady Crane, with her alarming high-explosive ejaculations, to a lovable scapegrace, a delightful old clergyman, a charming woma with an *aura* of mystery, and the bucolic inhabitants, are excellently varied, while their days pass with such placidity that Applethwaite comes as a haven of peace in a war-wrecked world. Its sketches of character are so numerous, and the incidents so full of variety, that it is only possible here to recommend the getting of the volume, the more so that, like "Cranford" or "Elia," it will prove a welcome refuge from the heart-breaking realities of to-day. It is not without its own tragedies: the pathetic tragedy of blindness and bereavement, and the pitiful tragedy of intemperance in a woman; and, in minor characters, as in the major, the note of actuality never lacking. There is no straining after effect, but, with all the simplicity of the people of Applethwaite, the story is far from being a mere chronicle of small-beer, o of the pettinesses of a Little Pedlington.

"A BIG LOAN WILL SHORTEN THE WAR": AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.

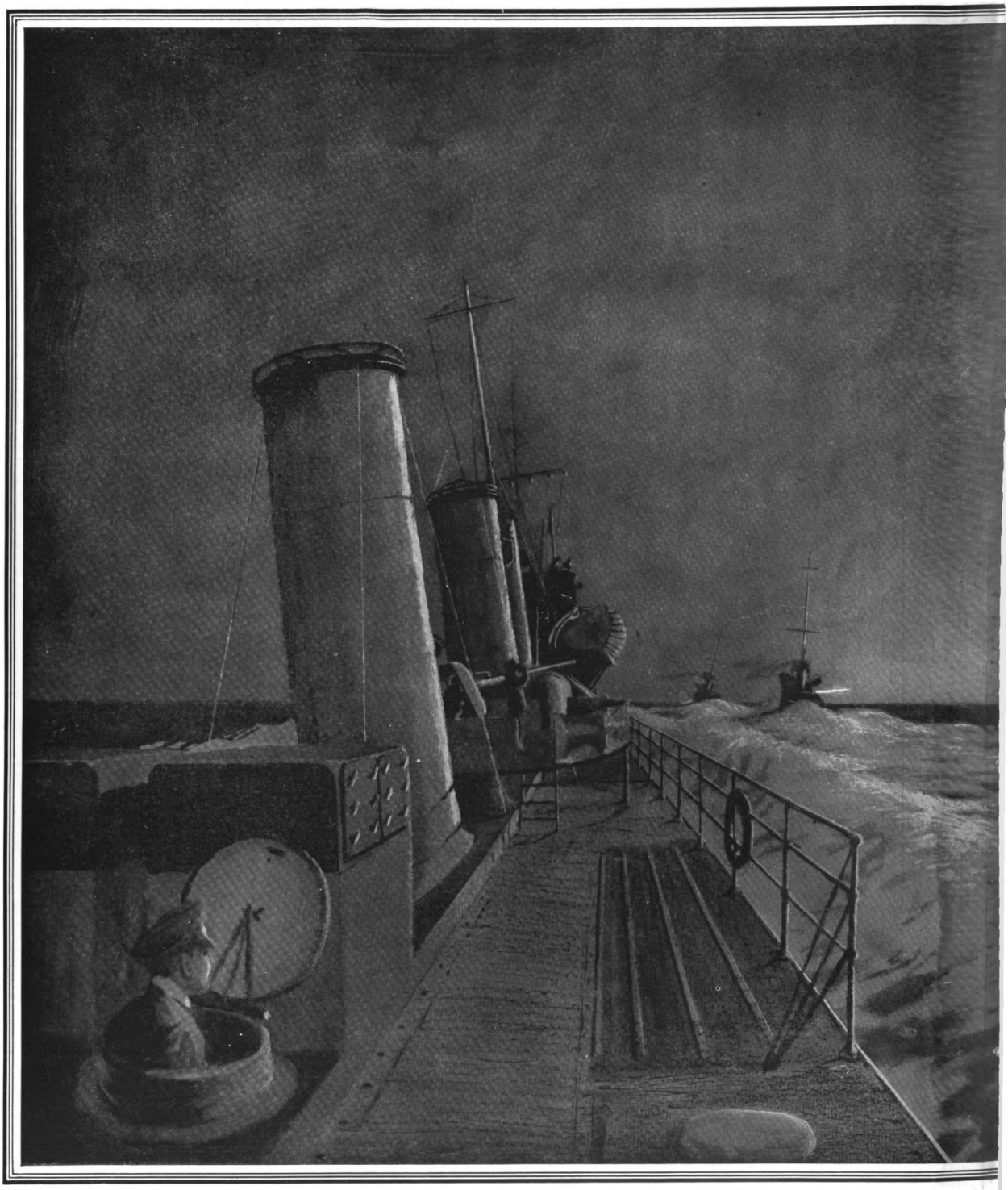


RECRUITING FOR THE FINANCIAL "ARMY BEHIND THE ARMY": THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON (ON THE LEFT) AT THE ENROLMENT OF CANVASSERS FOR THE WAR LOAN.

The great War Loan is sure to be a gigantic success, and the more gigantic it is the better for the British Empire and the Allied cause. Therefore, it must not be supposed that enough has already been done. On the contrary, no effort should be spared to swell the total, by contributions, large or small, before the list closes on February 16. It is a matter of patriotic duty for everyone, apart from the fact that the Loan is a splendid investment. Mr. Lloyd George said at Carnarvon the other day: "A big Loan will shorten the war; a big number of subscribers will shorten it further. If you cannot give much, give what you can. It will swell the number of subscribers, it will encourage the Army, it will discourage the foe. Let the Army at the front know that at home there is an army behind the Army, and every man who has got anything to give, I ask him to enlist in that army." In the work of recruiting for that financial army the City of London has taken a leading part. Our artist's drawing illustrates the enrolling, at the Mansion House, of canvassers to call on people in the City and emphasise the national importance of the Loan.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

"A SHORT AND SHARP ENGAGEMENT": BRITISH AND GERMAN

Drawn by Charles Pears, FR



DESTROYERS IN ACTION OFF THE SCHOUWEN BANK LIGHT-SHIP (SEEN TO THE LEFT OF

Two separate destroyer actions, between British and German boats, were fought on the night of January 22-23, regarding which the Admiralty issued the following communiqué on the evening of the latter date: "Last night while our light forces were patrolling in the North Sea, not far from the Dutch coast, they met a division of enemy torpedo-boat destroyers. A short engagement took place, during which one of the enemy torpedo-boat destroyers was sunk; the rest scattered, having suffered considerable punishment. Darkness prevented the full results of the action from being observed. During this night there was also a short and sharp engagement between enemy torpedo-boat destroyers and our own destroyers in the

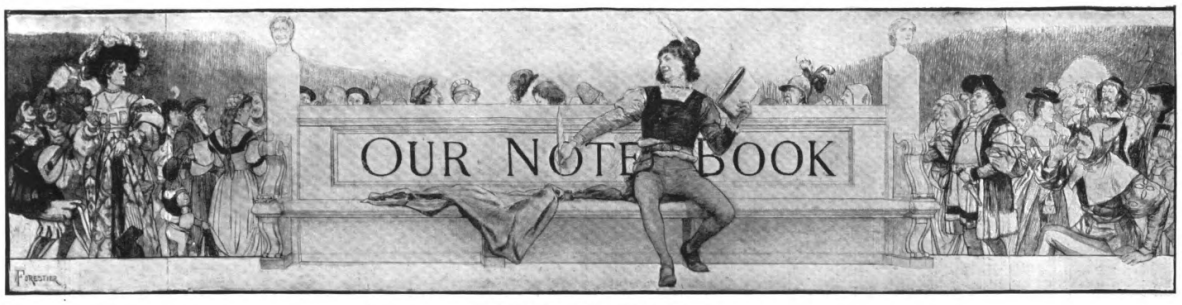
DESTROYERS IN ACTION NEAR THE SCHOUWEN BANK.

MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



THE EXPLOSION): THE SECOND OF THE TWO NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS ON JANUARY 23.

vicinity of the Schouwen Bank. During this engagement one of our torpedo-boat destroyers was struck by a torpedo, the explosion killing 3 officers and 44 men of the crew; she was subsequently sunk by our own ships. The relatives have been informed. Our ships suffered no other casualties." This drawing, done from material supplied by an eye-witness, illustrates the second of the two encounters described in the foregoing Admiralty statement. The explosion in the background was caused by a torpedo; and to the right are seen gun-flashes and one of the German destroyers.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

MUCH of the talk about National Service in the newspapers — even the most respectable of them—seems to me to strike the wrong note. It does not give the right reason for such a patriotic effort, and it implies something very like the opposite of the right reason. The governing class generally adopts a tone in the matter which is far from reassuring to other classes, and especially to the working-classes. There is one conception in particular with which very many leaders of politics and the Press seem to be haunted; they say it everywhere in every form, and it strikes me as the very worst thing that they could possibly say.

They say, in effect, that the social machinery we are making for the war will be very useful after the war. They say that we cannot return to the pre-war traditions of competition or contract; and that therefore the time has come to make a new and more harmonious industrial system. They say the striker and the sweater can now bury the hatchet and smoke the pipe of peace. They say that because we have all become brothers in suffering we can all become partners in business. They suggest that, because we have raised a new army on the spot to beat the Germans in battle, we can also instantly create a new social system on the spot to beat the Germans in trade. In short, these bureaucrats and business men are making exactly the same mistake as the maddest and most impatient among the strikers. They are really trying to have a revolution in the middle of a war.

Now, to act thus is to do a rare and rather remarkable thing: it is to ask a man to do something, which he is quite ready to do, in such a way as to discourage him from doing it. The intelligent man, especially the intelligent working man, is quite willing to trust those in power to wage the war. He is not necessarily at all willing to trust them in a permanent or indefinite despotism throughout the ensuing peace. It is a distinction of commonsense which would be observed by any man in any emergency. If my house is on fire, I will follow a fireman and do what he tells me. But this does not mean that I shall follow him intellectually and as a disciple if he takes the opportunity to make artistic and personal suggestions about the rebuilding of the house. If, when my exquisite Louis Quatorze bedstead is blazing around me, he pauses thoughtfully to suggest a firmer structure founded on ancient Assyrian architecture, I shall point out to him as calmly as possible that he is a specialist who has stepped outside his province. If, when the oaken rafters of my old baronial hall come crashing down, he merely stands there with the florid gestures of a designer, suggesting the substitution of a gilded dome ornamented with oval mosaics, I shall defer the discussion to a later date. Yet this is not an atom more absurd that the notion that wherever we accept a discipline for the hour we must accept a doctrine for the future. It is not an atom more absurd than the supposition that, because men are proud to follow some jolly old Major in battle, they are bound to listen to and agree with all the nonsense he talks at his club. We should tell the fireman (if there were time to do so) that we believed him to know something about burning houses, but had not as yet any reason to believe that he knew anything about building houses. We may well explain quite as clearly that even the best of a bunch of men called together by common patriotism to save a State may not be great historic law-givers capable of building States. Sea-captains are not necessarily naval architects; nor is a dashing cavalry officer invariably a biologist who has specially studied the evolution of the horse. And, if this be true even of the best of the bunch, it is still more true of the political and bureaucratic bunch itself, which consists of men most of whom are by no means so skilful as an ordinary sea-captain, and by no means so courageous as an ordinary cavalry officer. There is nothing whatever about the way our rulers are chosen, the way in which they succeed, the way in which they talk, or the way in which they act, which would lead anybody to suppose that they have a new light on the darkest of social problems or a new road to the more ideal social schemes. We trust them in time of war for rougher and more rudimentary reasons—the ordinary reasons for trusting the man at the wheel. These do not at all include the conception of being an inspired geometrician and engineer, capable of inventing a new pattern which shall be a complete substitute for a wheel. They are Englishmen; they are sane; and any man who is not a foreigner or a lunatic must want to beat the Germans.



IN A RUSSIAN FRONT-LINE TRENCH ON THE RIGA FRONT: THE LATE COLONEL PIMENOFF; COLONEL BALTISKI; AND CAPTAIN BROMHEAD.

The Russian report of January 31 stated that Colonel Pimenoff, commander of one of the Russian regiments, who was leading the battle in the first lines, had been killed during our Ally's counter-attacks east of the Kalntsem high road. This lends additional interest to the photograph here reproduced. In the centre of the group is Captain Bromhead, the British officer charged with the duty of showing the British official war-films to the Russian Armies. On his right is Colonel Baltiski, a warm friend of Great Britain, and Chief of Staff of the Division of which Colonel Pimenoff's command formed a part. On Captain Bromhead's left is the late Colonel Pimenoff. Colonel Pimenoff was an ardent friend of England, and did all in his power to promote the Anglo-Russian entente. His last words to Captain Bromhead were an assurance that Russia and Great Britain would stand together until victory crowned their arms.

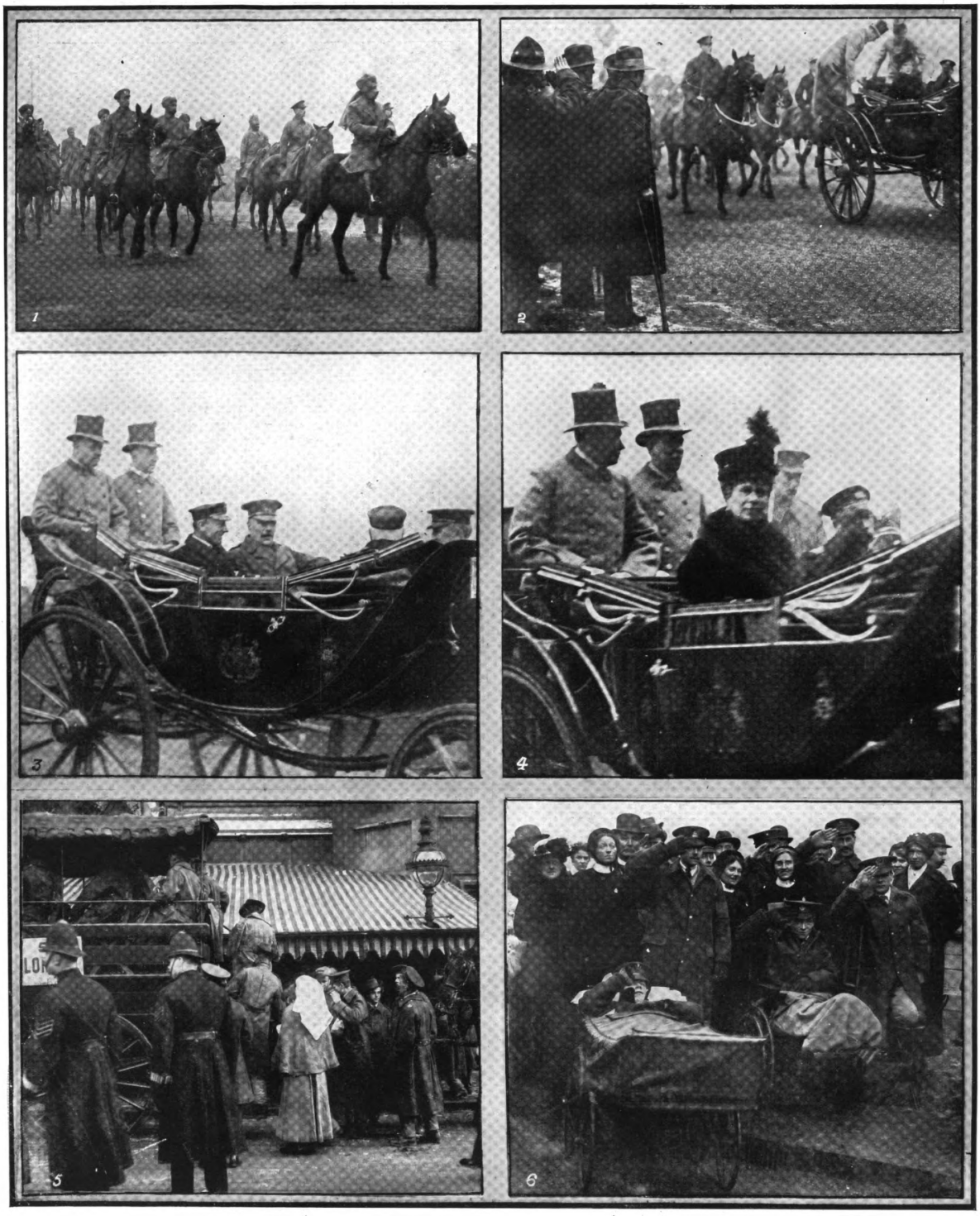
But when it comes to all this half-studying and half-healing of the old social diseases, the tendency is open to the same fundamental objections as the idea of half-beating the Germans. If I am called upon to settle either an internal or an external quarrel for ever, I shall be so eccentric as to ask who was right in the quarrel. Before I told the master and the servant to bury the hatchet, I should like to know a little more about the hatchet, as George Washington's father did in the affair of the cherry-tree. I should want to know whether that implement was not the axe of someone who had an axe to grind; and whether he had or had not ground it upon the faces of the poor. But there is not the smallest necessity to introduce this problem, far less my own solution of it, into the urgent and deadly problem of defeating the enemy. The employer who honestly thinks himself wronged by his employees, the capitalist who sincerely disbelieves in every one of the tests I should apply, will still help me to defend the cause of our common country against the stranger; and he need not in the least agree with me in anything else because he agrees with me in that. That is the real and very satisfactory basis of National Service. In a word, I do not want to bury the hatchet; I want to use it on the head of a Prussian Professor.

As to smoking the pipe of peace, we will do that after the industrial quarrel exactly as we will do it after the international quarrel—that is, not merely when that quarrel has been settled, but when it has been settled justly. To do that, we must turn to a totally different set of principles than those which govern the necessities of a nation making war. At present it is quite sufficient to say that we are making war. I will not smoke the pipe of peace with the Prussian Professor, for a variety of reasons which I have often set forth in these columns. The principal reason is that I believe that at present it would end in smoke—and most probably in more battle-smoke.

If we want National Service taken seriously, we must sound the alarum of a crisis; we must emphatically not open the indefinite avenues of a vista. We must tell a man, as with a trumpet, that what he is asked to do is verily and indeed abnormal and unnatural, just as his peril is abnormal and unnatural. We must talk as if we were talking to a man with his coat-tails on fire, not as if we were talking to a man who was settling down to rather too long a siesta in a hot sun. We must tell him to obey the fireman because the house is on fire; and it will not be wise to tell him that the house will always be more or less on fire after the visit of the fireman. In short, I believe there is not a man in England, however ignorant, who is not ready and able to do the most exceptional things for the nation—so long as he undestands that they are exceptional. Considered as an exception, it will be a splendid and inspiring exception; considered as a rule, it will be merely a misrule. Therefore I think it soberly true, with all respect to the social reformers, that the less they say about a new world after the war the better. We are not making a new world in that sense, nor even a new commonwealth; we are saving the commonwealth we have by a hair's-breadth from a horrible destruction. It is true, no doubt, that fresher and freer social ideas will flow after the Prussian frost is broken. But they will be much fresher and freer than any that have offered themselves, or could rationally be expected to offer themselves, in the midst of such a mortal doubt. The current ones consist, in effect, of saying in various ways that we must become Prussian in order to conquer Prussia. But, even if this be true, it would surely be wise to hold out the consoling prospect that, when we have conquered Prussia, we can leave off being Prussian. And we shall not inspire men to such sacrifice by telling them that national service will soon become a national servitude, but by telling them that martyrdom is only unnatural because it is half-divine.

KHAKI AND "BLIGHTY" BLUE PROMINENT: THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., SPORT AND GENERAL, L.N.A., AND TOPICAL.



1. OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY (NATIVE AND BRITISH) IN THE MOUNTED ESCORT.
2. THE KING RETURNING THE SALUTE OF WOUNDED AUSTRALIANS.
3. ADMIRAL JELLICOE AND GENERAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON IN THE PROCESSION.
4. THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN DRIVING TO THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.
5. WOUNDED MEN OF THE DOMINION FORCES ARRIVING AT THE ROYAL GALLERY.
6. WOUNDED SOLDIERS ON THE LINE OF ROUTE SALUTING THE ROYAL CARRIAGE.

At the opening of Parliament on February 7 by his Majesty the King, accompanied by the Queen, two features of the pageant were dominant—its Imperial character and the honours accorded to wounded soldiers. Service dress was the order of the day for those in the procession, from his Majesty downwards. The Imperial note was struck especially in the mounted escorts provided by the armies of India and the Overseas Dominions, in addition to the usual escort of Guards. The Indian, Canadian, and Australian representatives preceded the travelling escort, and after the royal carriage came those of New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland, and the West Indies. The whole of the Royal Gallery in the House of Lords was reserved for wounded officers and men of the Dominion Forces. There were also many wounded men on the line of route. The third carriage in the procession was occupied by Admiral Jellicoe (First Sea Lord), Sir William Robertson (Chief of the Imperial General Staff), Admiral Fremantle, and Sir Frederick Ponsonby.

THE ORANGE AND GREEN: IRISH-CANADIAN RANGERS IN IRELAND.

Official Photographs.



BELFAST'S WELCOME TO THE IRISH-CANADIAN RANGERS. THE LORD MAYOR ADDRESSING THE REGIMENT OUTSIDE THE CITY HALL.



DUBLIN'S WELCOME TO THE IRISH-CANADIAN RANGERS: THE REGIMENT CROSSING THE O'CONNELL BRIDGE ON ITS WAY TO PHŒNIX PARK.



CORK'S WELCOME TO THE IRISH-CANADIAN RANGERS. THE REGIMENT MARCHING THROUGH THE STREETS TO THE CITY HALL, FOR LUNCH.



WITH THE LADIES OF CORK WHO WAITED ON THE REGIMENT AT LUNCH: COLONEL O'DONOGHUE, THE LORD MAYOR, AND OFFICERS.



IRISH-CANADIAN RANGERS IN ARMAGH: MEN OF THE REGIMENT MARCHING INTO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

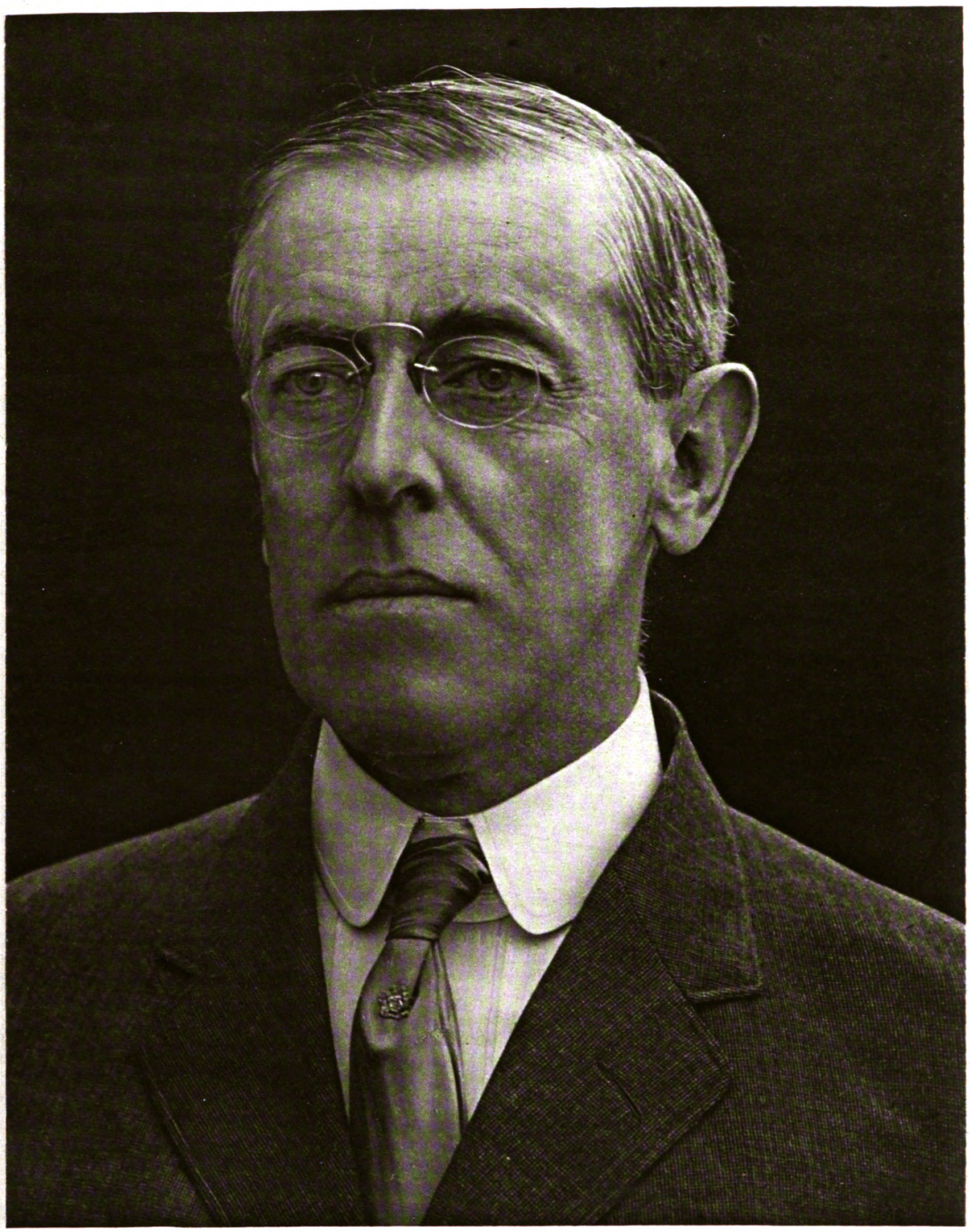


ATTENDING PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL: IRISH-CANADIAN RANGERS IN ARMAGH.

The Duchess of Connaught's Own Irish-Canadian Rangers, under Colonel O'Donoghue, had a great welcome wherever they went during their recent tour in Ireland. In Dublin the regiment marched through the principal streets, attended a matinée at the Theatre Royal, and an evening smoking concert at the Mansion House. The next day, being Sunday, the Rangers visited Armagh, where services were held both at the Roman Catholic and Protestant Cathedrals. At the former, Pontifical High Mass was celebrated, and an address was given by Cardinal Logue. At the latter the Primate, Dr. Crozier, preached. From Armagh the regiment went to Belfast, and there also were most hospitably entertained. Crowds cheered them as they marched through the streets to be inspected outside the City Hall by Brigadier-General Hacket Pain. The Lord Mayor of Belfast addressed the men drawn up in the square. The next visit was to Cork, where the Lord Mayor said he regarded it "as a message from across the seas beseeching Irishmen at home to sink political and religious differences and unite for the common good." At luncheon in the Town Hall, the guests were waited on by ladies of the city and county of Cork, the younger ones dressed as colleens and all wearing the Rangers' colours—orange and green. The tour closed with a visit to Limerick.

UPHOLDING THE DIGNITY AND HONOUR OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHOTOGRAPH BY PACH.



"I, THEREFORE, DIRECTED THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO ANNOUNCE . . . THAT ALL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE GERMAN EMPIRE ARE SEVERED": PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.

President Wilson's speech before Congress on February 3 will be memorable in the history of the United States. After tracing the negotiations with Germany on the submarine question since the sinking of the "Sussex," and quoting the German Note of January 31, which announced that all ships, including neutrals, within certain zones, would be sunk, President Wilson continued: "This Government has no alternative, consistent with the dignity and honour of the United States, but to take the course which in its Note of April 8, 1916, it announced it would take in the event that the German Government did not declare and effect the abandonment of the methods of submarine warfare which it was then employing, and to which it now purposes again to resort. I, therefore, directed the Secretary of State to announce to His Excellency the German Ambassador that all diplomatic relations between the United States and the German Empire are severed, and that the American Ambassador in Berlin will immediately be withdrawn, and, in accordance with this decision, to hand to His Excellency his passports." President Wilson went on to express the hope that the Germans would still refrain from committing acts that would involve the two nations in war. "Only actual overt acts," he said, "can make me believe this even now."

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS SEVERED: AMERICAN AND GERMAN OFFICIALS.

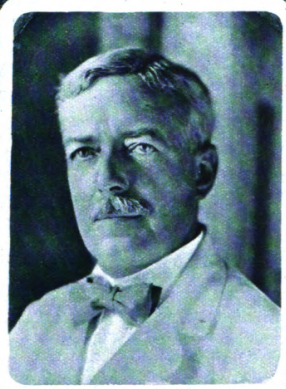
Photographs by Topical, Stanley, and F. R. James.



THE HON. JAMES W. GERARD, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY.



COUNT BERNSTORFF, GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.



THE HON. ROBERT LANSING, UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE, WHO ANNOUNCED TO COUNT BERNSTORFF THAT DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WERE SEVERED.



THE HON. NEWTON D. BAKER, UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF WAR.



THE HON. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

As mentioned under our portrait of President Wilson, he said in his speech to Congress on February 3 that he had directed the Secretary of State (Mr. Robert Lansing) to announce to the German Ambassador (Count Bernstorff) that all diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany were severed, and that the American Ambassador to Berlin would immediately be withdrawn. At the same time the President said that he had instructed Mr. Lansing to hand Count Bernstorff his passports. Mr. James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, was instructed on the same day to ask for his passports in Berlin. On returning from the House of Representatives, after making his historic address, President Wilson conferred with the Secretary of War, Mr. Newton D. Baker, and the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Josephus Daniels. Count Bernstorff is reported to have said, regarding the President's action in severing relations: "I am not surprised, and my Government will not be surprised. People in Berlin knew what was sure to follow the action they have taken. My part has been to carry out the orders of my Government." The affairs of the German Embassy at Washington have been entrusted to the Swiss Minister; while those of the American Embassy in Berlin will be looked after by the Spanish Ambassador.

"LES GRANDS BLESSÉS": AT A STATION IN FRANCE.

FROM THE DRAWING BY LUCIEN JONAS.

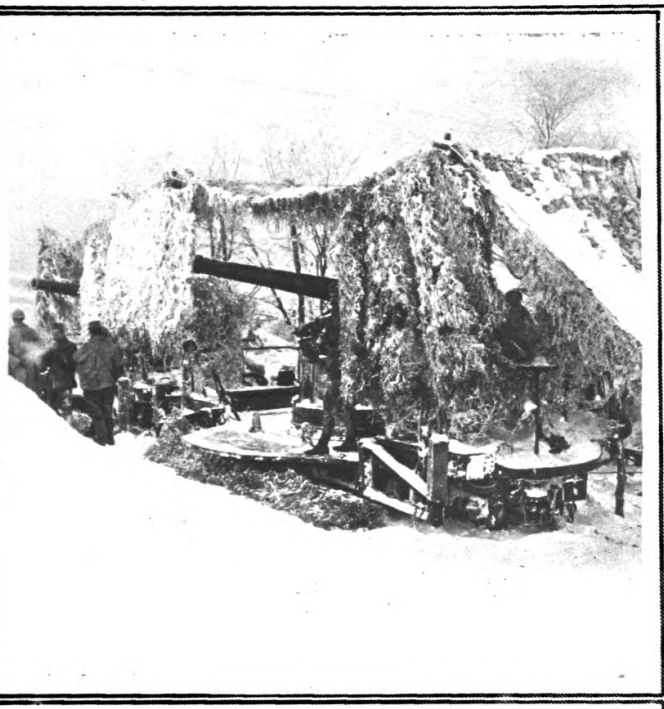


THE HOME-COMING: BADLY WOUNDED FRENCH SOLDIERS ARRIVE BY TRAIN.

The pathetic side of war is represented in touching fashion in this picture of the reunion of gravely wounded French soldiers and their relatives. The glories of war are hard to remember as we see the sad faces of the wives of these brave and patient soldiers. Surely in no other conditions than those of war-time is the joy of reunion so heavily discounted by the "living epitaphs written on the faces of the broken-hearted." But even this sad scene has its consolations; the crippled soldier and his wife embrace; the child held up to the father, who sees her but dimly, is able to share in the sad but welcome home-coming; and among them moves the benign figure of a nurse, speaking of sympathy and help. And there is the knowledge of duty bravely done.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

THE GRIMNESS OF THE GUNS MADE FAIRY-LIKE BY

FRENCH OFFICIAL



A WIRE-NETTING, BRANCH-COVERED, GUN-POSITION SCREEN TRANSFORMED INTO DELICATE WHITE TRACERY: 120-MM. GUNS IN THEIR WINTER NEST.



BREWING CUPS OF HOT COFFEE FOR A GUN-DETACHMENT OF GUNNERS MAKE AN EFFORT



IN POSITION AND LAID TO POINT IN THE DIRECTION OF THE ENEMY'S LINES: A 155-MM. GUN WAITING FOR ITS TEAM TO BRUSH OFF THE SNOW AND OPEN THE NEXT BOMBARDMENT.



ON SENTRY-GO IN THE WOODS: ALERT AND WATCHFUL IN KNEE-DEEP SNOW.

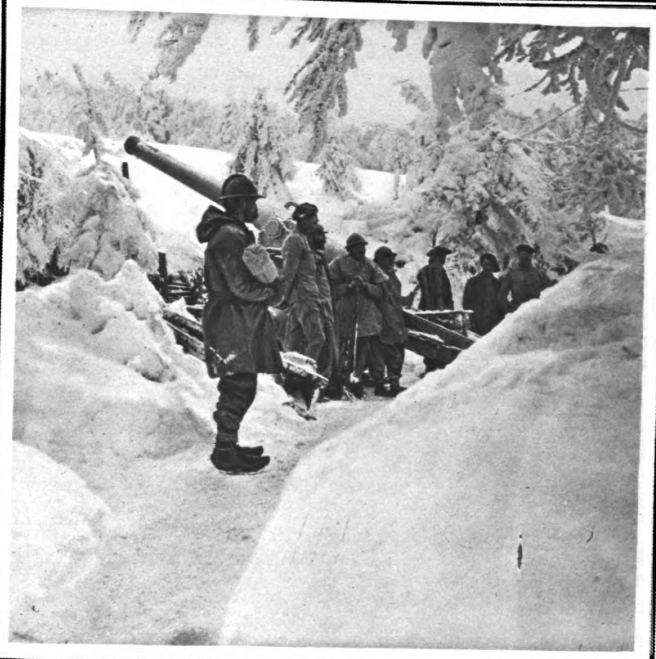
We have published in recent issues several snow scenes depicting life in the open with the British troops in their lines on the Western Front. In these illustrations we reproduce some French photographs of a similar nature, taken in the wooded hill country of Alsace, among the northern spurs of the Vosges, the tract lying between Nancy and Belfort. There the heavy falls of snow have transformed the landscape into scenes of almost fairyland picturesqueness in places. Trenches, gun-positions and batteries, dug-outs, are all mantled under dazzling white draperies, amidst trees that gleam, frosted over with sparkling icicles and branches drooping under layers of spotless snow. That is, of course, the scene viewed from its artistic side. The grim business of war goes on all the time. The men remain at their stations in spite of the bitter climatic conditions; and, as opportunity serves, the

ROST AND SNOW: WINTER WARFARE IN ALSACE.

TOGRAPHS.



ILE AWAITING ORDERS TO BEGIN FIRING: A PARTY KEEP WARM IN THE OPEN.



AT THEIR POST AND READY FOR ACTION ON A TELEPHONE ORDER TO BEGIN FIRING: HELMETED AND CLOAKED GUNNERS AT A 155-MM.-GUN STATION.



STATUESQUE AS IN BRONZE AMID THE UNIVERSAL WHITE: A FACE SEEN BY A SHELTER-HUT PALISADE.



ANOTHER OF THE FRENCH LONG-RANGE GUNS AT ITS WINTER POST READY FOR ACTION ON SHORT NOTICE: A FRENCH 155-MM. GUN IN THE SNOW AT ITS FIRING-POINT.

rtillery posts bombard across the snow-covered hills and forest stretches at certain known positions of the enemy. Getting the guns ready is only a matter of a few minutes; a matter of brushing off the snow from the gun-barrels and thawing, if necessary, the recoil-valve gear where frost may have got inside. For the rest, the snow mantling on top of e wire-netting and branch-screens concealing the gun-positions only makes the cover still better harmonise with the surroundings, and prove yet more effective. As our first photograph hows, it certainly also gives a touch of delicate transformation-scene-like tracery to the appearance of the screens themselves. The outpost sentries at their lonesome watch-points often have stand motionless in the snow, and experience undoubtedly the hardest trials of all.

CAMEL-CARTS AND MULE-SLEDGES AS AMBULANCES: IN EGYPT.



THE "SHIP OF THE DESERT" AS A HARNESS ANIMAL: A RED CROSS AMBULANCE-CART, DRAWN BY A TEAM OF CAMELS, AT THE EGYPTIAN FRONT.

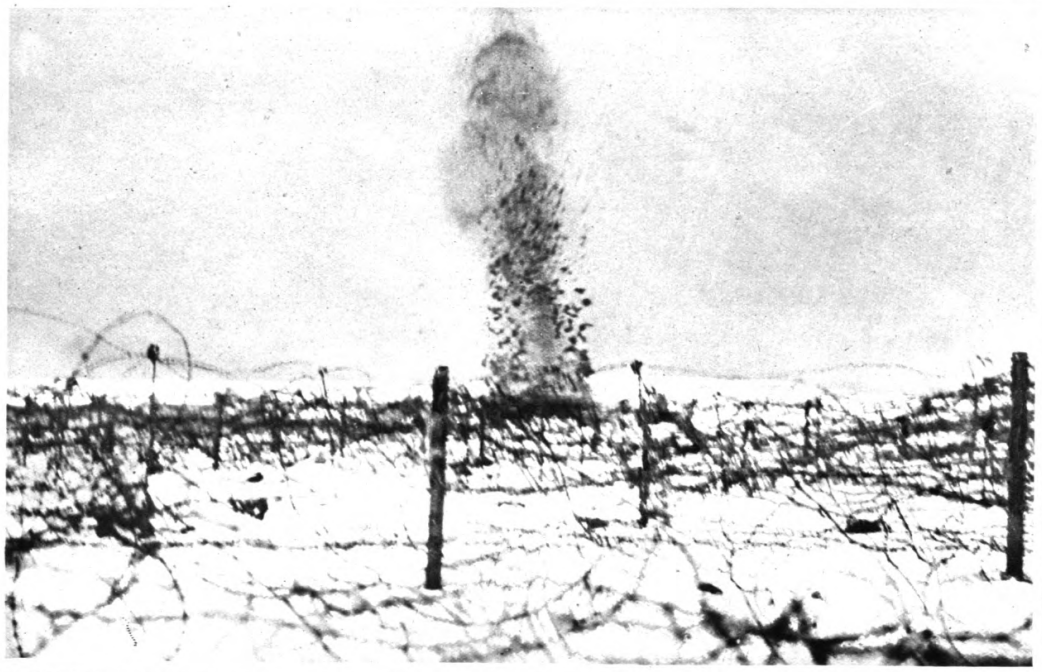


SLEDGES FOR CONVEYING WOUNDED ACROSS THE DESERT SAND: A NEW TYPE OF MULE-DRAWN AMBULANCE EMPLOYED AT THE FRONT LINE IN EGYPT.

There are many varieties of ambulances, and of transport-vehicles generally, in use in different theatres of the world-war, for each country has its own peculiarities, which necessitate the adoption of special methods. In Egypt the problem for the medical services is to convey the sick and wounded over wide stretches of desert sand. As we show, two special modes of transport have been evolved, one a light ambulance-cart drawn by a team of camels, and the other a sledge drawn by a pair of mules. It is, of course, much easier to slide a weight over the surface of deep sand than to drag a wheeled vehicle through it: hence the use of sledges, and the fact that, while six camels are needed for the wagon, a pair of mules suffice to draw the sledge. Among the large quantity of booty captured from the Turks in the recent British victory at Rafah were 58 horses and mules, 83 camels, 102 camel-saddles, and 32 pack-saddles. It is interesting to contrast with these Egyptian forms of ambulance those employed in the Balkans. Thus General Milne writes in his recently published despatch from Salonika: "Experiments as to the most efficacious types of mountain ambulance transport had been conducted . . . and as a result *travois*, mule-litters, and *cacolets*, ... integral portions of each field-ambulance, convey the wounded back to the dressing-stations."

CAUSE AND EFFECT: A SHELL-BURST AND A FROZEN SHELL-CRATER.

Official Photographs.

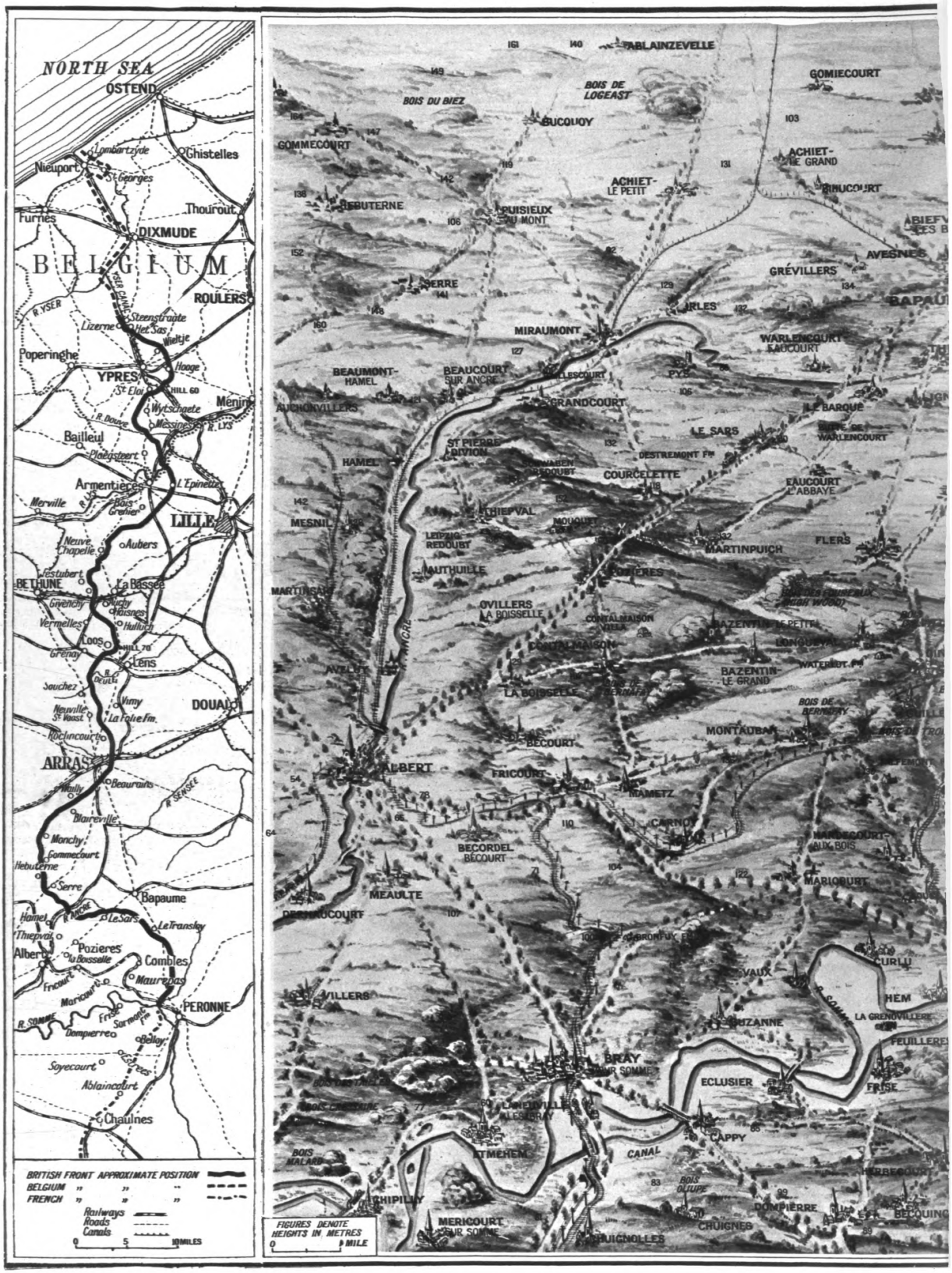


ARTILLERY ACTIVITY CONTINUED DURING WINTER WEATHER: A SHELL BURSTING ON A FIRST-LINE TRENCH ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE.



THE EFFECT OF A BIG-SHELL EXPLOSION: AN ENORMOUS CRATER FULL OF ICE BROKEN BY ANOTHER SHELL FALLING INTO IT.

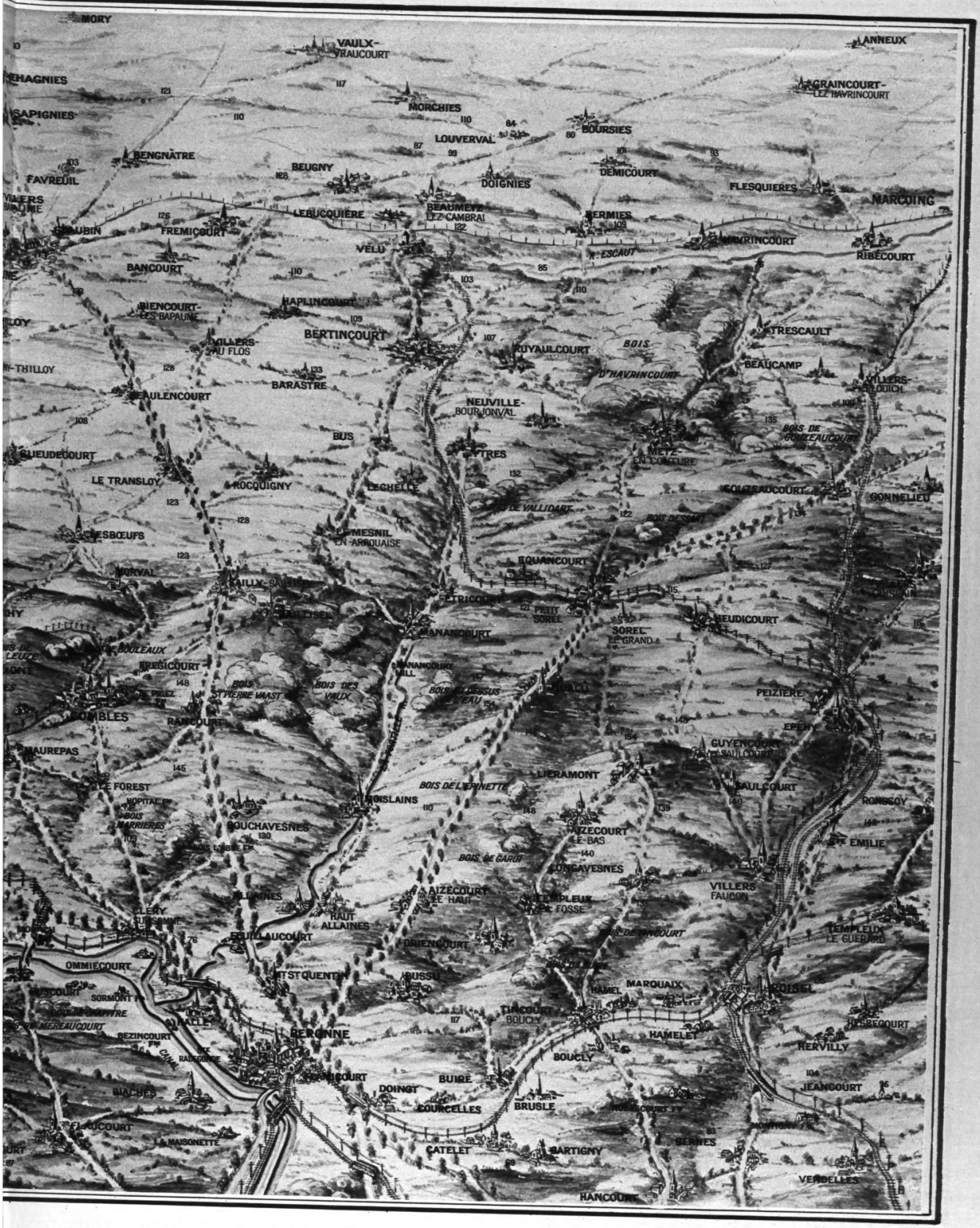
Shell-craters have become common objects of the landscape all about the front. During the wet weather they were turned into ponds, which latterly were frozen over. In the upper photograph is illustrated the causation of a crater, that is, the bursting of a big shell—in this case, on a front-line British trench. The lower photograph shows the effect — not necessarily of this particular shell — but the typical effect produced by the explosion of a large projectile. The dimensions of the great cavity it made in the ground may be gauged from the relative size of the figures of the two officers in the background. The ice in the crater has been broken up by the bursting of another shell on the same spot. From almost any of the recent communiqués it may be gathered that the guns have been busy on both sides during the frosty weather. Thus in a despatch of February 1, it was stated: "Counter battery work and bombardments of the enemy's positions were carried out by us with success during the day at a number of places along our front. The enemy's artillery was more active than usual south of Ypres."



THE SCENE OF THE GREAT ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE: A

There is nothing so effective as a pictorial map for affording a general idea of a large tract of country, such as that in which the great battles of the Somme and the Ancre have been fought. An ordinary map, of course, is accurate as to distances, but it calls up no picture to the eye. The area here shown comprises the whole front on which the British advance was originally made—roughly, from Gommecourt to a point near Combles—also the section of the French front recently taken over by

DRAWN SPECIALLY FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY GEOGRAPHI



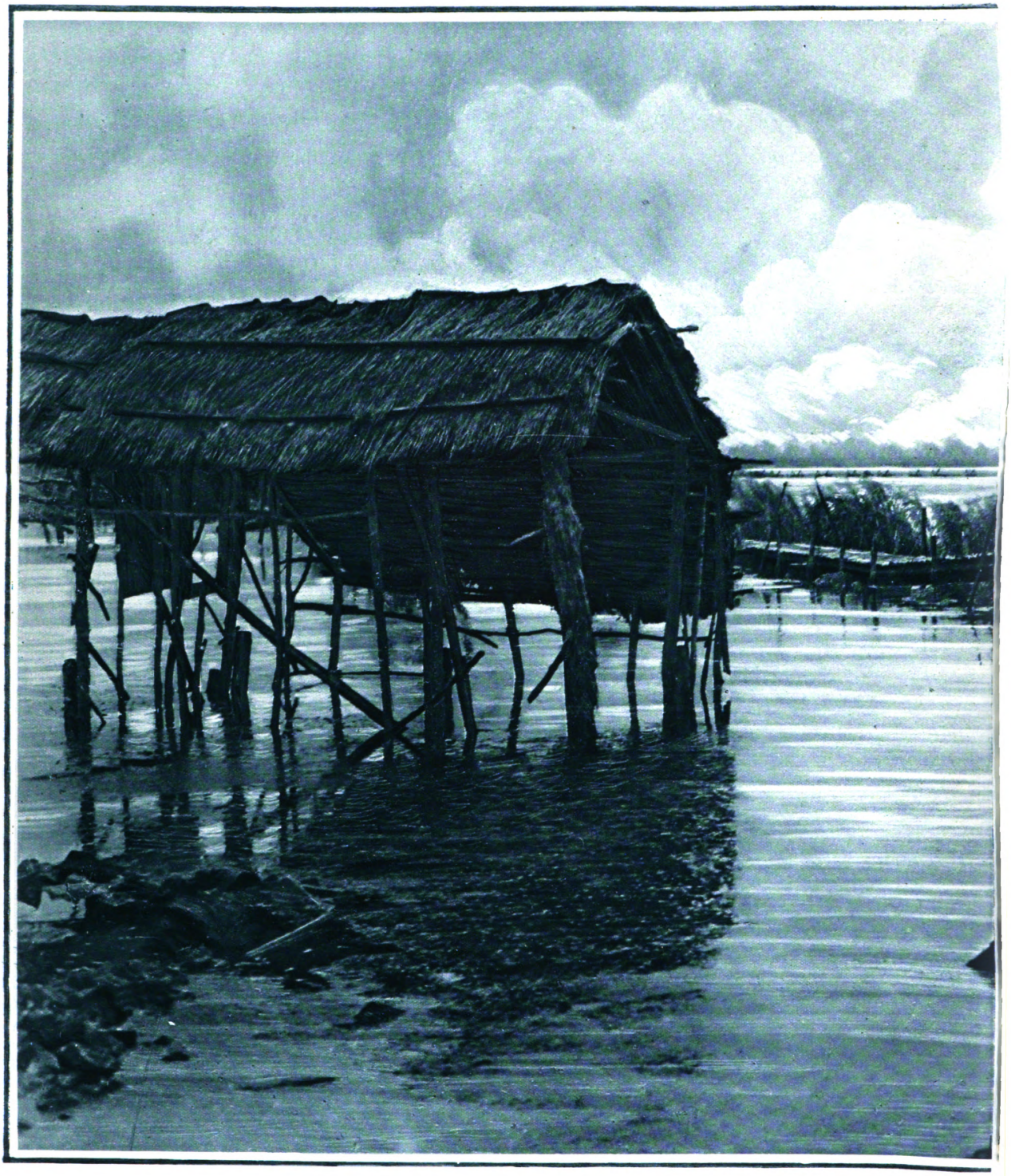
PICTORIAL MAP OF THE SOMME AND ANCRE BATTLEFIELDS.

the British forces, and part of the French front south of the Somme. It is also possible to locate the villages and woods whose names have become historic. The numbers on the pictorial map indicate the altitude of the ground at various points, and not particular hills. The sectional map on the left is added to show, approximately, the extent of the whole of the present British front, with the Belgian front and part of the French adjoining ours.

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THE SENTINEL OF THE YSER: A BELGIAN SOLDIER'S

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY



KEEPING WATCH AND WARD OVER THE FLOODS OF THE YSER, WHICH

The work of the Belgian forces, though it has not figured much in recent communiqués, is of great importance to the Allies on the Western Front, and is most efficiently performed, for the Belgian Army has been thoroughly reorganised during the past year. It acts, as it were, as the sentinel of the Yser, in a manner of which the above fine photograph is typical. The Yser floods, which were partly brought about by Belgian engineers, have proved a most effectual barrier to the Germans in their attempted progress towards Calais. In guarding this vital barrier, our gallant Belgian Allies are performing tasks of stoical endurance which afford but little glory. Describing this part of the front recently, Mr. G. H. Perris wrote: "The three Western Allies are all represented on Belgian soil — King Albert's Army along the greater part of the Yser, the British on their right toward and past Ypres, the French on their left, across the coast road to Dunkirk and Calais. . . . Two years had passed since I

'S TASK TYPICAL OF THAT OF THE BELGIAN ARMY.

NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS, LTD.



BARRED THE ROAD TO CALAIS: A SENTRY ON THE BELGIAN FRONT.

last saw the line of the Yser. Certainly much has been done in that time to make the lot of the armies more tolerable. Supplies and communications have been created; the agonising anxieties of those old days have long disappeared." After describing Nieuport, Mr. Perris continues: "Immediately beyond this the flooded area begins, where, save for a few observation-posts set on tiny islands, the hostile armies are widely separated. . . . Of course, the system [*i.e.*, of fortification] cannot be described. There are passages over the river, galleries by the sea and inland, observatories, battery emplacements, points of concentration, an account of which would interest the reader—especially the reader at German headquarters. As in other parts of the front, vast works have been carried out in the past eighteen months." It may be recalled that Lieut.-General Ruquoy recently succeeded the late General Wielemans as Chief of the General Staff of the Belgian Army.



THE BUILDING OF ST. SOPHIA AT THE BIDDING OF THE BYZANTINE EMPEROR JUSTINIAN: AN ARCHITECT AT WORK.

THE SETTING-UP OF THE FAMOUS METROPOLITAN CHURCH OF THE GREEKS AT CONSTANTINOPLE: JUSTINIAN INSPECTING A PLAN SHOWN TO HIM BY THE ARCHITECTS, ANTHEMIUS OF TRALLES & ISIDORE OF MILETUS.

BEFORE CONSTANTINOPLE WAS TAKEN BY THE TURKS IN 1453 & THE CHURCH BECAME A MOSQUE: ST. SOPHIA.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE BIRDS AND OUR FOOD SUPPLY.

IN the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, we are told. This may be so; but when each counsellor tenders different advice, and assures us that his own alone is worth following, we are apt to get a little confused. This state of things is just now being brought home to us by those who would decide for us the knotty problems with which we are faced in regard to food and drink control, forced on us by the war. Some of these advisers are, without doubt, entitled to a very patient hearing, but among them are many with obvious axes to grind and old scores to pay off.

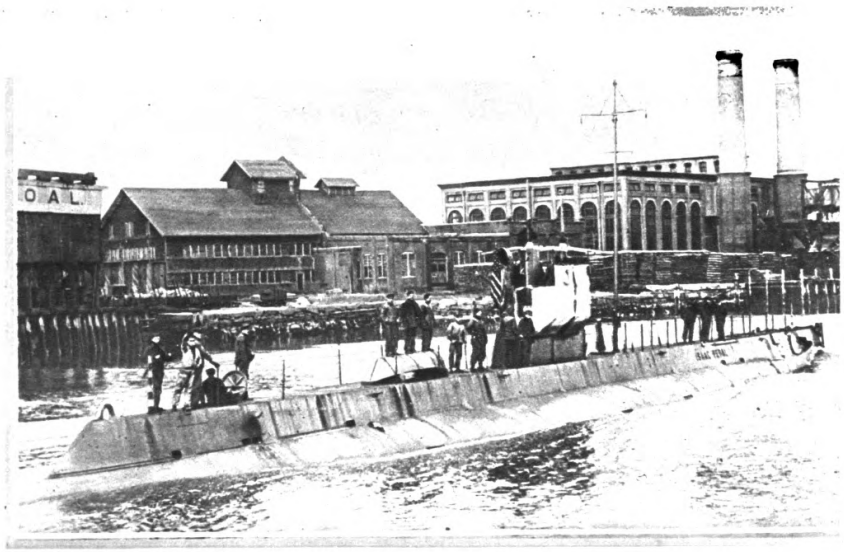
Our anxiety in regard to our food-supply at this juncture should be no more than a sanely balanced survey of our resources, supplemented by the necessary action to ensure their fullest attainment. But would-be food dictators endeavour daily to curdle our blood by recounting the disasters likely to overtake us if this or that source of leakage is not at once stopped. The "ravages" committed by our birds have lately formed the theme of discussion in the newspapers. Much that has been written has been simply silly. In regard to others at least an acquaintance with the subject has been apparent.

The wood-pigeon has been named as an "undesirable," and the most drastic measures have been suggested to ensure its practical extermination. Among these, it is advised to shoot the sitting bird on the nest. Apart from the repulsiveness of the suggestion, it would be a futile proceeding. And this because the damage they undoubtedly do is wrought not so much by our native birds as by vast hordes which seek asylum here during the winter, returning to the Continent in the spring. Carefully organised shooting-parties on a large scale during the winter months, in areas where they are unduly plentiful, should help matters, and at the same time provide some useful food.

The house-sparrow is another on the "black list," and rightly so. Within limits, he is a very useful bird. But this is only during the time when there are youngsters to feed, for these require an insect diet, and to provide this hosts of injurious species, harmful to the gardener and farmer, are destroyed. But during this very period he becomes obnoxious, discounting the good done by reason of the fact that an increasingly large number of insect-eating birds are being ousted to afford him a "place in the sun." By his policy of "peaceful penetration" he has so increased that to afford nurseries for his progeny the swallows and martins have their nests annually "requisitioned," and consequently, in so far, are debarred from rearing a family. Yet they are in every way the more desirable birds. The wariness of the sparrow makes him a difficult bird to "suppress," but his nest can always be raided, at any rate with a little trouble. One does not want to see "Philip Sparrow" "wiped out," but only kept within bounds. And the same is true of the rook and the starling.



SCIENTIFIC PORTABLE BUILDINGS ON THE BRITISH FRONT: PUTTING UP A "NISSEN" HUT IN THE SNOW.
Official Photograph.



A SPANISH SUBMARINE BUILT IN AMERICA: THE "ISAAC PERAL" OFF FORE ISLAND RIVER YARD ON BEING COMPLETED FOR SEA.—[*Photograph by Sport and General.*]

The gull—a term which is meant to include at least six different species—is marked down for destruction, on account of the appalling drain it is supposed to make on our fish-supply. One writer recently asserted that twenty gulls will, in one day, consume enough turbot to keep a trawler going for a year when the fish reach maturity. One wonders how that estimate was arrived at, and what evidence worthy of the name can be produced to support it. Since gulls cannot dive for their food, these turbot must have been taken during the very young, free-swimming stage of their development, when they would be less than one inch in length. At this stage only an expert could identify such "fry" as young turbot. But, even so, it might as well be claimed that these birds were rendering our fisheries good service, for the young turbot are very voracious, and swim at the surface for the purpose of preying on other young fish, smaller than themselves, which in time would become food for man. The turbot lays from 5,000,000 to 14,000,000 eggs according to its age and size; the gull lays but three. It would be nearer the truth to say that one trawler destroys more young fish in a day than would suffice, if they had been left to arrive at maturity, to feed all the gulls in Great Britain for a year. On other grounds we should be glad to see a check placed on the numbers of the Greater and Lesser Black-backed and Herring gulls, but not because they imperil our food-supply.

That farmers and fruit-growers have just cause of complaint against some species there can be no question. But their grievances are to be laid at the door of the Board of Agriculture, who have been urged time and again to establish a Bureau of Economic Ornithology, such as has achieved such splendid work in the United States. They cannot be got to see that the money devoted for this purpose would be indeed well spent. When this Board can be aroused from its lethargic indifference, it will be made a penal offence to kill owls and kestrels, which for years have been mercilessly destroyed by the unintelligent game-preserver. And no less thorough will be the measures enacted for the protection of the lapwing, which at present is bled to death for the sake of providing gourmets with "plovers' eggs," a wholly unjustifiable luxury which costs the country thousands of pounds annually.

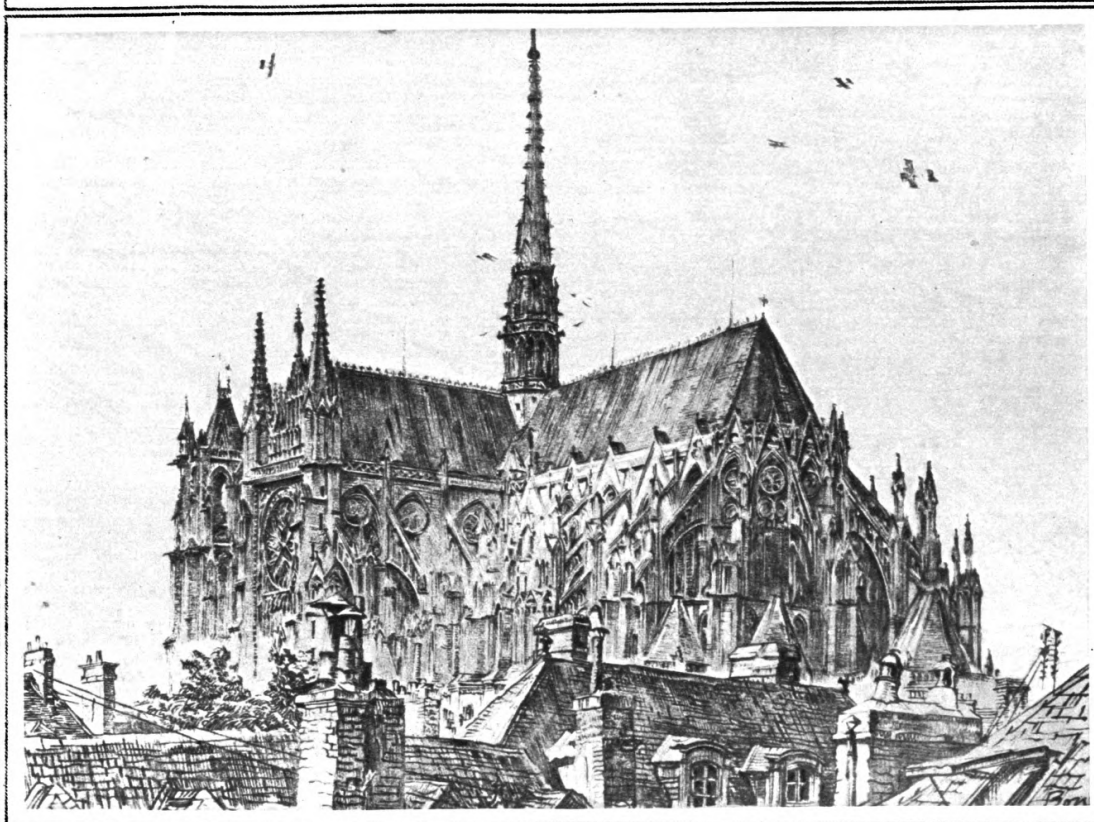
W. P. PYCRAFT.

FOR THE BRITISH MUSEUM: OFFICIAL MUIRHEAD BONE DRAWINGS.

Reproduced, by Permission, from "The Western Front."



BRITISH SOLDIERS WATCHING RECENTLY CAPTURED GERMANS ON THEIR WAY DOWN FROM THE FRONT TO AN ARMY CORPS "CAGE."



WITH AEROPLANES FLYING ABOUT IT: AMIENS CATHEDRAL, THE "PARTHENON OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE," IN WAR-TIME.

Here we give two of the official drawings by Mr. Muirhead Bone from the second part of that very interesting work, "The Western Front," which has just been published. Of the first illustration it is written: "British soldiers watching recently captured Germans on their way down from the front to an Army Corps 'cage.' Until removed to the base, our prisoners are well housed in huts, or tents, in a kind of compound, fenced with barbed wire and placed well outside the range of their friends' artillery. . . ." Of the drawing of Amiens Cathedral it is said: "The 'Parthenon of Gothic Architecture' is seen . . . from the south-east. . . . The wooden spire, which Ruskin called the 'pretty caprice of a village carpenter,' looks finer in the drawing than in the original, the relative flimsiness of the material being less apparent. . . . Patrolling French aeroplanes are seen in the sky." An exhibition of Mr. Muirhead Bone's pictures of the Western Front is now being held at Messrs. Colnaghi and Obach's, 144, New Bond Street.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CASE AT DERBY: THE COURT AND THE PRISONERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



THE SCENE IN THE GUILDHALL AT DERBY DURING THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OPENING SPEECH: SIR FREDERICK SMITH (STANDING IN CENTRE) ADDRESSING THE COURT.



CHARGED WITH CONSPIRING TO MURDER THE PREMIER: ALFRED GEORGE MASON.



THE WOMEN PRISONERS IN CHARGE OF A WARDRESS (ON LEFT): HETTIE WHEELDON; WINNIE MASON; AND MRS. WHEELDON—CHARGED WITH CONSPIRING TO MURDER THE PRIME MINISTER AND MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON.

The extraordinary conspiracy case opened on February 3 in the Guildhall at Derby, where the Mayor, Mr. H. J. Bonas, presided, with a number of other magistrates on the Bench. The four prisoners were: Alice Wheeldon, 50, of Pear Tree Road, Derby; Harriett Ann (otherwise known as Hettie) Wheeldon, 27, of Pear Tree Road, Derby; Winnie Mason, 30, of Millbrook Road, Southampton; and Alfred George Mason, 24, of Millbrook Road, Southampton. The charge was: "That the defendants on divers dates between December 26, 1916, and the date of the laying of the information did, amongst themselves, unlawfully and wickedly conspire, confederate, and agree together, one, the Right Hon. David Lloyd George, and one, the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, to kill and murder, contrary to the Offences Against the Person Act, 1861, and against the peace of our lord the King, his crown, and dignity." The Attorney-General, Sir Frederick Smith, opened the case for the Crown, and in his speech gave some interesting details regarding various poisons. At the moment of writing, the proceedings at Derby have not yet come to an end.

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WRIGHT'S Coal Tar Soap.



The SOLDIERS' SOAP.

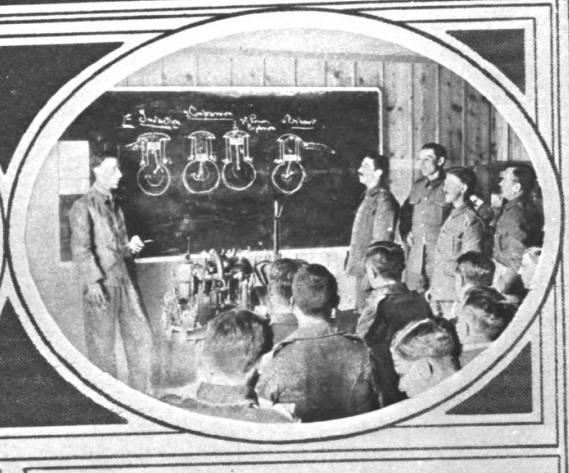
Include a supply in the next parcel to your Soldier Friend.

Box of 3 Tablets 1/-

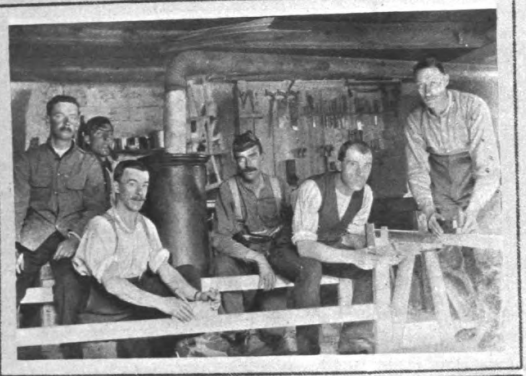
CLASSES FOR THE INTERNED: BRITISH PRISONERS IN SWITZERLAND.



IN THE MILITARY SHOEMAKERS' SHOP AT MÜRREN.



THE MOTOR CLASS, AS CONSTITUTED AT MÜRREN.



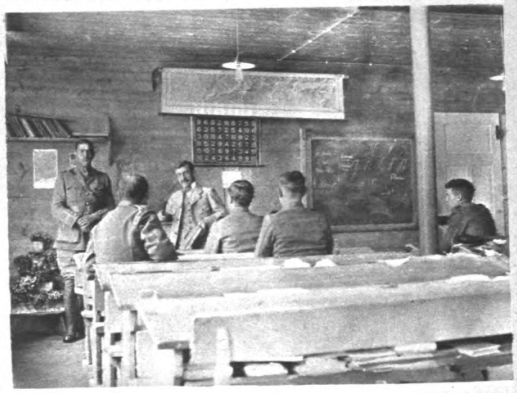
IN THE CARPENTERS' SHOP.



THE WOODCARVING CLASS.



IN THE MILITARY TAILORS' SHOP.



AT THE FRENCH CLASS.

A party of sick and wounded British prisoners of war—about 28 officers and 500 N.C.O.'s and men—arrived last year at Mürren; but the number has since been reduced. The officers were accommodated in an hotel; the men in other hotels or châlets. Lieut.-Col. Reish, Gordon Highlanders, was appointed as Senior British Officer, the disciplinary and medical arrangements being under the Swiss authorities, with Capt. Llopart as commanding medical officer. Tailors', shoemakers', carpenters', and barbers' shops were started with funds provided by the Red Cross Society, Berne, as well as a School of Motoring, a woodcarving class, and classes for French, German, Spanish, Russian, bookbinding, and typewriting. Arrangements were also made for Army Educational Certificates, and shorthand and telegraphy classes. The Y.M.C.A., as usual, did good work, and an orthopoedic gymnasium was provided by the Swiss authorities. The contrast in the conditions of life and occupations for the prisoners after existence in Germany can be imagined.

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THE RIVIERA IN WAR-TIME.

HOTEL-KEEPERS and those who cater for the numerous visitors who prefer the mild air and bright sun of the Riviera to more Northern climates, have been sorely tried during the past three seasons. The annual winter visit to the shores of the Mediterranean was included among the joys of living, and every suggestion to add to the comfort and amusement of the guests found a willing ear among those who have built up the fortunes of the brightest spot in Europe. None could have foreseen a war unparalleled in the world's history, and affording proof that German "Kultur" has transformed a once peace-loving nation into swaggering barbarians. One of their old proverbs admonishes us to build a golden bridge for the fleeing foe, and, now that they have been cleared out of the French Riviera, the cosmopolitan visitors to Nice, Cannes, Mentone, and Monte-Carlo will no longer have to suffer from rude, uncultured, money-grabbing liegemen of the Kaiser. Those engaged in business or trade along the coast have suffered considerably through the small patronage bestowed by English visitors, in former days the rich clientèle of those who supplied their requirements, but now all "doing their bit" in Flanders. Villas have been closed, and in many cases may remain so. Hotels have willingly placed their establishments at the disposal of the sick and wounded; while others have closed their premises until peace is restored, and the English can return in comfort to their winter quarters of pre-war days.

Little change has taken place in the number of visitors to Nice, where the Avenue de la Gare, the Jardin Public, and the Promenade des Anglais, with the palatial hotels on the front, and at Cimiez, no longer retain the exclusive privilege of receiving the *élite* of Continental society. Even the shops have, with few exceptions, been transformed, for the elegant crowd which gathered in the neighbourhood of the Place Massena has been replaced by the khaki and Joffre-blue warriors who are home from the Front on leave, or recovering from wounds or sickness. The fashionably dressed ladies encountered some few years ago, have disappeared. War has taken a heavy toll on human life; gloomy mourning has replaced the bright colours of frocks usually worn. The absence of prices of candied fruits and sweetmeats, marked in German figures, carriage and duty paid, to some town in the "Vaterland," explains that Nice has followed the example set along the Riviera, and has asked the subjects of the Imperial Superman to oblige with their room in lieu of their company. There has been an exodus of Germans, and the vast army of spies drawing salaries from the Wilhelmstrasse has been hunted across the frontier, though difficulty was experienced in freeing certain winter stations along the Riviera from the Teuton yoke.



STILL POPULAR, IN WAR-TIME, WITH THE SEEKERS OF WINTER SUNSHINE: THE TERRACE AT MONTE CARLO DURING A CONCERT.

Amusements on the Riviera have had to suffer from the war. The race meeting so largely and fashionably attended, was established by M. François Blanc, founder of Monte Carlo, and a bountiful subscriber to amusements and entertainments in the neighbourhood of the beauty-spot of the Riviera. He originated the gathering on the banks of the Var in 1869. They were suspended in 1871 owing to the German invasion. Hopes were entertained that the Minister of Agriculture would consent to the resumption of sport a couple of years ago, but these hopes were not realised. The pretty little racecourse has remained closed since the spring of 1914, entailing a loss of some £72,000 on owners and breeders, with proportionate decrease in the equine resources of the country.

The management of Monte Carlo, in the able hands of M. Camille Blanc, the son of its founder, the actual President of the Society, has shown itself equal to the occasion. The links and the Golf Club at Mont Agel, overlooking the Principality, are well patronised, as well as the tennis courts; while admirable concerts are given every afternoon, and are open to wounded and convalescent soldiers staying at Nice, or in the hospitals along the coast. Prohibitions as to admission of uniforms to the Rooms where play is being carried on exist in peace and war. There is the usual series of comedies and dramas in the handsome theatre. M. Gunsbourg, whose reputation as impresario at Petrograd was acknowledged, will again have the management of a most brilliant operatic season, introducing fresh lyric talent, with operas selected from the best composers, and from new scores, which his keen judgment has induced him to present to the hypercritical, inviting their verdict. Maestro Ganne, the author of the "Marche Lorraine," will again charm the senses of connoisseurs with the music of a band selected from the laureates of the "Conservatoire de Musique" in Paris.

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P. 649



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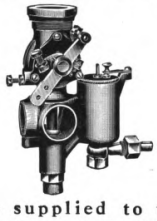
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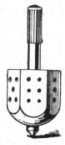
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Do not let Grey Hairs appear.
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LADIES' PAGE.

THE late Lord Cromer was one of a large class of men in regard to the position of women. In his final despatch as British representative in Egypt, he told the men of that country that the reform most urgently needed for their progress and prosperity was to set their women free; to allow them to unveil their faces, to go about the streets at will, and to be educated and to work in the world as they might wish (these are my words, but they correctly give what was Lord Cromer's expressed opinion); and then he came over here, and took the position of President of the Anti-Woman Suffrage League. He was unable to perceive that restrictions on the activity and that checks on the development of his own countrywomen were the same in principle, and possibly as mischievous in practice, as the seclusion of the women of Egypt. There are many other gentlemen in like case. Everything that Englishwomen have already secured is all right; and they would not take away one iota of the education, the admission to various forms of wage-earning work, the freedom of movement, the activity in public affairs, so far as already is secured for the women of their own nation; indeed, they would, on every count, introduce as great freedom for women into other lands. But, like Canute, they would stop the tide exactly where they set their own chairs. Lord Curzon of Kedleston has succeeded Lord Cromer as President of the Anti-Woman Suffrage League: it is, to say the least, a curious coincidence that two men who have passed many years in the atmosphere of the East, where women are so suppressed, should take this position.

"Why does a woman look old sooner than a man?" is a question-begging inquiry familiar to us all. The easiest and probably the most correct answer is, "She doesn't." But, upon my word, you never know where you are with men's ideas about women! The Report of the Electoral Reform Commission reminds me of the Insurance Companies' system for many years (now "reformed") about insuring women: when we took out a life policy, we had to pay more than a man on the score that a woman's life was *less* secure; but when we wanted to buy an annuity, behold! we still had to pay more (much more) on the ground of a woman's life-prospect being *better* than a man's! So now, here is this Commission, every individual gentleman on which very likely would be prepared to maintain that women do develop earlier and consequently "go off" earlier than men, coolly proposing not to let any women vote till they are thirty-five years of age! A lad is to become entitled to give in his individual vote on the day that he reaches his twenty-first birthday; but his sister is not to be considered to have attained an equal degree of intelligence until her thirty-fifth birthday! This is ludicrous to the last degree Of all the absurd "fancy franchises" of history, this proposition will stand as the most grotesque.

It is further proposed that the only women of thirty-five to be allowed to cast a vote shall be those on the municipal register; that is, who pay rates for a house in their own names, or (curious proposition) the wives of men on that register. This shuts out a very large proportion of the self-supporting women, who, unless their business is lodging-house keeping, naturally do not, as a rule, occupy a house each on her own account. Like single men, women workers generally live either in their own families or under some arrangement which lets a landlady do their housekeeping. But the single men who pay rent of only four shillings a week, and even if to their own fathers, have the lodger franchise; while it is proposed that self-supporting women are only to vote if they are themselves the householders and so direct ratepayers—very unequal. Does it not seem very illogical, and very purposeless? The air is full of praises of the hitherto unsuspected abilities of women, and of the patriotism and energy and great courage that they are displaying. If this is all honestly meant, are not the women of the homeland now proved to be as worthy as their Australian and New Zealand sisters, who exercise the vote on equal terms with their brothers?



FOR MOURNING.

A graceful dress of black cloth and Georgette crêpe, with narrow bands of seal-skin, and buckle and buttons of dull-jet beads. The hat is of black silk with a large jet pin in the front, and the veil is of black Ninon with hemstitched border of crêpe-de-Chine.

At root, the change in the position of women is an economic one. Altered conditions of production must and do compel women to go out into the world to seek a livelihood, and new social ideas and governing customs must needs accompany this change, for the safety and happiness of the community. No doubt there will be something to regret in the past. As Fanny Kemble heard the negroes sing in anticipation of their women's emancipation: "No more dey dust and scrub, No more dey wash and cookee; But all day long we see Dem read de noble bookee." And then, if women are to work and to earn like men, they must accept similar liabilities. To compare great things with small, for instance, women munition-workers who want to smoke like men must be sent to prison if they take matches into the factory, and risk the lives of all around them, for just the same reason as the great warrior-Emperor of Rome, Aurelian, put forth for carrying Zenobia, Queen of the East, captive in his Triumph—"She could fight and she could conquer like a man, and in her adversity she must expect to be treated like a man." The magistrates who sent a young man to prison and only fined a girl worker the other day for alike endangering the same munition-factory by taking in cigarettes and matches, then, took a curious view of the cases.

Peremptory orders are required from the Food Controller to compel domestic servants to submit to any curtailment of their waste of food. Great scarcity of domestic labourers deprives employers of all power to exercise due authority on this matter; and to "rely on the instinct of self-discipline" in the kitchen community is absolutely idle—their "instinct" is just the reverse. Let it be "the Law *commands*," and, so backed, mistresses may succeed in checking waste downstairs.

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Keep it in your Bath-room.

Never be without a bottle of La-rola It is a toilet essential to every woman who studies her appearance and cares to retain the charms of her sex.

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may be greatly IMPROVED by just a touch of "La-rola Rose Bloom," which gives a perfectly natural tint to the cheeks. No one can tell it is artificial. It gives the BEAUTY SPOT! Boxes 1/-

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D78

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After Pastes, Powders, Depilatories, Electricity, and various advertised preparations had failed.

Simple, Easy Method which any Lady can use at Home, and Quickly Rid Herself for ever of this Humiliating Affliction.

By KATHRYN B. FIRMIN.

I WAS deeply humiliated by superfluous hair which seemed to steadily increase and become more hideous as I grew older, and I cannot find words to tell you how good I felt and what a terrible load was lifted off my mind when I finally realised that the unsightly growth had disappeared for ever. Before achieving this happy result I had tried many advertised remedies, but found to my sorrow that if they removed hair at all it was for a short time only, and the hair soon reappeared, stronger and thicker than ever. Even the electric needle was tried upon my skin and I endured a great deal of pain from its use, but simply met with disappointment. I had spent so much time and money on these various methods that I was in despair and almost ready to give up, thinking that I must suffer for ever from this terrible affliction. It was then that I chanced to learn of a device by which the women of ancient Rome completely rid themselves of superfluous hair. With this idea in mind I began a series of careful experiments in an effort to wrest this hidden secret from the past. At last my efforts were crowned with success, for I discovered a method entirely different from anything I had ever seen. I used it on my own skin, and it quickly removed all my superfluous hairs without the slightest vestige of pain or discomfort. I was delighted; but feared that some sign of the hair might return. After a few weeks had passed I noticed that my skin still remained clear, soft, and white, and as the months slipped by and not the slightest trace of the hated superfluous hair returned, I realised that I had truly made a most marvellous discovery. The wonderful transformation in my appearance caused comment among my friends, and they thought that a veritable miracle had been wrought. When I divulged to them the secret I had discovered, they tried the same method on their own skins, with equally effective and permanent results. They told me in guarding this secret I was withholding a great boon from womankind and urged that I should tell others, so that all afflicted women might benefit by my discovery. One of the most eminent chemists of Paris examined the treatment and gave it the highest endorsement. A prominent Society lady who used this method some time ago, now says: "Your treatment is marvellous, because it is permanent. My skin has remained smooth and white, without a shade of superfluous hair." I have never known this remarkable process to fail, but you can judge for yourself of its seemingly miraculous power. I am so grateful for my own delivery from the curse of superfluous hair that I feel I should give full particulars regarding the discovery to all sisters who need it. Merely enclose two penny stamps for reply, and I will send you particulars by return of post. I will positively guarantee that any lady can permanently and painlessly remove her superfluous hair, and that she can easily use this process in the privacy of her own home without the knowledge of anyone. Address: Kathryn B. Firmin (Dept. 18 B), 133, Oxford Street, London, W.



"A horrible hairy mask ruined my face. For years I was humiliated and ashamed, with a beard like a man."

"Now my superfluous hair has completely disappeared, and my face is soft, fair, and smooth. You can accomplish the same permanent results without trouble or inconvenience of any kind."

NOTE.—The discovery of Mme. Firmin is unquestionably a marvellous blessing to all women suffering from this humiliating affliction, and we strongly advise readers to write at once for full information regarding her secret. Don't use this treatment near the scalp, eyebrows, or where you do not wish to have the hair permanently removed.

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Issued to readers of "The Illustrated London News," by Kathryn B. Firmin.

Cut out this Coupon to-day, and send with your name and address (or write and mention No. 18 B), enclosing two penny stamps for postage, to Kathryn B. Firmin (Dept. 18 B), 133, Oxford Street, London, W., for free particulars regarding her marvellous discovery for permanently and painlessly removing superfluous hair.

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"AS values go to-day, Madam," the manageress was telling Mrs. Campbell, "Delta boots are worth shillings per pair more than they cost."

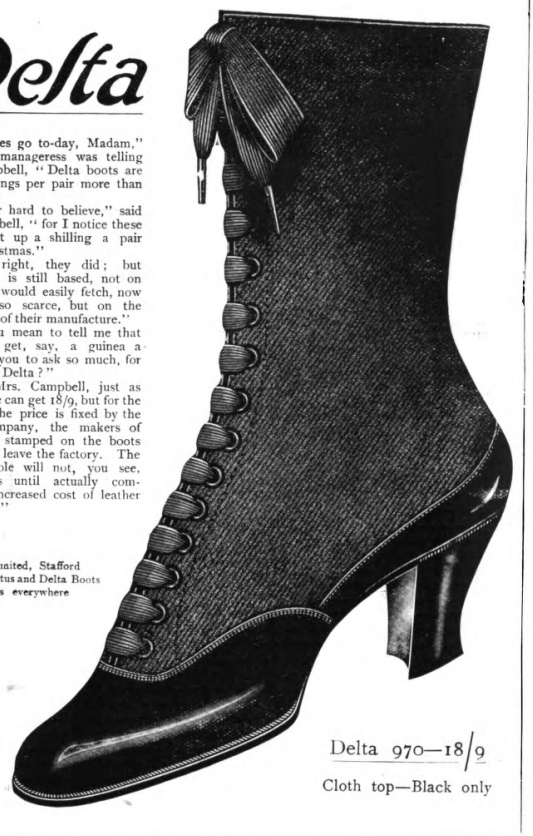
"Rather hard to believe," said Mrs. Campbell, "for I notice these boots went up a shilling a pair about Christmas."

"Quite right, they did; but their price is still based, not on what they would easily fetch, now boots are so scarce, but on the actual cost of their manufacture."

"Do you mean to tell me that you could get, say, a guinea a pair, were you to ask so much, for these 18/9 Delta?"

"Yes, Mrs. Campbell, just as easily as we can get 18/9, but for the fact that the price is fixed by the Lotus Company, the makers of Delta, and stamped on the boots before they leave the factory. The Lotus people will not, you see, raise prices until actually compelled by increased cost of leather and wages."

Lotus Limited, Stafford
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Agents everywhere



Delta 970—18/9

Cloth top—Black only

1086

Do you use the delightful **Pomeroy Day Cream**



It is the daintiest, most refreshing, and most beneficial toilet cream made. Can be used any time of the day, as it is non-greasy and "vanishing."

In dainty half-crown vases, at high-class Chemists, Perfumers, &c.



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Of stronger construction and certainly of better finish than most flasks, the Universal Vacuum bottle will resist knocks and jars which would shatter any ordinary vacuum flask, owing to the efficient shock-absorber with which it is fitted. These bottles are also supplied with extra-wide necks, so that soups and even solid foods may be kept hot for twenty-four hours.

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Constant use of

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For the Hair.

Lord Byron preserved his fine head of hair by using this Elegant Toilet Requisite, and recommended it to all his acquaintances.

Use it for your own and your children's hair, as it preserves, nourishes, and enriches it more effectually than anything else. It is prepared in a golden colour for fair or grey hair, and is sold in three sizes, by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers, and **Rowlands', 67, Hatton Garden, London.**

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Royal Automobile Club.

There has been a good deal of talk recently about the attitude of the R.A.C. towards the proposal of the Government to commandeer the Club's premises to house the personnel of one of the State departments. It has forgotten that for a considerable period the Club placed a large part of its premises at the disposal of the Red Cross Society, free of cost to the Society. The latter is still in occupation, and is only asked to pay a proportion of the club's ground rent. As Mr. Stanley says in his letter, if the Club committee thought that it would be of more use to the State to cease all these activities and hand over the premises to the Government, not a single member but would cheerfully acquiesce. He contends, however, that the Club is really carrying out work of great national importance, and from that point of view it would be mistaken policy to commandeer the building for offices and thus put a period to the Club's activities. He makes out a case for the Club from his point of view; and, in view of the many criticisms that have been passed on account of the Club's apparent neglect of the interests of the motorist, he throws light on the real and valuable work that the Club has done in connection with the war.



FORDING A SOUTH AFRICAN RIVER: A STRAKER-SQUIRE CAR.

In this excellent car motorists will notice the apron put over the radiator to throw the water to the sides, and also the piece of rubber piping put on the end of the exhaust to assist matters.

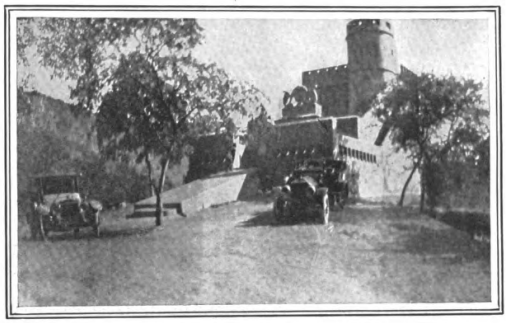
become known that the Club has entered a very strenuous protest against its being so taken over, and this has led to accusations of a want of patriotism on the part of the Club and its committee. In answer to these accusations, the Chairman, the Hon Arthur Stanley, has addressed a letter to the Press setting forth in detail the reasons that have prompted the Club's objections to the commandeering of its premises. Answering the charge of want of patriotic feeling, the letter points out that, of the 16,000 members of the Club, no fewer than 11,000 are in the Navy or Army; while, of the remaining 5000, some 3000 are engaged, directly or indirectly, in war work. In the course of the voluntary services rendered by the Club to the nation, its members have covered a total of 11,000,000 miles, without a penny of recompense. They have provided their own cars, paid for their own tyres and petrol, and have given their services gratuitously. Further, the Club has extended the privilege of honorary membership to all Naval and Overseas officers, who have taken advantage of the concession in very large numbers. Thus many officers of His Majesty's Forces have come to regard the Club as their only available home during their visits to London. Over and above these manifold activities, it must not be

Petrol and Car Taxes.

In its current issue, the *Motor* registers a protest against the action of the Petrol Committee in announcing on Jan. 22 that no new licences for petrol would be issued after the 24th ult. It points out that this announcement was made after a large number of car-owners had paid their Inland Revenue taxes, and that the net effect of the Committee's decision is to proscribe the use of cars by withholding petrol after the State has collected its pound of flesh in the shape of the taxes. I have not hitherto joined in the criticisms that have been levelled against the Petrol Committee, because I realise that it is carrying out an onerous task, in the execution of which it can by no possibility satisfy everyone. In the work of dealing with such a stupendous problem as that which confronted the Committee, the latter was bound, in the nature of things, to inflict hardship, amounting in some cases to something like injustice. That being so, one is loth to comment adversely upon its methods, though, truth to tell, these have sometimes appeared peculiar, to say the least. In the present case, however, I do think the *Motor* is right in its attitude. The figures relating to the import of motor spirit during December are very much lower than those of the preceding months—they are 75 per cent. below those of November, as a matter of fact. These figures must have been known to the Committee long before the 22nd ult., and it would appear to have been merely a matter of common justice to issue the announcement relating to new licences in time to give car-owners the opportunity of deciding whether to pay the taxes or to lay up their cars.

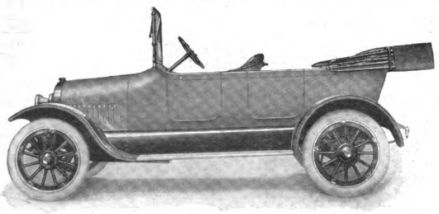
The Proposed New Motoring Club.

I gather that the proposal to form another association for the private motorist has not met with a very flattering response. I have a perfectly open mind in the matter, and if a sufficiently strong body of motorists can be got together to form a new association, well and good; but it is scarcely surprising that the scheme has failed to catch on at the present juncture. In fact, a more inopportune time than this to launch such an enterprise could hardly be imagined. A very large proportion of motorists are away on active service, another is busy on war work at home, and the "private" owners who are doing nothing in the national cause cannot get petrol to run their cars. Altogether a most unpromising outlook for founders of new motoring associations. However, I understand that the project has not been dropped, and that another meeting is to be held shortly to decide whether to persist with the design or to defer action until after the war. To me, it does seem like misdirected effort to waste valuable time on such a matter now. W. W.



WEST AND EAST: A VICEROY'S VISITING CAR.

The car shown in our picture, on the left-hand side, is the Daimler used by Mr. H. S. Greon, of Messrs Simpson and Co., Madras, to convey his Excellency the Viceroy of India during his recent visit to the Udipur State in Rajputana.



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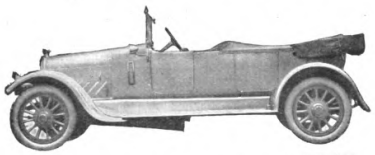
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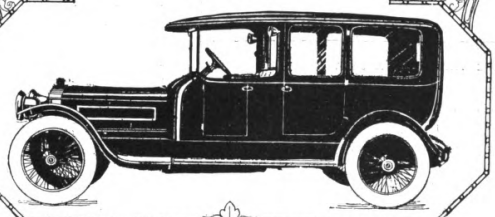
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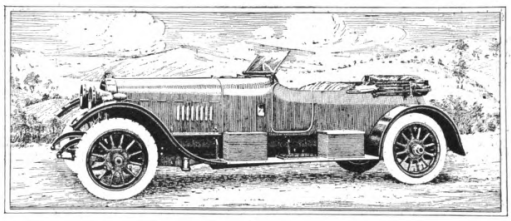
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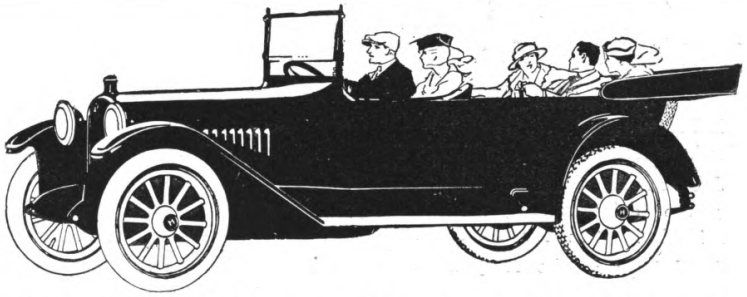
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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"ANTHONY IN WONDERLAND," AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.

IT is a pity there should have been any legal troubles over "Anthony in Wonderland," for, as things have turned out, both the author, Mr. Monckton Hoffe, and the leading actor in the play, Mr. Charles Hawtrey, have achieved in it success of a rare and delightful kind. Technically speaking, Mr. Hoffe's flight of fantasy is a burlesque of that type of cow-boy drama which is so popular in cinema houses. It is also the story of a hoax played by friends on a young man who seems about to miss his chances of a fortune, and has got somehow to be made to fall in love in ultra-romantic circumstances. But it is more than this. When Anthony Silvertree, after having been taken to a picture-theatre and shown his ideal on the film in the heroine of a lurid cinema tale, wakes up from sleep to find himself apparently planted in the Wild West, right in the midst of the drama he has seen, with all its picturesque characters facing him and the girl of his heart ready to respond to his courtship, he is in the position of a person who has suddenly his fondest dream realised. In advance of the coming true of his dream, such a person would wonder fearfully whether he could live up to its possibilities of heroism; offered what he has been longing for all his life, he would be more nervous lest the dream should fade than concerned about his own responsiveness to his opportunities. And so it happens deliciously, as Mr. Hoffe arranges it, with this Anthony who loves crude and violent situations. At first he is afraid that the cinema folk who have incarnated themselves — near Leith Hill, as it proves — may act out of character, that the passionate romance that has come his way at long last may elude him round the corner. That makes the irony and fun of the play; the more he is in earnest in his heroic poses and catch-words, the more the audience smiles. Imagine, then, his tragic sense of disappointment, his almost demented state, on waking afresh into a commonplace world, till the girl of the dream approaches him once more, and the joke can be explained and forgiven. Mr. Hoffe works out his interesting idea with a thoroughness that is artistic, and the happiest blend of humour and fancy. Fortunately, he finds in Mr. Hawtrey a player who can lend flesh-and-blood actuality to his idea and his idealist. Mr. Hawtrey has done wonders during his career as a light comedian; Mr. Hoffe has helped him to reveal a new side of his talent. There is an intensity in his acting in this new play for which even his greatest admirers must have been unprepared. The cry of hysteria which his Anthony gives when his dream and his love seem gone is a veritable *cri de cœur*, and all through the cinema scene there is a concentration, a gravity, a doggedness about the actor's methods that is absolutely perfect. The girlish charm of Miss Winifred Barnes as the cinema heroine has its value, though an actress of more experience could have made much more of Aloney's scenes; the quiet forcefulness of Mr. Valentine in the rôle of the *deus ex machina* was always of service to the story; but the real honours must be awarded between Mr. Hawtrey and his author, and let us hope this will not be *their* last combination.



ON THE MONASTIR FRONT: MEN OF THE ITALIAN CONTINGENT.

French Official Photograph

"ZIG-ZAG," AT THE HIPPODROME.

There are certain features which "Zig-Zag" has in common with other Hippodrome revues. Once more its heroine, this time impersonated by the fascinating Miss Shirley Kellogg, trips up and down the gangway right into the midst of her audience; once more the girls of the chorus go round the house, this time fishing with electric bait. On the other hand, the piece seems more exhilarating and decidedly fresher than its predecessors, bright as they were. Part of the explanation may be set down to its gorgeous scenic effects, notably its "Chinese Lacquer" episode, which "Chu Chin Chow" does not better, and, again, the zig-zag of ladders that makes so striking a climax of the show. But the interpreters are also responsible. Here, for instance, is Mr. George Robey doing quick changes with a whole procession of droll characters, and causing screams of laughter as he mistakes one of the boxes of a theatre for his bedroom. Here is Miss Daphne Pollard, one of the most magnetic artists we have ever had from the States, who does the weirdest dances, especially on an electric carpet. And here are also Mr. Bertram Wallis, with a patriotic ditty, and Miss Cicely Debenham, with her telephone-girl song to her lover in the trenches, both in their very best form.

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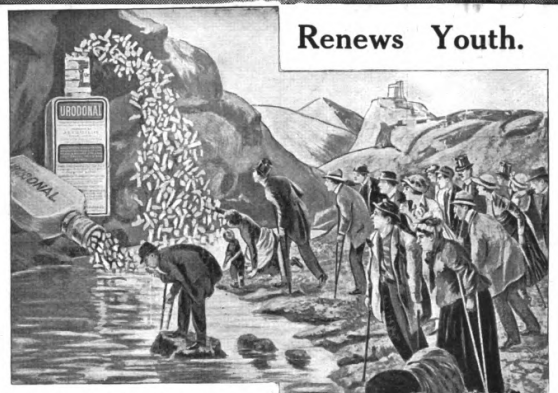
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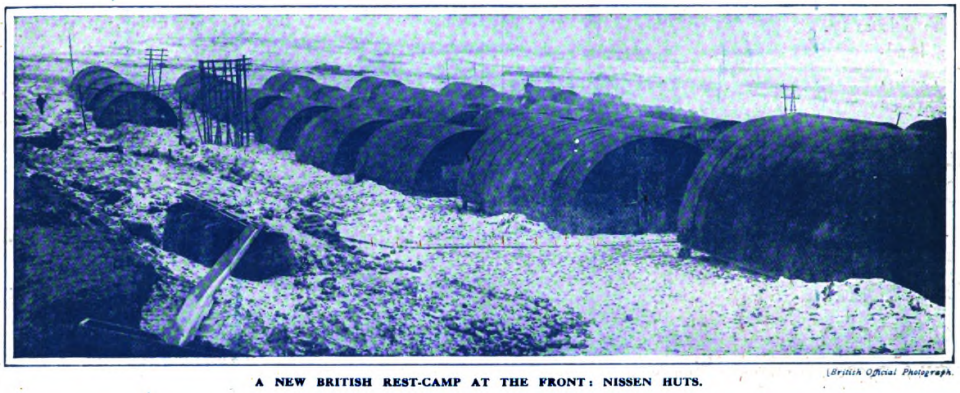
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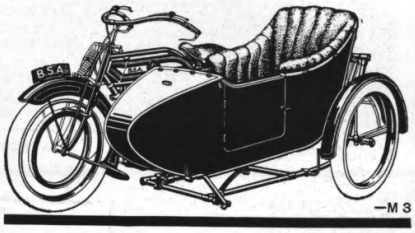
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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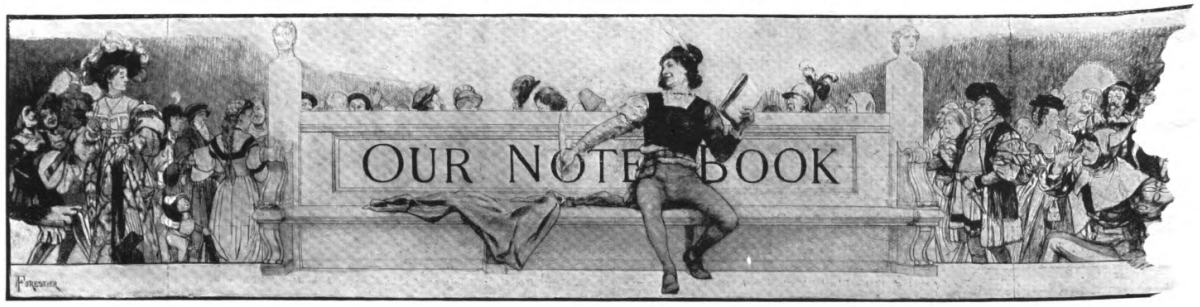
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INSPECTING, AFTER FITTING, PARTS OF THE BREECH-MECHANISM FOR 60-POUNDER HOWITZER, 12-POUNDER, AND 3-INCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

Our photograph shows women inspecting, after fitting, all parts on 60-pounder, and 12-pounder, and 3-inch anti-aircraft gun breech-mechanism that are not too heavy to handle. One of the most remarkable phenomena of the war which is ravaging the world is the complete revolution which it has brought about in the world of woman's work. The "Lady of the Lamp" is multiplied by tens of thousands since the days of the Crimea, but even more wonderful than the armies of women who have thrown themselves into the beneficent and womanly work of tending the wounded is that vast body of women workers who are engaged in delicate and responsible work in various branches of munition-making. Still more women are wanted. Full particulars can be obtained from the nearest Employment Exchange the Post Office will give addresses.

PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS. [SEE ALSO PAGES 204 208.]



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

EVERY man has in his head a something, at once delicate and tenacious, which secures everything as a string secures a clumsy parcel. If that is broken, anything may happen. He may cut the baby's throat with a razor; or he may say, "Ambulance work, being a part of military organisation, is forbidden to a Christian." He may say with evident sincerity that he is a poached egg; or he may say it is more important to get women votes than to save them from the orgies of Belgium and Armenia. He may attempt to eat tin-tacks; or he may declare that the total prohibition of wine and beer will Win the War. He may dedicate his life to the duty of biting his own nose off; or he may maintain, as the Germans are now maintaining, that murder of peaceable men, women, and children, by a submarine which is as impartial as a shark, is really the height of humanitarianism, because it will "shorten the war."

One of the truest things ever said on this subject was said in the *New Age* last week. It was there applied to a particular matter, but it applies to nearly all modern matters. "Deeply rooted distinctions," it writes, "that have become tenth-nature to mankind, require, when they are challenged, either an appeal to common-sense in their support, or, in the alternative, an appeal to the most difficult and subtle reasoning . . . When common-sense is gone, reasoning is a poor reed for practical statesmen to lean upon." Instances of the profound truth of this will occur to anyone. For instance, there *is* a case against cannibalism; the aversion from the idea of my eating my next-door neighbour is not a prejudice. But the case will sound very abstruse when it is stated; and you are already a lunatic if you want it stated. It rests on a sacramental sentiment about the human body, by which the soul *soaks* the body like a strong savour, and does not merely inhabit it like a hat in a hat box.

This is a parenthesis. But the truth indicated in the *New Age* throws a very real light on that German argument to which I have just referred, and hints at something like a new definition of the German difficulty. I should say that the moral collapse of modern Germany is chiefly a fall between these two stools of philosophy and common-sense. The modern German has let go of sanity without really reaching subtlety. He is like a tree which, being bewitched, should tear itself up by the roots to see how it was growing; and then, being only a tree and blind, blunder in vain in the attempt to replant itself in a better soil. He has made himself unnatural, and yet missed the mastery of nature; for to that purpose it is vain to have free thought that is not fine thought. Moreover, the man who once leaves the home of human wisdom must go all round the world to get back to it. If he cannot believe what he sees, he must see all that there is to be seen before he can test it truly. Memories and instincts may be mere hints, and still be useful. But an incomplete logical process always leaves off in the wrong place.

The argument about cruelty "shortening the war" is a very illuminating example. First, it will be noted that the Prussian affects to free himself from a superstition, and instantly falls into a blank stupidity. For his reasoning, merely as reasoning, with spirit and right feeling set aside, would turn entirely against himself. He claims to use the submarine vendetta because he is at bay, because he is beleaguered by a huge and hostile conspiracy—in short, because he is desperate. Now this would be a much better argument than the other; but it is an argument which entirely destroys the other. A child could see that it will not shorten a war to give new and destructive weapons to the side that is desperate. That side might be justified in prolonging the war, but obviously it will prolong the war. If all he wants is to end the fight, the natural way of ending the fight would be to leave off fighting. If a huge and hostile conspiracy has the advantage, it is that conspiracy which can bring us closest to peace; and, with a new advantage to the other side, we must be moving away from peace. I am far from saying that a German is bound to yield for this reason; I do not think so, for I do not think the only test is "shortening the war." But, if it is the only test, a submarine massacre will prolong the war. If on the other hand, it is not the only test, the whole argument goes to smithereens; and peace, if it is not an argument for surrender, cannot be an argument for atrocity.

To see a person free himself from traditional sanities, when he cannot think for himself any more firmly than this, is to see him crawl out of a perambulator only to flop on his nose. But, indeed, a further study will show that the same weakness which he shows after emancipation is shown in the emancipation itself. There is a very plain gap in any such argument as that which suggests that, with the object of abbreviating hostilities, it may be humane to be inhumane. It rests, as do many modern sophistries, on the assumption that one act has one consequence, whereas it has many. To murder my next-door neighbour (I will here defer the other problem of eating him afterwards) would be quite a perfect and rounded way of preventing his playing too frequently on the flute or throwing his dead cats over the garden wall. But the same act has other aspects—or, in other words, it would probably soon become apparent that I have other neighbours. The German with his little submarine has already discovered that he has other neighbours. He has brought America morally, and may yet bring her materially, into the fight against him; and in that situation he is subject to the same dilemma which we have noted before. Either the new complication will prolong the war, in which case his argument is turned against him; or else, if it shortens the war at all, it will shorten it to his advantage—not to say his destruction. Which last thing which this earnest seeker after truth desire to imply. On the whole, therefore, the and subtle Prussian expedient of finishing the old by starting new wars will be found to contain a



HENRY FITZ-ALAN HOWARD, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., FIFTEENTH DUKE OF NORFOLK, PREMIER DUKE AND EARL, HEREDITARY EARL MARSHAL AND CHIEF BUTLER OF ENGLAND: BORN, DECEMBER 27, 1847; DIED, FEBRUARY 11, 1917.

A great gentleman, holder of a title which dates back for nearly four-and-a-half centuries, the late Duke of Norfolk was one of the most modest bearers of great names—a generous friend, a considerate land-owner, and a nobleman always eager to use his great influence for the good of those about him. He was the lay head of the Roman Catholic community in England, and here again his generosity was commensurate with his position. The late Duke was married twice—first, in 1877, to Lady Flora Paulyna Hetty Barbara Abney-Hastings, who died in 1887, and was the daughter of the late Countess of Loudoun and the first Baron Donington; and secondly, in 1904, to the Hon. Gwendolen Mary Constable-Maxwell. Baroness Herries in her own right, daughter of the eleventh Baron Herries. [*Photograph by Elliott and Fry.*]



THE NEW DUKE OF NORFOLK: BERNARD MARMADUKE HOWARD, SIXTEENTH DUKE—SUCCEEDED, FEBRUARY 11, 1917.

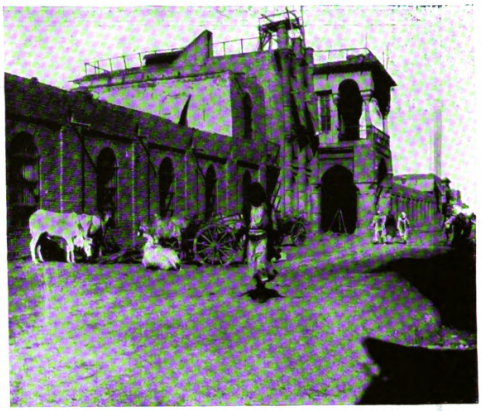
The new Duke of Norfolk is the only son of the late Duke, by his second marriage, and was born on May 30, 1908.—[*Photograph by Topical.*]

Many a man walking across country has found that a short cut has one incidental disadvantage—that it takes a long time. This has even been known to outweigh its higher beauties in the matter of picturesqueness and novelty. If the short cut is a trespass, and damages the fences and fields of many other persons, it has been known to take an even longer time—time in the poetic sense employed by those who find that their private path passes through a public jail. The world-politics of Prussia might be defined as the philosophy of short cuts. Her trick has always been to go mathematically straight by going morally crooked. From the cynical surprises by which she established her influence in the eighteenth century to the sudden bolt across Belgium which startled the modern world like a thunderbolt, the method has been at once monotonous and unexpected. The German Eagle plumes itself on being the early bird that catches the worm; and claims to treat anything as a worm which is a little slower and sleepier through being more honest. No man of spirit would respect the philosophy of short cuts, whatever might be its success; but in truth there may well be two words even about its success. Frederick the Great, when he rushed Silesia without right or reason, probably intended to make the campaign, if not exactly short and sweet, at least short and bitter. But, though he attained his other objects, he did not attain that object. He was caught in the lingering misery of the Seven Years War, and trailed himself to and fro with despair in his face and poison in his pocket. The Prussian successes of the nineteenth century were rapidly achieved, but not rapidly forgotten; they made Pacifism impossible in France, and prepared the vengeance of to-day. And, though the enemy thought it very brisk and businesslike to bite off a corner of Belgium, it is more and more plain to purely military opinion that he bit off more than he can chew. I think there is one good thing the very length of the war will do. It will destroy the philosophy of short cuts. It will prove that the longest way round is the shortest way home; and that the beaten path is not bare, but shows to the imaginative eye the feet of an army of pioneers.

WATER—AND FLIES: CAMPAIGNING IN MESOPOTAMIA.



THE DRINKING-WATER PROBLEM IN A THIRSTY LAND: AN ARMY CANVAS-BUILT STORAGE-TANK TO HOLD CHEMICALLY TREATED WATER.



NOW FOUND USEFUL FOR HOUSING BRITISH TROOPS: THE TURKISH ARMY BARRACKS AT ASHAR; WITH THE TRIPOD TIME-GONG AT THE ENTRANCE.



A WELCOME VISITOR IN THE BRITISH CAMPS AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY: A MULE WATER-CARRIER ON HIS ROUND.



THE NATIVE WAY OF SUPPLYING THE PEOPLE WITH WATER: TIGRIS CREEK-WATER BEING HAWKED ABOUT IN SHEEP-SKIN BAGS.

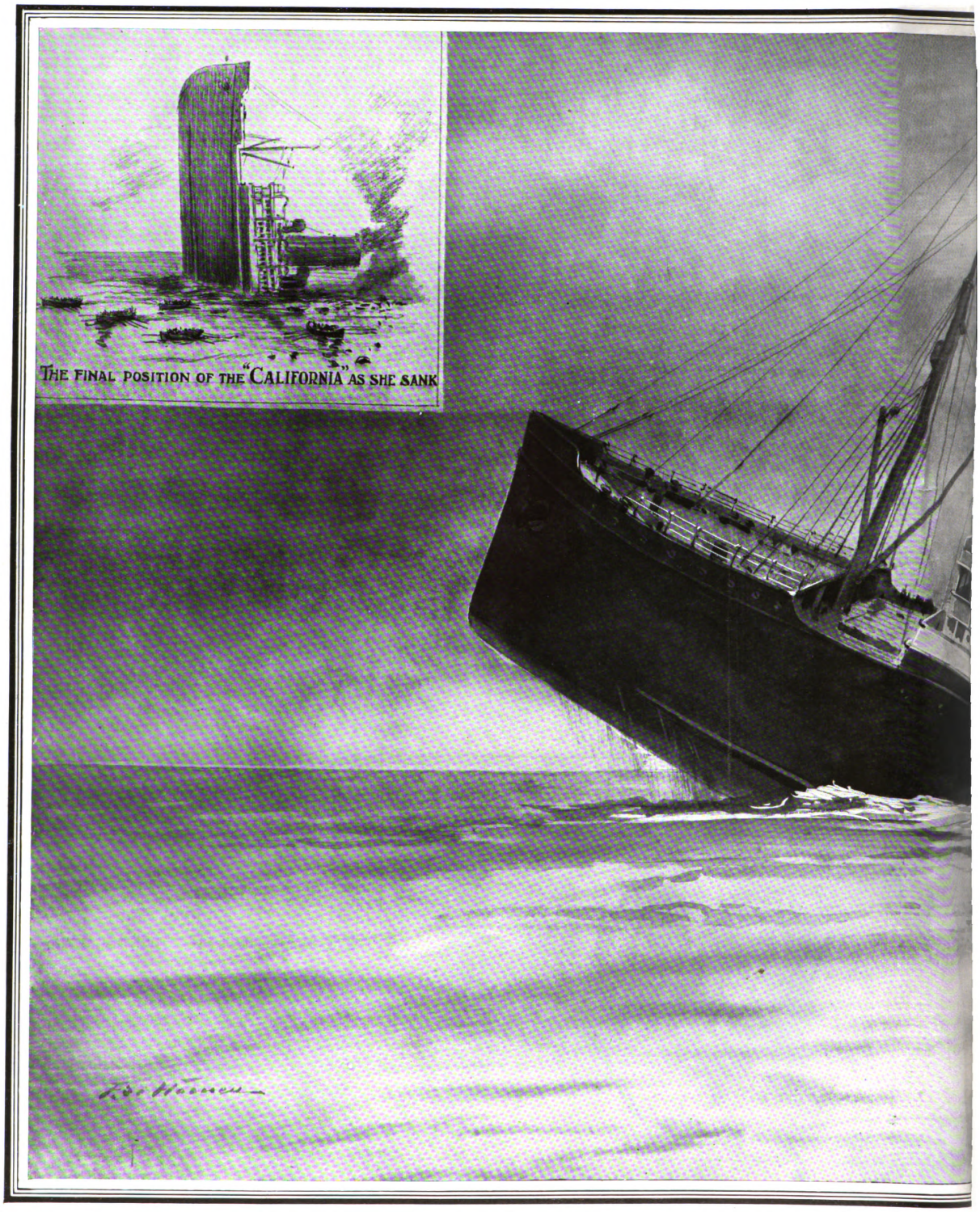


A FLY-TRAP INVENTED BY THE OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER: A FRAME WITH CANVAS STRIP SOAKED IN A SOLUTION OF ARSENIC AND SUGAR.

To meet the difficulty of furnishing the troops in Mesopotamia with "safe" drinking-water, camp supplies are kept stored in canvas-walled tanks, buttressed round with struts and covered with canvas sheeting, as shown in the first illustration, the water itself being first chemically treated. —— Mule-carts (one is seen in the second illustration) distribute the water through each camp, carefully cleansed metal "drums" holding the water.—— The native way of supplying the inhabitants with water by means of goat or sheepskin "mussucks"—much as in India—is shown in the third illustration. The water comes from the Tigris creeks.—— In the fourth illustration the Turkish barracks at Ashar, on the Tigris, are seen, with, in the doorway, a tripod with a bar of metal for striking the hours on.——The fifth illustration shows a fly-trap, invented by the Official Photographer with the Expedition. A strip of canvas, working round a sort of bath-room towel roller, dips into a trough of watery arsenic and sugar. Mr. Candler, the war correspondent on the Tigris Front, speaks of himself also as an acknowledged local "Fly Expert." "Some," he remarks, "raise me to the dignity of 'O.C., Flies!'"

SUNK WITHOUT WARNING—WITH WOMEN AND CHILDREN

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN FRO



THE FINAL POSITION OF THE "CALIFORNIA" AS SHE SANK

THE "CALIFORNIA" HEELING STEEPLY TO STARBOARD AS SHE FILLED ASTERN: TI

The sinking of the Anchor liner "California" was effected without warning, in clear daylight; in accordance with the officially ordered German murder-method by which all vessels, whether or not carrying women and children passengers, are to be torpedoed at sight. The "California," a vessel of upwards of 9000 tons, was torpedoed without the smallest notice just after 9 o'clock on the morning of February 7. According to the latest information at time of writing, out of 205 people on board, passengers and crew, 43 are missing—13 passengers (among whom are 7 women and 4 children), and 30 of the crew. A number of the missing are believed to have been killed by the explosion. In addition, several of the crew and 1 passenger were injured by the explosion. The second officer, who was among the rescued, stated, on being landed, that while he saw neither submarine nor torpedo, some of the crew

ON BOARD: THE LAST MINUTES OF THE "CALIFORNIA."

IATERIAL SUPPLIED BY A SURVIVOR.



SHIP'S BOATS LAUNCHED AND TAKING OFF THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIRST.

declared that there were two submarines, one on each side of the liner. It was a bright, clear morning, with a smooth sea, except for a slight swell. The captain was on the bridge at the time, and was the last to leave the ship. He immediately ordered the boats' crews to their stations, and the boats to be lowered. The perfect discipline for which the Anchor Line is proverbial was preserved, and there was not the least panic among the passengers. The number of boats ready was in excess of the ship's requirements. One boat capsized, but its occupants were rescued by others. The officers stood by until all the boats were filled. They had to plunge overboard to save themselves from being carried down with the ship. Americans were said at first to have been on board; but it is not yet certain whether this was so.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY

IN QUEST OF THE BOOK OF SACRED SCIENCE.



SEEKING THE GOLDEN FLEECE, WHICH SUIDAS BELIEVED TO BE A ROLL OF PAPYRUS ON WHICH WAS WRITTEN THE SECRET OF GOLD-MAKING: THE ARGONAUTS.

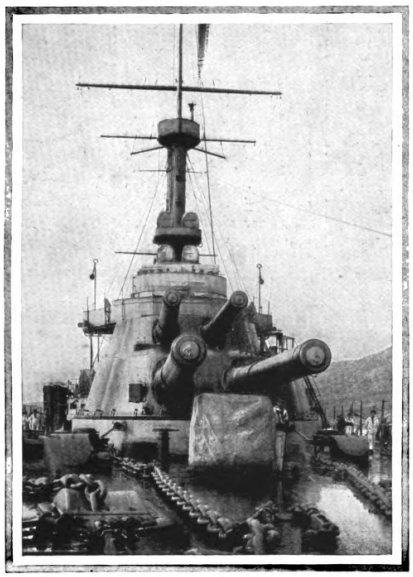
SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE COLONISING SOLDIER.

ONE often hears nowadays that the men of our new armies who before their enlistment were clerks or shopmen will never care to go back to sedentary work, but will prefer to keep to an outdoor life. Hence many of our Dominions oversea are expecting, when peace is declared, a great flood of immigrants, and several schemes have been put forward for settling them on the land of their adoption. Such schemes, if well and ripely considered, deserve every support, and when carried into effect in a practical way should do much to weld closely together our loosely compacted Empire. Yet there are one or two things which will have to be taken into account if they are to produce their full fruit.

In the first place, such schemes of colonisation are apt to appeal only to the type of man which we may call the adventurous. The man who will take his fortune in his hand and journey overseas away from the land of his birth to wring a living from a small plot of unfamiliar soil is, whether he knows it or not, embarking on a gamble. That many have done so and succeeded is only to say that it is not a game of all blanks and no prizes; and it is probably the case that most of those who thus succeed have either been brought up on the land or have some special aptitude for it for which they are lucky enough to find a market. Yet no class of man is, as a rule, so little given to adventure as the sedentary worker in an office or a shop. To go through the same routine day after day without getting bored with it, to be safe and steady in his work rather than brilliant and original, and to be exact and punctilious in doing what is given him to do, instead of taking risks on his own account, are the ideals to which he has been taught to aspire in civil life — and, oddly enough, are often fostered rather than discouraged by his military experiences. "The best thing about a soldier's life is that one doesn't have to think," is a remark often on the lips of the candid private; and the knowledge that his daily bread is provided for him, that his daily duty is mapped out for him in advance, and that he has generally and except at rare intervals a sufficiency of leisure, have much to do with the unfailing cheerfulness and contentment of our town-bred soldier. These last qualities are most valuable both in his former and present callings, but they are not those which contribute most to the success of the colonist, who, on the authority of Dick Mortiboy, has "got" to be discontented.

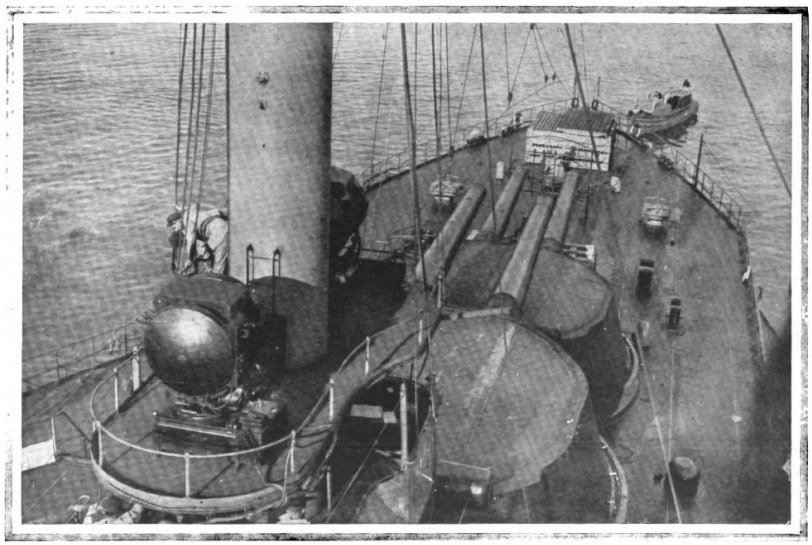
This habit of mind must therefore be considered in every scheme for settling soldiers upon the land in any colony; but, besides this, we should take notice of how his new climate is likely to affect the soldier-colonist's body. Dr. Harry Campbell, in the Gresham



ABOARD A FRENCH CRUISER: GUNS.
French Official Photograph.

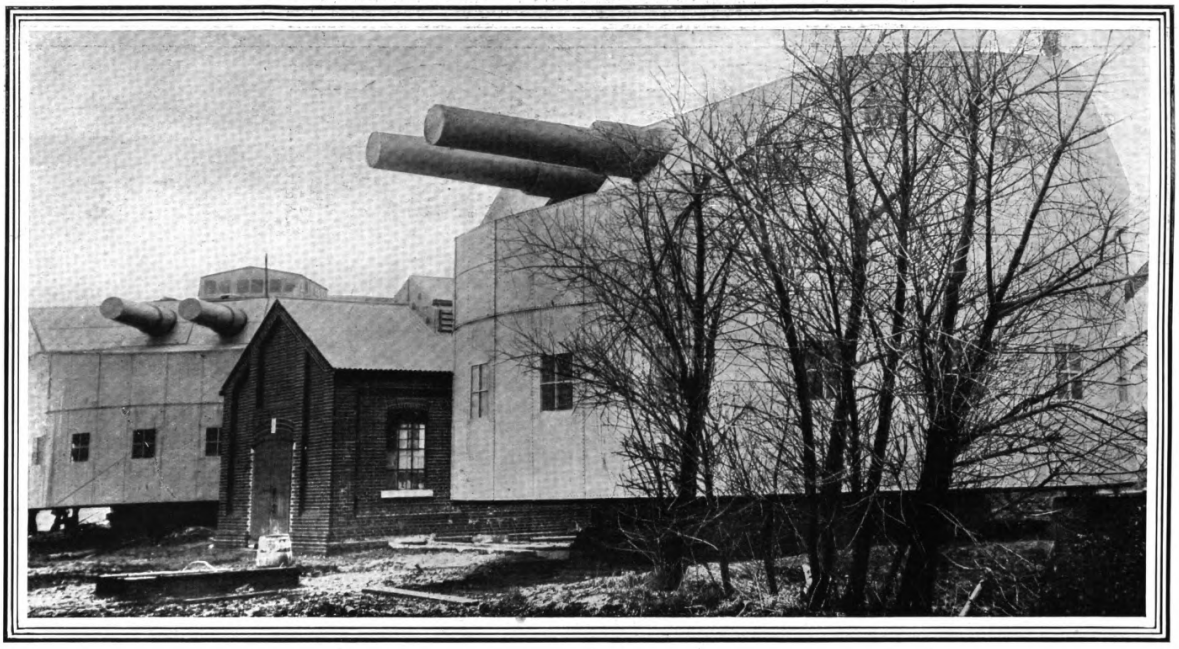
Physic Lecture which he has just delivered on the Influences of Climate on Health, has told us that, although man shows greater adaptability to climatic conditions than any other animal, each race has probably a well-marked zone in which alone it can exist in perfect health, and that this is always that in which it had its origin. Thus, he says, the black, white, and yellow races in time die out if they are moved far away from the latitude which gave them birth, and for this there are probably physical reasons not apparent on the surface. The original home of the blue-eyed blonde race which we improperly call the Teutonic he attributes to the cold and cloudy North-West of Europe, where no great amount of cutaneous pigment is necessary to protect the body from the actinic rays of the sun, and the whiteness of the skin causes the body to retain the heat engendered within it. Hence, when transplanted into a lower latitude, the first thing the blonde does is to produce in his descendants a darker complexion, and he tells us that even after so short a time as thirteen generations the inhabitants of the Southern States of America are perceptibly darker than the Northerners. He also thinks that the blue-eyed type are more likely to be successful in the higher latitudes than the others, apparently because, being better adapted to what is their native climate, they or their ancestors have enjoyed more perfect health. He mentions as an instance that all the Presidents of the United States have had blue eyes, as have, according to him, distinguished leaders of men, such as Joffre, French, Haig, Hindenburg, and Mackensen.

Although this thesis may be thought by some biologists to sin against certain canons, such as that which denies that characteristics can be modified by environment, there is undoubtedly much in it, and it derives great support from history. Negroes have proved themselves fairly prolific in the Southern States, which, as the map shows, are not so very far removed in latitude from their native Africa, but have never done well in any northern clime. Nor have the English, or any other Europeans than the Portuguese, succeeded in establishing a third or fourth generation in India; or the Chinese—in some ways most adaptable and migratory—ever carried their wanderings very far above or below their original distance from the Equator. It would seem to follow, then, that Canada and the great North-West are better adapted for settlement by our discharged soldiers when peace at last comes than either Asia or Africa, and that to the old advice to "go West" we may fairly add the tag "keep high up in the map." After all, it is significant that the Romans — greatest of military colonists in their time—left only a few place-names to bear witness to their soldier settlements in the uncongenial climate of Britain; while in Dacia, on their own latitude, their descendants have endured as our gallant if unfortunate Allies the Roumanians. — F. L.



ABOARD A FRENCH BATTLE-SHIP: SUPERIMPOSED TURRETS.
French Official Photograph.

The Training of Naval Gunners Ashore: Dummy Guns Mounted in Dummy Turrets.



WHERE THE GUNNERS OF THE NAVY LEARN TO SHOOT BEFORE GOING TO SEA: HUGE DUMMY GUNS AND BARBETTES AT WHALE ISLAND.

The dummy guns shown in this photograph are fitted with real "breeches" and placed on the same mountings as real guns. They are even "loaded" by hydraulic power. The dummy barbettes are also an exact copy of real turrets on board a war-ship. Thus the gunners undergoing their training ashore at Whale Island are enabled to learn the mechanism of the guns in the actual surroundings in which they will have to work at sea. Thus, when they are drafted to a ship they are already familiar with the details of their environment, and require but little further instruction in the use of the turret guns under sea-going conditions.—[PHOTO. SUPPLIED BY NEWSPAPER ILLUS.]

"Carrying On" War in Wintry Conditions: Routine Incidents on the British Front.



1. WATER SUPPLY: FILLING A WATER-CART IN THE SNOW.
2. AN *AL FRESCO* MEAL: SOUTH AFRICAN OFFICERS LUNCHING.
3. A COLD OCCUPATION: A GAS SENTRY BESIDE HIS GONG.
4. THE "NEVER BUDGE": A GERMAN LIGHT ENGINE WRECKED BY BRITISH GUNS.

There is always plenty of routine work to be done at the front, and during the cold weather those men are comparatively fortunate whose duties keep them active. Frost and snow, however, are on the whole more bearable than mud and wet, and even an open-air lunch can be made enjoyable. On the wrecked German engine seen in one photograph, the British soldier's unfailing humour appears in various witticisms chalked upon it, such as "Leave Train" and "Never Budge."—[OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.]

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

Photographs by Lafayette, Elliott and Fry, Russell and Sons, Illustrations Bureau, Speaight, and Tear.



MAJOR ALAN GORDON McNEILL, M.C., R. Engineers. Son of late Mr. John McNeill, Glasgow. Officially reported as having died of wounds.

LIEUT.-COMMR. RALPH IRELAND, R.N., Son of Mr. A. L. Ireland, of Malone Park, Belfast.

COMMANDER EDWARD T. INMAN, R.N., Son of Canon and Mrs. Inman, of Parkstone, Dorset.

MAJOR FRANK W. GOODDEN, R.F.C. Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Goodden, of Eastbourne. An intrepid and skilful airman.

SUB-LT. THE HON. ALAN BOYLE DE BLAQUIÈRE, R.N. Son of Lord de Blaquière. Lost at sea.

LIEUT. W. POWELL BOWMAN, R.F.C. Son of Mr. Bowman, Managing Director of Goodall, Backhouse and Co., Leeds. Killed in action.

CAPT. F. A. H. F. EVANS, K.O. (R. Lancaster Regt.). Son of Major F. H. Freke Evans, J.P., D.L.

CAPT. P. R. O. TRENCH, The Queen's (R.W. Surrey Regt.) Son of the Hon. W. C. Trench, of Clonodfoy Castle.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM NIXON, M.I.N.A., Northumberland Fusiliers. Son of late Mr. John Nixon, J.P., of Blyth. Killed in action.

2ND LIEUT. R. BRIAN McCONNELL, K.O.S. Borderers. Son of Mr. T. E. McConnell, of Belfast.

BRIG.-GENERAL WALTER LONG, C.M.G., D.S.O., Son of the Right Hon. Walter Long, Colonial Secretary.

2ND LIEUT. C. R. GLYN, Mahratta L.I. Son of Mr. Lewis E. Glyn, K.C., Thistlewood, near Carlisle.

CAPTAIN SIDNEY F. JOHNSON, Border Regt. Son of late Mr. George F. Johnson, Sec. of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.

CAPTAIN W. BEVERLEY SURTEES, W. Yorks Regt. Son of Captain and Mrs. Surtees, of Dimsdale Manor, Neasham. Died of wounds.

CAPTAIN AUBREY K. LAWRENCE, D.S.O., R.F.A. Son of Major-Gen. W. A. Lawrence, Pembroke Gardens.

CAPT. H. S. O. ASHINGTON, E. Yorks Regt. Cambridge Athletic Blue. Son of Mr. Sherard Ashington, Harrow.

CAPTAIN H. R. WILSON, Mahratta L.I. Son of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Wilson, of Chippenham, Wilts.

MAJOR JOHN BEDWARD ROYLE, S. Wales Borderers. Son of late Mr. T. R. P. Royle, and of Mrs. Royle, Hough Green House, Chester.

LIEUT. F. J. STONE, Gloucester Regt. Son of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Stone, Okuta, Staple Hill, Bristol.

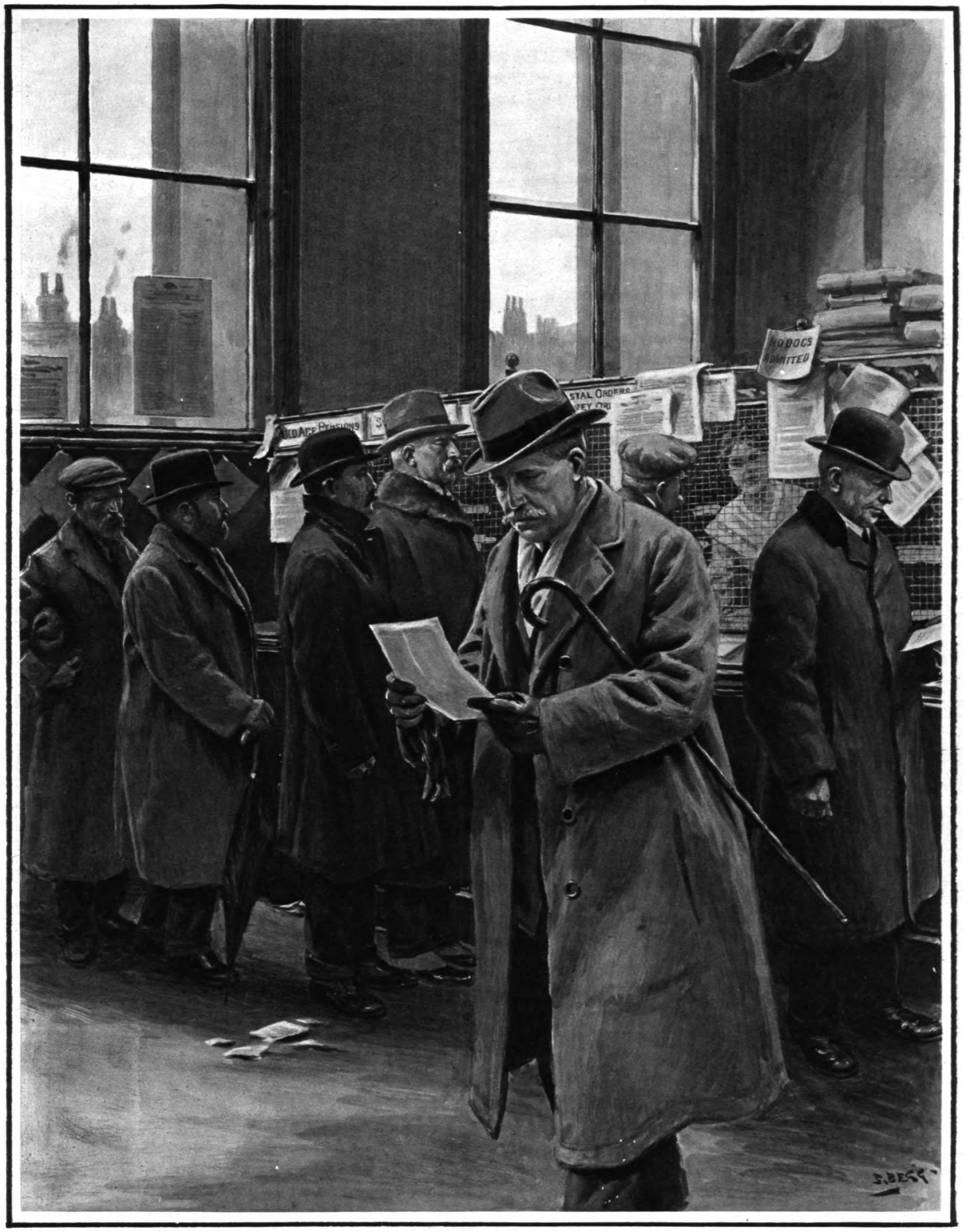
LIEUT. E. J. PORTER, London Regt. Son of Dr. and Mrs. S. Porter, of Southend-on-Sea.

CAPT. ALAN Y. ANNAND, Highland L.I. Son of Mr. R. C. Annand, J.P., of Harton Lea, South Shields.

LT.-COL. E. E. DELAVAL HENDERSON, N. Staffs Regt. Son of Major-Gen. P. D. Henderson and Mrs. Henderson, of Warwick Road, W.

VOLUNTEERING FOR NATIONAL SERVICE: AN URGENT DUTY.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



ALL CLASSES COMING FORWARD TO ANSWER THE CALL AND PLACE THEIR SERVICES AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT: THE DEMAND FOR "FORMS OF OFFER" AT A LONDON POST OFFICE.

No more outstanding proof of the willingness of the civilian bread-winners in the country to help the nation by rendering personal service under guidance of the authorities, could have been given than the prompt answer to the Government call for volunteer workers for trades of national importance at the present moment. As outlined by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the "Director-General of National Service," on February 7, it is a plan for the enrolment of volunteers from non-essential occupations to take the places of men withdrawn from national industries for military service. Immediately after it was announced, at the public meeting at the Central Hall, Westminster, at which the Prime Minister spoke, that the National Service forms of offer were available at the post offices, there was a rush to secure them. Men of all manner of callings were to be seen obtaining the forms. All must lend a hand. Everybody is bound, as a matter of plain duty, to take a part—all between 18 and 61—by at least, at the outset, placing himself at the disposal of the authorities, from whom all information will be received. Urgency is the keynote of the situation.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

WITH MOUNTED IMPERIAL ESCORT: THE KING OPENS PARLIAMENT.



AUSTRALIAN OFFICERS OF THE MOUNTED IMPERIAL ESCORT.



NEW ZEALAND OFFICERS OF THE MOUNTED IMPERIAL ESCORT.



THE SEMI-STATE OPENING OF THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE KING'S SECOND PARLIAMENT: HIS MAJESTY AND THE QUEEN ON THEIR WAY TO WESTMINSTER.



LT.-COL. THE RAJAH OF RATLAM, AND INDIAN OFFICERS OF THE MOUNTED IMPERIAL ESCORT.



CANADIAN OFFICERS OF THE MOUNTED IMPERIAL ESCORT.

The Opening of Parliament last week by his Majesty the King, who was accompanied by the Queen, was of peculiar interest. There was none of the customary pageantry of dress; the Robes of State were displayed upon the Throne, but no insignia were borne; and the Imperial note was struck, perhaps, more strongly and more surely than ever before. In the Royal Gallery in the House of Lords, for instance, there were accommodated some 400 wounded non-commissioned officers and men of the Overseas Forces. The Royal Escort, too, was significant. The Advance Party consisted of officers representing the Indian Army and the Canadian and Australian Forces, while the Following Party consisted of officers representing New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, and the British West Indies—truly an Imperial Escort. In the course of his Speech

[*Continued opposite.*

AN IMPERIAL FUNCTION: THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY THE KING.



ON THEIR RETURN FROM THE HOUSE OF LORDS: HIS MAJESTY THE KING, ACCOMPANIED BY THE QUEEN, AND ESCORTED BY OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY AND THE OVERSEAS DOMINIONS, DRIVING INTO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Continued.]

from the Throne, which he delivered in his customary clear, impressive manner, the King said: "My people throughout the Empire and my faithful and heroic Allies remain steadfastly and unanimously resolved to secure the just demands for reparation and restitution in respect of the past and the guarantees for the future which we regard as essential to the progress of civilisation. . . . The threats of further outrages upon public law and the common rights of humanity will but serve to steel our determination. . . ."

AN ARABIAN CHARTER OF INDEPENDENCE.

ON the opposite page is shown a photographic reproduction of the actual Proclamation in Arabic which was issued in Mecca a few months back by Hussain the First, the King of Hedjaz, formerly known as the Grand Sherif of Mecca, announcing the restoration of the independence of the Arabs in Hedjaz, and their freedom henceforth from the oppression of Turkish rule.

Below we give a literal translation of this famous proclamation, from which it will be seen that the King of Hedjaz was forced to take this step in order to protect the sacred religion of Islam from the impious malpractices of the atheistical Young Turks, into whose hands the Turkish Government has fallen; to prevent the further torture of the Arabs of Hedjaz by the Turks; and to endeavour to aid the Arabs of Syria and other parts of the Ottoman Empire who at present suffer under the yoke of Turkish tyranny—

"IN THE NAME OF GOD, THE MERCIFUL, THE COMPASSIONATE.

"THIS IS OUR GENERAL CIRCULAR TO ALL OUR BROTHER MOSLEMS.

("'O LORD, DO THOU JUDGE BETWEEN US AND OUR NATION WITH TRUTH, FOR THOU ART THE BEST JUDGE.')

"It is well known that of all the Moslem Rulers and Emirs, the Emirs of Mecca, the Favoured City, were the first to recognise the Turkish Government. This they did in order to unite Moslem opinion and firmly establish their community, knowing that the great Ottoman Sultans (may the dust of their tombs be blessed and may Paradise be their abode!) were acting in accordance with the Book of God and the Sunna of his Prophet (prayers be unto him!) and were zealous to enforce the ordinances of both these authorities. With this noble end in view, the Emirs before-mentioned observe those ordinances unceasingly. I myself, protecting the honour of the State, caused Arabs to rise against their fellow-Arabs in the year 1327, in order to raise the siege of Abha, and in the following year a similar movement was carried out under the leadership of one of my sons, as is well known. The Emirs continued to support the Ottoman State until the Society of Union and Progress appeared in the State and proceeded to take over the administration thereof and all its affairs, with the result that the State suffered a loss of territory which quite destroyed its prestige, as the whole world knows; was plunged into the horrors of war, and brought to its present perilous position, as is patent to all. This was all done for certain well-known ends, which our feelings forbid to dilate upon. They caused Moslem hearts to ache with grief for the Empire of Islam, for the destruction of the remaining inhabitants of her provinces—Moslem as well as non-Moslem—some of them hanged or otherwise done to death, others driven into exile. Add to this the losses they have sustained through the war in their persons and property, the latter especially in the Holy Land, as is briefly demonstrated by the fact that in that quarter the general stress compelled even the middle classes to sell the doors of their houses, their cupboards, and the wood from their ceilings, after selling all their belongings, to keep life in their bodies. All this evidently did not fulfil the designs of the Society of Union and Progress. They proceeded next to sever the essential bond between the Ottoman Sultanate and the whole Moslem community—to wit, adherence to the Koran and the Sunna. One of the Constantinople newspapers called *Al-Ijtihad* actually published an article maligning (God forgive us!) the life of the Prophet (on whom be the prayer and peace of God!)—and this under the eye of the Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire and its Sheikh of Islam, and all the Ulema, ministers, and nobles. It adds to this impiety by denying the word of God, '*The male shall receive two portions*,' and decides that they shall share equally under the law of inheritance. Then it proceeds to the crowning atrocity of destroying one of the five vital precepts of Islam, the Fast of Ramadan, ordering that the troops stationed at Medina, Mecca, or Damascus may break the fast in the same way as troops fighting on the Russian frontier, thereby falsifying the clear Koranic injunction '*Those of you who are sick or on a journey*.' It has put forth other innovations touching the fundamental laws of Islam (of which the penalties for infringement are well known), after destroying the Sultan's power, robbing him even of the right to choose the chief of his Imperial Cabinet or the private minister of his august person, and breaking the constitution of the Caliphate of which Moslems demand the observance.

"In spite of all, we have accepted these innovations in order to give no cause for dissension and schism. But at last the veil was removed, and it became apparent that the Empire was in the hands of Enver Pasha, Jemal Pasha, and Talaat Bey, who were administering it just as they liked and treating it according to their own sweet will. The most striking proof of this is the notice lately sent to the Kadi of the Tribunal at Mecca, to the effect that he must deliver judgment solely on evidence written down in his presence in court, and must not consider any evidence written down by Moslems among themselves—thus ignoring the verse in the Surat-al-Baqara. Another proof is that they caused to be hanged at one time 21 eminent and cultured Moslems and Arabs of distinction, in addition to those they had previously put to death—the Emir Omar el-Jazairi, the Emir Arif esh-Shihabi, Shefik Bey el-Moayyad, Shukri Bey el-Asali, Abd el-Wahab, Taufik Bey el-Baset, Abd el-Hamid el-Zahrawi, Abd ek-Ghani el-Arisi, and their companions, who are well-known men. Cruel-hearted men could not easily bring themselves to destroy so many lives at one blow, even if they were as beasts of the field. We might hear their excuse and grant them pardon for killing those worthy men, but how can we excuse them for banishing, under such pitiful and heart-breaking circumstances, the innocent families of their victims—infants, delicate women, and aged men—and inflicting on them other forms of suffering in addition to the agonies they had already endured in the death of those who were the support of their homes?

"God says: '*No burdened soul shall bear the burden of another*.' Even if we could let all this pass, how is it possible we can forgive them confiscating the property and money of those people after bereaving them of their dear ones? Try to suppose we closed our eyes to this also, feeling that they might have some excuse on their side: could we ever forgive them desecrating the grave of that pious, zealous, and godly man, the Sherif Abd el-Kadir el-Jazairi el-Hasani?

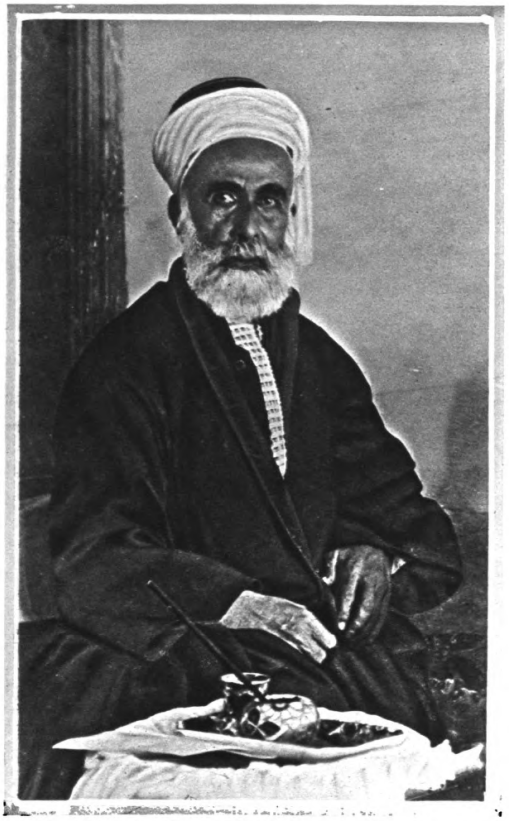
"The above is a brief account of their doings, and we leave humanity at large, and Moslems in particular, to give their verdict. We have sufficient proof of how they regard the religion and the Arab people in the fact that they shelled the Ancient House, the Temple of the Divine Unity, of which it is said in the Word of God, '*Purify my House for those that pass round it*,' the Kibla of Mohammedans, the Kaaba of believers in the Unity—firing two shells at it from their big guns when the country rose to demand its independence. One fell about a yard and a-half above the Black Stone, and the other three yards from it. The covering of the Kaaba was set in a blaze. Thousands of Moslems rushed up with shouts of alarm and despair to extinguish the flames. To reach the fire they were compelled to open the door of the building and climb on to the roof. The enemy fired a third shell at the Makam Ibrahim, in addition to the projectiles and bullets aimed at the rest of the building. Every day three or four people in the building itself were killed, and at last it became difficult for Moslems to approach the Kaaba at all. We leave the whole Mohammedan world from East to West to pass judgment on this contempt and profanation of the Sacred House. But we are determined not to leave our religious and national rights as a plaything in the hands of the Union and Progress Party. God (blessed and exalted be He!) has vouchsafed the land an opportunity to rise in revolt, has enabled her by His power and might to seize her independence and crown her efforts with prosperity and victory, even after she was crushed by the maladministration of the Turkish civil and military officials. She stands quite apart and distinct from countries that still groan under the yoke of the Union and Progress Government. She is independent in the fullest sense of the word, freed from the rule of strangers, and purged of every foreign influence. Her principles are to defend the faith of Islam, to elevate the Moslem people, to found their conduct on the Holy Law, to build up the code of justice on the same foundation in harmony with the principles of religion, to practise its ceremonies in accordance with modern progress, and to make a genuine revolution by sparing no pains in spreading education among all classes according to their station and their needs.

"This is the policy we have undertaken in order to fulfil our religious duty, trusting that all our brother Moslems in the East and West will pursue the same in fulfilment of their duty to us, and so strengthen the bands of the Islamic brotherhood.

"We raise our hands humbly to the Lord of Lords for the sake of the Prophet of the All-Bountiful King, that we may be granted success and guidance in whatsoever is for the good of Islam and the Moslems. We rely upon Almighty God, who is our Sufficiency, and the best Defender.

"THE SHERIF AND EMIR OF MECCA,
EL HUSSAIN IBN ALI.

"25 Sha'ban 1334." (27th June, 1916.)



HUSSAIN THE FIRST, KING OF HEDJAZ, AND HEREDITARY CUSTODIAN OF THE HOLY CITIES OF MECCA AND MEDINA.

This photograph appeared in "The Illustrated London News" of February 3. We reprint it here as we give a reproduction of the new King's Proclamation on the facing page and a translation of the document on this page.

A CHARTER OF INDEPENDENCE: A HISTORY-MAKING DOCUMENT.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

هذا منشورنا العام الى كافة اخواننا المسلمين

﴿ ربنا افتح بيننا وبين قومنا بالحق وانت خير الفاتحين ﴾

كل يعلم بأن اول من اعترف بالدولة العلية من حكام المسلمين وامرائهم امراء مكة المكرمه وغية منهم فى جمع كلمة المسلمين وتمكينا لسرى جامعتهم لتمسك سلاطينها من (آل عثمان) السلام طالب تراهم ، وجعل دار الخلد مثواهم ، بالعمل بكتاب الله وسنة رسوله صلوات الله عليه وتقاليهم فى اتفاذ احكامها ولقضى تلك الغاية السامية الرفيعة لا يزال الامر المشار اليهم محافظين عليها فأتى حملت بالحرب على العرب بدائى فى سنة ١٣٣٧ الف وثلاثمائة وسبعة وعشرين لتلك حضار (ايها) محافظة اشرف الدولة ، وفى السنة التى اعقبتها جرت عين هذه الحركة تحت قيادة احد ابنائى الى خير ذلك تماهو فى هذا المعنى كما هو مشهود ومعهود الى ان نشأت فى الدولة جمعية الاتحاد وتوصلت الى قبض ادارتها وكافة شؤونها بما كانت تبيته انتقاصها من المملكة ماتوخى عظمتها مما عرفه افراد العالم وخصوصا بخوضهم بها نمرات الحروب الحاضره واخلاقهم اياها اليوم فى موقف البلكة التى لا تحتاج لبيان

كل هذا لمحض غايات سلومة تأبى احساساتنا البحث فيها وتستدعى نظر قلوب مسلمى المسورة اسى وحزن على دولة الاسلام وتزيق مابق من سكان ممالكها بلا تفريق بين مسلمهم وذميهم فريق منهم بالسلب وانواع الاعدام والآخر باجلائهم عن وطنه على الصورة المعهودة والحالة المشهوده علاوة على ماصيوابه فى اموالهم واعراضهم من آفات الحروب ولاسيما هذه الاخيره التى كان للارض المقدسة منها النصيب الأعظم كما يعلم مختصرا من اضطرار الصوم حتى الدوجة الثانية من الاهالى على بيع ابواب دورهم ودواليبها واخشاب سقفها بمديهم لكافة موجوداتهم وذلك للحصول على سد الرمق كل هذا وكان جمعية الاتحاد لم تره كافيا لغرضها كما يظهر من تجاوزها على اخلال الرابطة الوحيدة بين السلطنة السنية الثانية وكافة مسلمى المسورة الاوهى التمسك بالكتاب والسنة فقد وضعت احد صحفها الموسومة بالاجتهاد الصادرة فى دار السلطنة السنية سيره صلوات الله عليه وسلامه بشر السير (نسئل الله العافيه) وهذا بمرأى ومسمع من وزير الدولة الأعظم وشيخ اسلامها وسائر علمائها ووزرائها واعيان رجالها وشفت هذه الجرأه بقوله تعالى ﴿ الذكر مثل حظ الانثيين ﴾ فساوتهما فى الميراث وعززتهما بالعلامة الكبرى وهى عدها حدا ركن الاسلام الحنى وهو صوم رمضان بالامر بنظره على الجندى المقيم بالمدينة المنورة او مكة المكرمة او الشام مثلا بدعوى ان زميله الجندى الآخر يقاتل فى حدود الروس ولفقت لهذا اقاويل لمعارضة صراحة قوله تعالى ﴿ فمن كان منكم مريضا او على سفر ﴾ الى غير ذلك مما يمس بأساسات الاسلاميه من الاقدامات المشهورة صراحة احكام مرتكبيها بعد ان ضربت على يدى شوكة السلطان المعظم وسلبته حق حق الاقتدار على التخاب رئيس كتاب (مابين) سلطته الشرعة اورئيس خاصته المبجلة الشيخ فضلا عن النظر فى امور المسلمين ومصالح البلاد والعباد وما فى هذا من اسقاطهم لشروط الخلافة المطالبين بها المسلمين ووجوب البراءة منهم والحملة هذه مما لا مشاحة فيه ومع هذا فما زالوا تأول صحة هذه الجرأة حربا وحذرا من نسبة تهمة التفرقة وبواعث الاختلاف حتى ظهر الحق وانكشف الغطا واتضح بأن الدولة اصبحت فى يد اشرار وجهال باشا وطلعت بيك يحكمون فيها بما يشاءون ويضلون بها مايريدون وابسط دليل على صحة هذا ماورد اخيرا لقاضى محكمة مكة الشرعيه بأن لا يحكم الا بالشهادة التى تحررت فى محكمته وبين يديه ولا يلتفت لشهادة التى يكتبها المسلمون فيما بينهم غير مبالين بها فى آية البقره معنا كله من جهة ومن الأخرى صليم فى آن واحد الواحد والعشرين تموجلا من عظماء افاضل المسلمين وكبرائهم توابع العرب عدا من صليوه من قبل وهم الامير عمر الجزائرى والامير عارف الشهابى وشفيق بيك المؤيد وشكرى بيك اسلى وعبد الوهاب وموفق بك ليساط وعبد الحميد الزهراوى وعبد الغنى العريسى ورفاقهم المعلومون ولاريب انه يعصب حتى على ذوى القلوب القاسية ازهاق نفوس مثل هذا العدد فى آن واحد ولو كانوا من بهائم الانعام وهب انها تسامحهم عذرا واغضاءهم مسوغا فى قتل هؤلاء الافاضل فما المسوغ لقتل مائاتهم البئيسة البريئة من كل ذنب وفيها من الاطفال والشيوخ وربات الحدور من تنفطر لهم القلوب وتذهب الانفس حسرات عليهم واذا تهم انواع العذاب فوق ماقد اجرعوه من سم المصيبة بأتلاف عيدهم الذى خربت بغتة منازلهم والله تعالى يقول ﴿ ولا تزر وازرة وزر اخرى ﴾ واذا اعتذا لهذه مسوغا ايضا فى الذى يسوغ لهم مصادرة املاكهم واموالهم التى يأوون اليها ويستيشون بها بعد ان قضوا على عز يزهم وسلبوا من أيديهم اسباب عزهم واذا تماينا عن هذا كله ايضا وقلنا ربما كان لهم مسوغ اليه فكيف يمكن ان نتحمل مسوغا لجراءتهم على قبر الامير الابر والمجاهد التقى الزاهد مولانا الشريف عبد القادر الجزائرى الحسنى واهانته وتحقيره

هذا ما ابدوه من الاعمال اتيانا به مختصرا مارين الحكم فيه العالم الانسانى عموما والعالم الاسلامى خصوصا وحسبنا برهانا على ماتكنه صدورهم نحو الدين والعرب وميم الفيتا ستيق الذى اضاءته الغرة الاحدية لغايتها البسمانية فى قوله تعالى ﴿ وطهر بيتى للطائفين ﴾ وهى قبلة المسلمين وكعبة الموحدين بتبتين من قبابل معادنهم التى يحصن جيادنا ساء قيام البلا بالمقالة باستقلالها وقت احداها فوق الحجر الاسود نحو ذراع ونصف والثانية تبعدة بمقدار ثلاثة اذرع الثبوت بنارهما استراليت حتى مرع الأنوف من المسلمين لاطفاء لهيبها بالضجيج والنحيب وانضرهم الحاق الى فتح باب البيت والصعود الى سطحه للتمكن من اطفاء اللهيب وما انتهى امرهم بهذا حتى عززوا الاثنين بثالثه فى مقام ابراهيم وهذا عدا ما وقع منها فى بقية المسجد الذى اتخذوه محل فيهم الوحيد فى غالب مقذوفاتهم بالقنابل والرصاص ومازالوا يقتلون الثلاثة والاربعة فى نفس المسجد كل يوم حتى تعذر على العباد القريب من لبيب وفى هذا من الاستخفاف والازدراء بالبيت وتطهيره وحرمته ماترك القول والحكم فيه ايضا لسوء المسلمين فى مشارق الارض ومغاربها (نعم) ترك الحكم فى هذا الاستخفاف والازدراء العالم الاسلامى ولكننا لا نترك كياننا الدينى والقوى الحيوية فى ايدى الاتحاديين وقد بسراقة تبارك وتعالى البلاد نهضتها كاوقفها بحوله وقوته لاخذ استقلالها وتكميل مساعيها بالفوز والنجاح بعدان ضربت على ايدى موظفيها ياتاورجل حاميها فاستقلت فعلا وانفصلت عن البلاد التى لم تزل تئن تحت سطوة المتغلبين من الاتحاديين فصالا تاما مطلقا بكل معانى الاستقلال الذى لا تشوبه شائبة مقاومة اجنبيه ولا محكم خارجى جهة غايتها ومبادئها نصرة دين الاسلام والسعى لاعلاء شأن المسلمين وقائمة فى كل اعمالها على اساس احكام الشرع الشريف الذى لا يكون لها مرجع سواه ولا مستند الايد فى سائر الأحكام وعمدة اصول القضاء وفروعه مع استمدادها لقبول كل مايتطبق على اصول الدين ويلايم شأنه من انواع فنون الترقى الحديث واسباب النهضة الصحيحة بذلة كل ما فى الجهد والطاقة لاعزاز العلم وتسهيله بين الناس على اختلاف الطبقات وعلى حسب الحاجة والاستعداد

هذا ماقد قمنا به لاداء الواجب الدينى علينا واجبين من كافة اخواننا المسلمين فى مشارق الارض ومغاربها ان يؤدوا كذلك مايرونه واجبا لتاظيم بالنسبة لتحكيم روابط الاخاء الاسلامى واثقين اكف الضراعة لرب الارباب ومتوسلين برسول الملك الوهاب ان يتولانا بالتوفيق ويمدنا بالهداية الى مافيه خير الاسلام والمسلمين والاعتماد على الله العلى الكبير وهو حسبنا ونعم النصير فى ٢٥ شعبان سنة ١٣٣٤

شريف مكة وامير ها

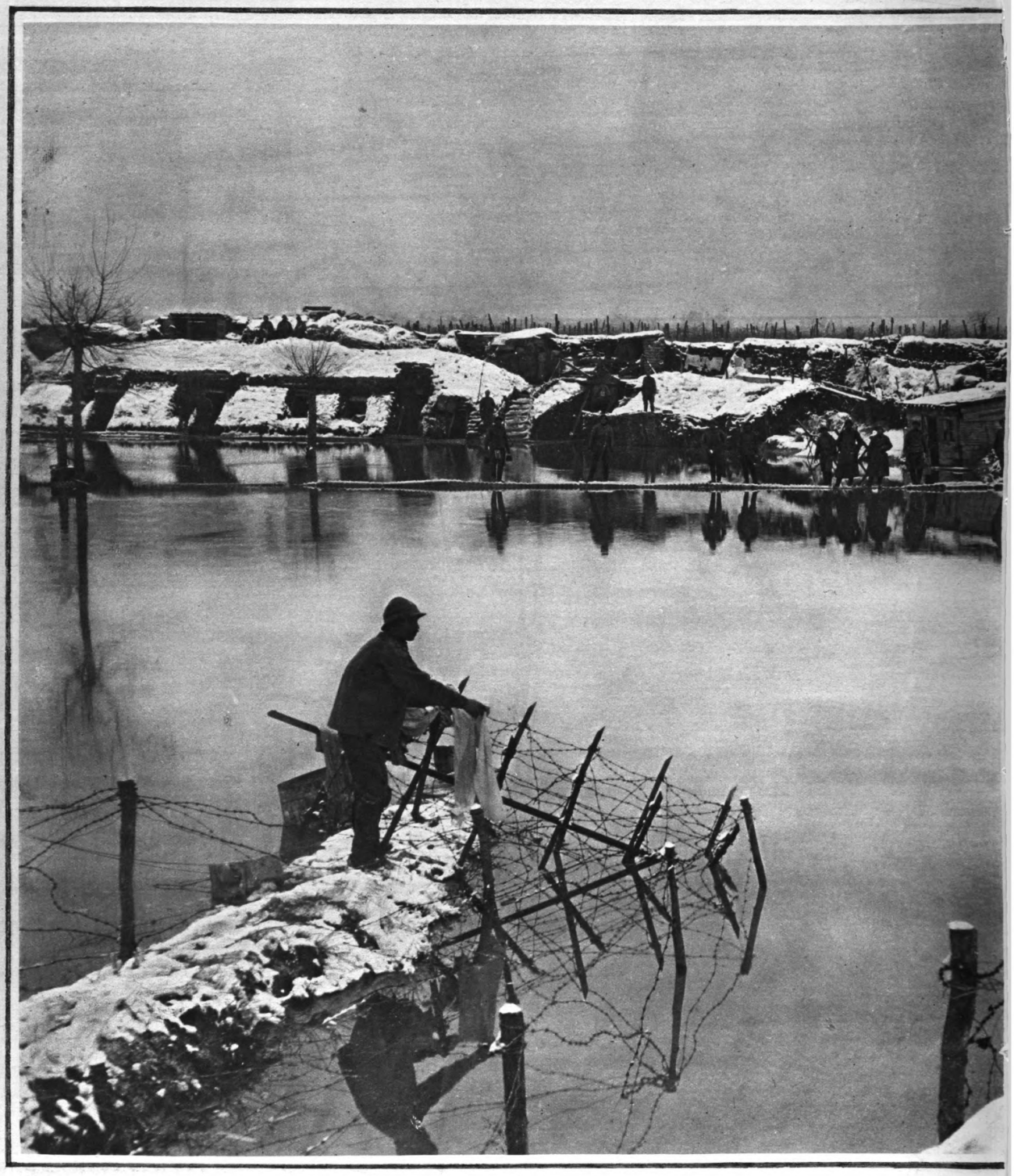
الحسين بن على

THE PROCLAMATION IN ARABIC ISSUED IN MECCA BY HUSSAIN I., KING OF HEDJAZ, ANNOUNCING THE RESTORATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE ARABS IN HEDJAZ: A FACSIMILE REPRODUCTION.

Hussain I., King of Hedjaz, and Hereditary Custodian of the Holy Cities of Mecca and Medina, was known formerly as the Grand Sherif of Mecca. His Proclamation (reproduced here, in facsimile) means the restoration of the independence of the Arabs in Hedjaz, and their freedom from the oppression of Turkish rule. It is a document properly described as history-making; and is of great interest to all, as well as of far-reaching importance. A translation is given on the opposite page.

RUSSIA FIGHTING ON FIVE FRONTS: WITH

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY



WITH THE RUSSIAN CONTINGENT NOW ON THE WESTERN FRONT IN FRANCE: REMINISCENT OF EASTERN

On no fewer than five land fronts in all—on four fronts in Europe, and on one front in Asia—Russia is taking her part in the battle-line, in the closest concert with her Allies. Single-handed, Russia with her main armies is holding fast, and in places steadily forcing back, the enemy along the Eastern Front, properly so called, from the Gulf of Riga to the Carpathians. One powerful Russian contingent is fighting in France, on the Western Front. A large and constantly increasing Russian Army is helping the Roumanians, and its presence in that war-area will assuredly, before long, turn the scales decisively along the Danube. There is a Russian contingent with General Sarrail's Salonika Army. In Turkey in Asia, the Russian Army that took Erzerum and Trebizond is holding fast several corps of the Turkish Army. In the Baltic, the Russian fleet is master of the northern inland sea, as was

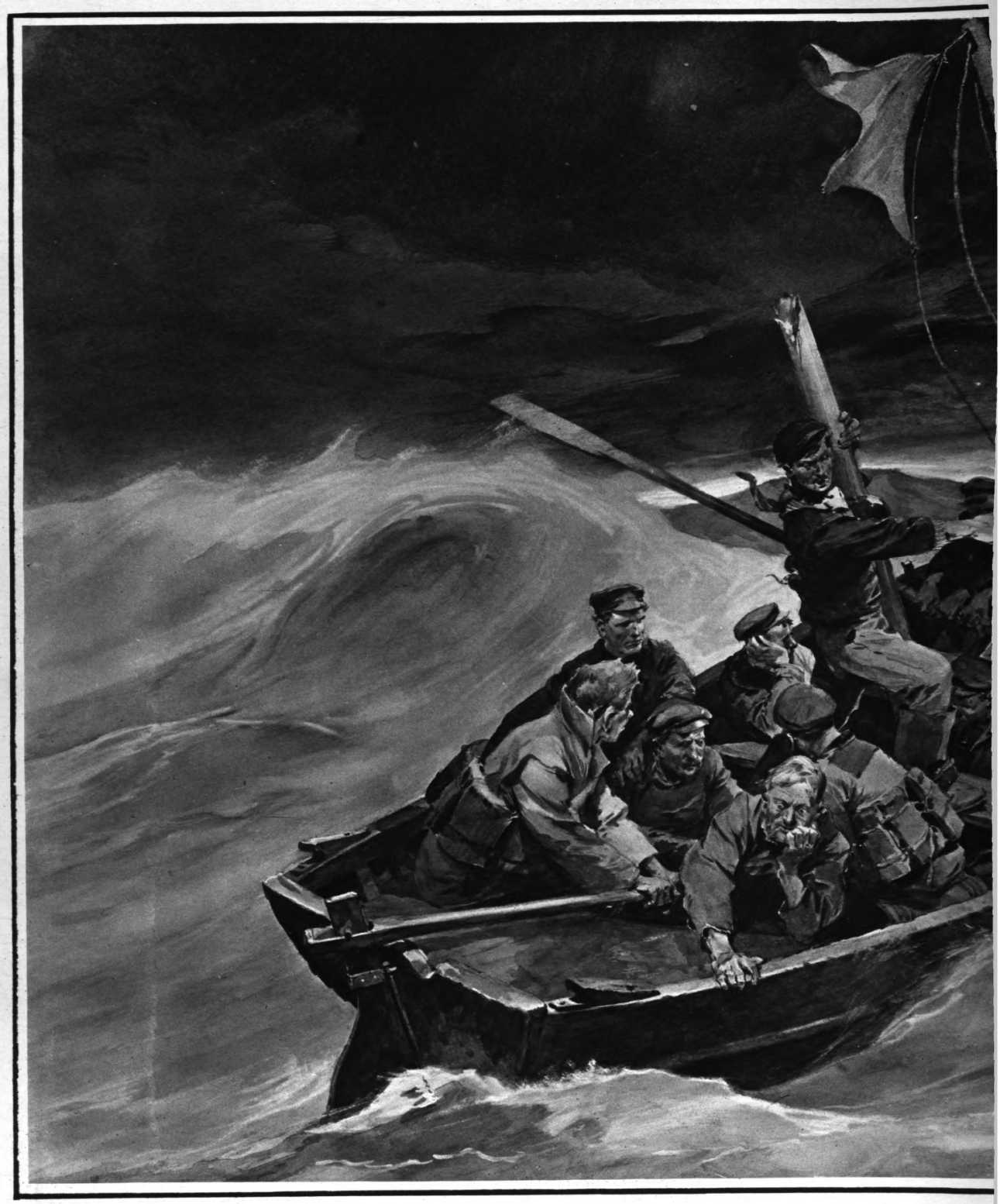
THE IMPERIAL FORCES IN THE WEST.

ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



A SNOW-BOUND AND HARD-FROZEN EXPANSE OF WATER AT AN ADVANCED POST. FRONTIER CONDITIONS.

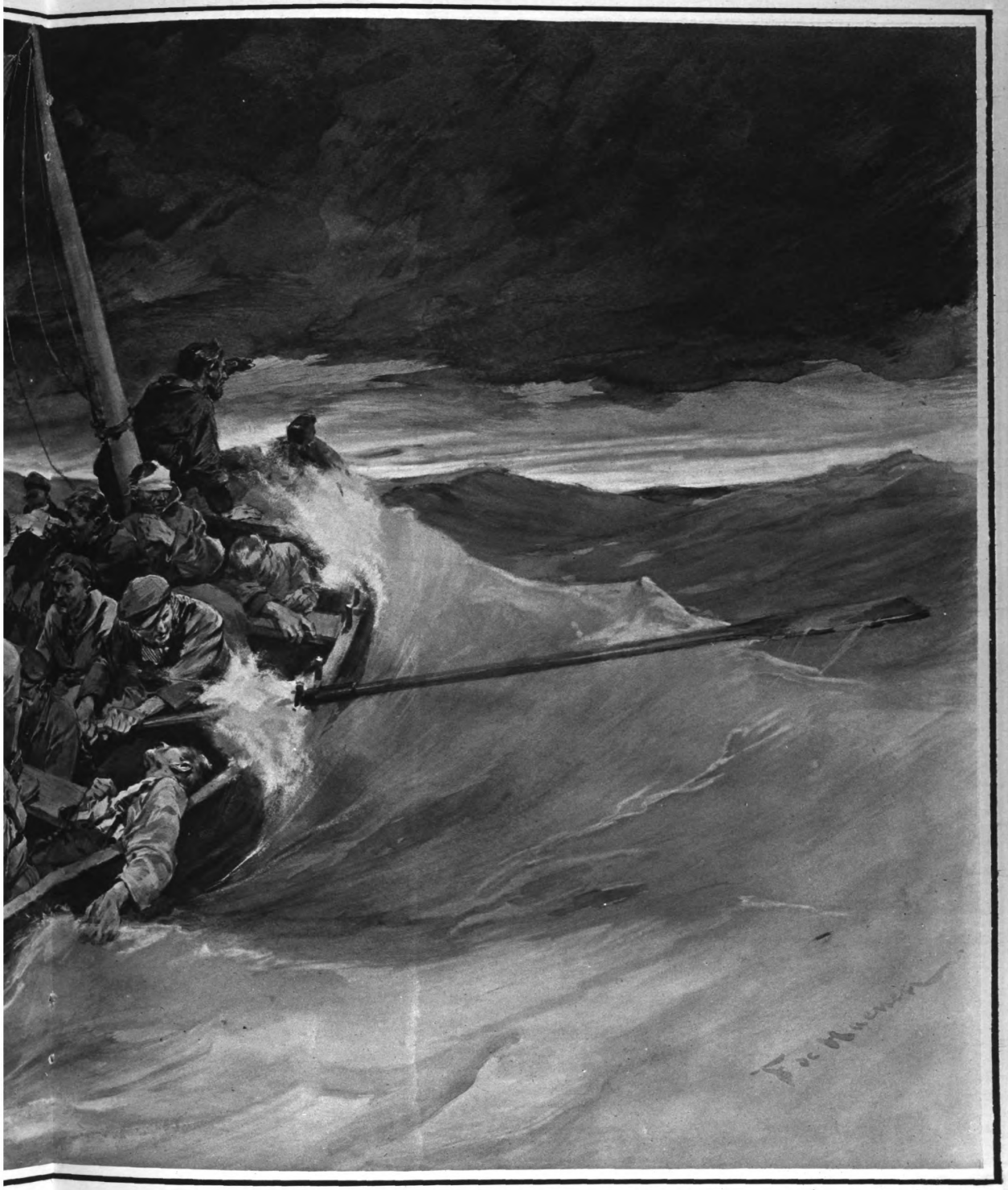
shown unmistakably last summer, and will be yet more convincingly proved in the coming summer, as soon as the Baltic again becomes ice-free. In the Black Sea, German submarines notwithstanding, the Russian fleet is master of the situation, and controls the trade routes by which the Turkish coal and grain-supply vessels pass. Not for one moment has Russia flinched. Nothing, indeed, also could be finer, or more inspiring, than the firm, outspoken expression of her determination to see the war through to a completely victorious finish, as voiced by the Emperor Nicholas in proclamations and in his New Year's Address to the Army; and since then, also, in the recent addresses by the Emperor himself, the Russian Premier, and the Leaders of the Duma, to the members of the Allied Delegates now visiting Russia.



THE U-BO

Death by slow and dragged-out torture, devised with fiendish malignancy and cold, calculating premeditation, is the fate the Germans apparently desire for the victims of their U-boat warfare. Inoffensive civilians, sailors and passengers, men and women, children, babies, all are to be exposed to it. No warning need be given, it is openly notified. As we write, the torpedoing of the large Atlantic liner "California," without the slightest warning and with loss of life, is notified. Whether sunken ships' crews can reach land, or take to the boats, is no matter. The German U-boat campaign is not directed merely against war-ships and transports—legitimate prey. Sheer wilful murder, with every accessory of wanton wickedness in the way of inhumanity purposely added, is the plan of campaign. The appalling story of the sufferings of the crew of the Liverpool steamer "Artist," as officially related in an Admiralty communiqué on January 31, will suffice as a typical case. "The

DRAWN BY FREDERIC DE HAENEN. C



J-BOAT VICTIMS.

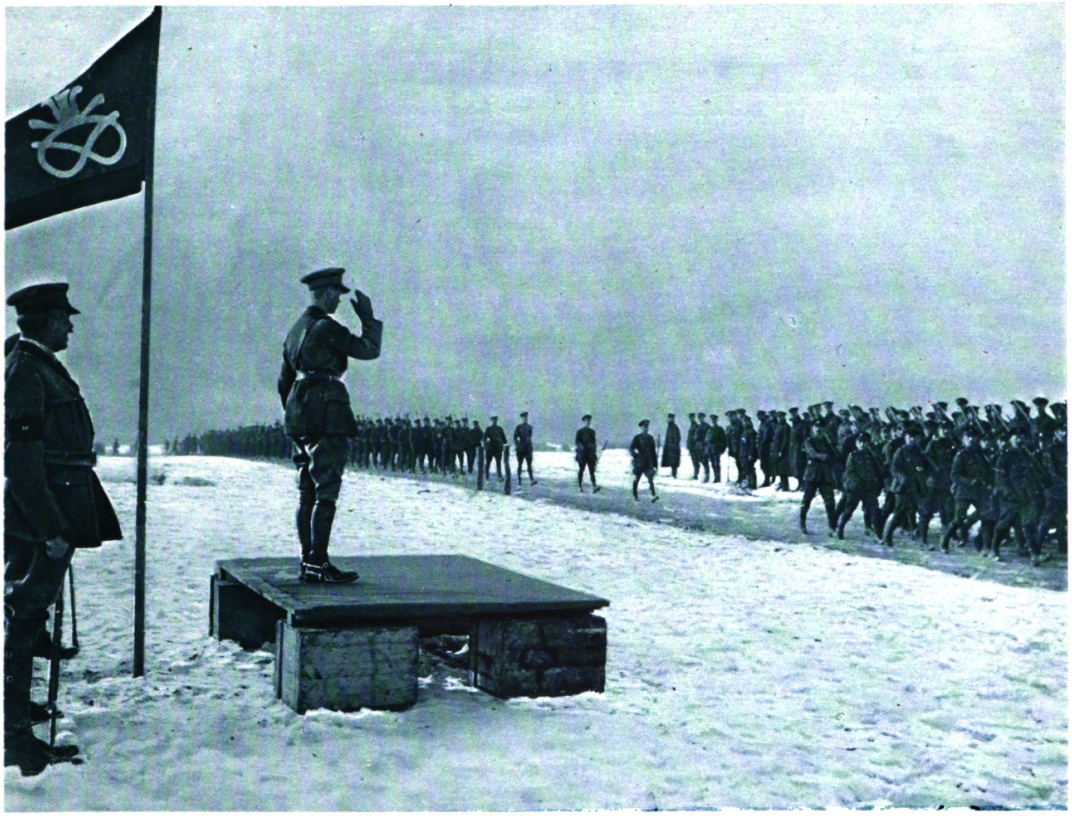
victims
e given,
Whether
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of the
"The

British s.s. 'Artist' when 48 miles from land, in a heavy easterly gale, was torpedoed by a German submarine on Saturday morning, January 27. Three days later the s.s. 'Luchana' picked up a boat containing 16 of the survivors. The boat had originally contained 23, but seven had died of wounds and exposure. The surviving 16 were landed, and of these five were suffering from severe frostbite and one from a broken arm. The crew had been forced to abandon their ship in open boats in a mid-winter gale and utterly without means of reaching land or succour. Those of them who perished during those three days of bitter exposure were murdered, and to pretend that anything was done to ensure their safety would be sheer hypocrisy. The pledge given by Germany to the United States not to sink merchant-ships without ensuring the safety of the passengers and crews has been broken before, but never in circumstances of more cold-blooded brutality." Such is the official language.

IANEN. Copyrighted in the U.S.A. and Canada.

THE PRINCE OF WALES ON ACTIVE SERVICE: ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Official Photographs.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE FRONT IN FRANCE: H.R.H. TAKING THE SALUTE FROM A MARCHING REGIMENT.



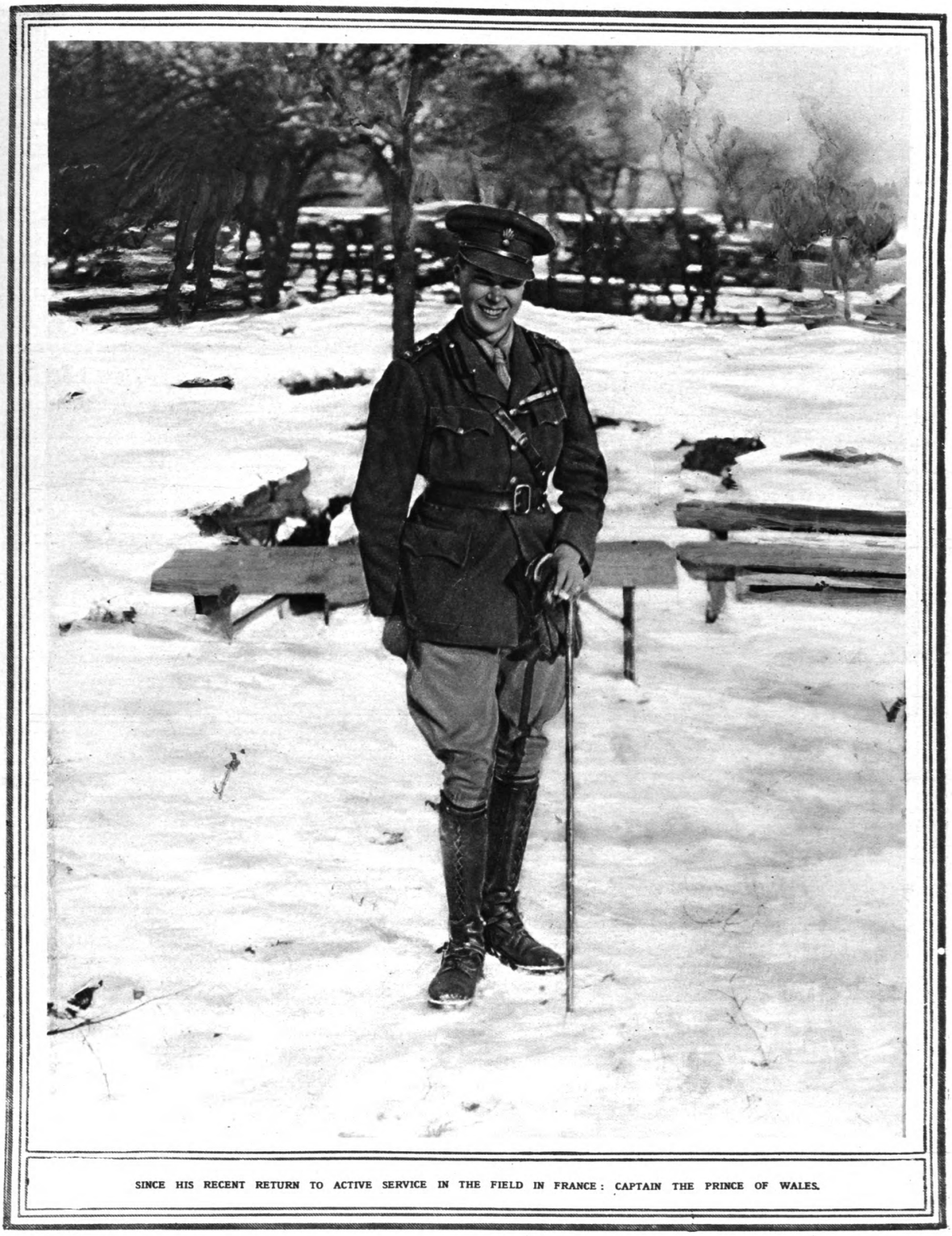
THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE FRONT IN FRANCE: INSPECTING THE DRUMMERS OF A FAMOUS LINE REGIMENT.

The Prince of Wales is again at the Front in France. His Royal Highness's departure from London to rejoin Headquarters Staff in the field, after a brief spell of leave, was announced in the Court Circular a few days ago. During his short stay in England, the Prince gave much of his time to the work of the Commission charged with the care of the graves of our soldiers fallen in action, of which he is at the head and in which he takes a deep and very real interest. Two recent incidents since his Royal Highness's return to the Front are illustrated above. Except for very short intervals, the Prince has been at the Front in France and elsewhere since just after the first Battle of Ypres, in November 1914. After his early training with the Navy, in the "Britannia" and at sea, he joined the Army in accordance with royal precedent as Heir-Apparent. That

[Continued opposite.

THE PRINCE OF WALES ON ACTIVE SERVICE: ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Official Photograph.



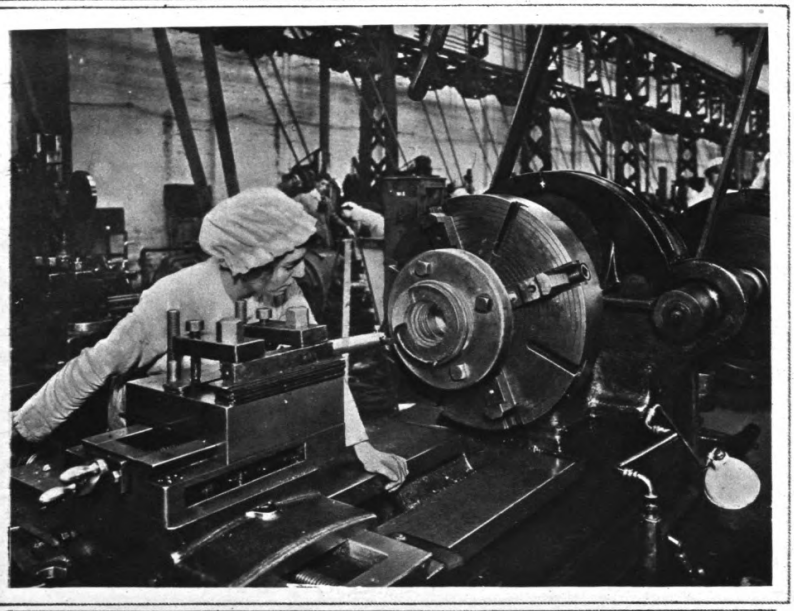
SINCE HIS RECENT RETURN TO ACTIVE SERVICE IN THE FIELD IN FRANCE: CAPTAIN THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Continued.]

was four days after the war began, on August 8, 1914; as a Second Lieutenant of the Grenadier Guards. In the following November he went to France as A.D.C. to Sir John French, and on the 18th of the month was promoted to Lieutenant. In March 1916, H.R.H. was temporarily transferred to Egypt as a Staff Captain to the C.-in-C. of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. On being promoted to his regimental Captaincy, he was, last October, posted as a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, at Army Headquarters in France. The Prince of Wales, who has been under fire in the trenches, as published soldiers' letters relate, has twice been mentioned in despatches. Sir John French "mentioned" him for special work as a Liaison Officer at Neuve Chapelle, for zeal and thoroughness in the performance of duty, and for his deep interest in the men's welfare. Sir Douglas Haig "mentioned" him more recently "for gallant and distinguished conduct in the field."

WOMAN'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE POWER OF BRITISH

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS; PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL



A WOMAN SCREWING THE BREECH-SCREW FOR A 60-POUNDER HOWITZER—INTERNAL SQUARE THREAD CAN BE SEEN JUST FINISHED.



A WOMAN ENGAGED IN FACING THE BREECH-



A WOMAN MACHINING GEAR-CASINGS AND COVERS OF HOWITZER-SIGHTS.

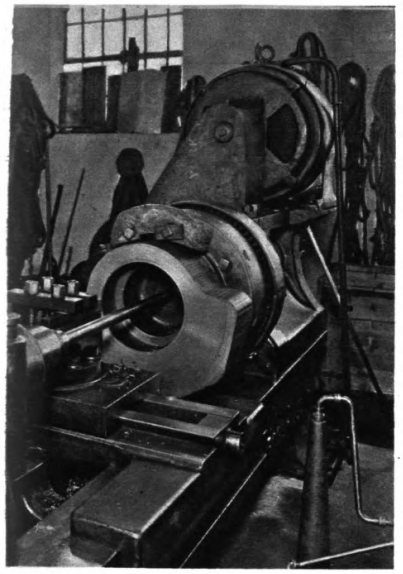


SLOTTING THE PROFILE, OR OUTSIDE FORM, OF A HOWITZER BREECH-RING.

The vital importance of heavy artillery in war is now a commonplace, and the skill and accuracy with which the guns are made contribute as much to their efficacy as does the courage of the men who work them in the field. It is a remarkable fact that this accuracy has been largely attained by the work of women, who have proved capable of tasks both heavy and intricate in the manipulation of machines. They have thus contributed very definitely to the success of the British artillery at the front. In connection with the third of the above photographs, it is interesting to mention that the woman shown drilling vent-holes for the breech-mechanism of a howitzer took over this work from her son when he "joined up." She wished to retain his job for him, and so applied herself to it that she does it to the entire satisfaction of the authorities. It is one of the most intricate and delicate processes in the factory, and requires the utmost care. For work of the kind shown on these pages, and on those pages which follow them, skill and training are, of course, required.

ARTILLERY: AT WORK ON THE BIG HOWITZERS.

Permission of the Ministry of Munitions.



RING OF A 60-POUNDER HOWITZER TO THICKNESS.



A WOMAN DRILLING THE VENT-HOLE IN THE AXIAL VENT FOR THE BREECH-MECHANISM OF A HOWITZER.



VERTICAL-MILLING THE HINGEWAY IN THE BREECH-RING OF A 60-POUNDER HOWITZER.

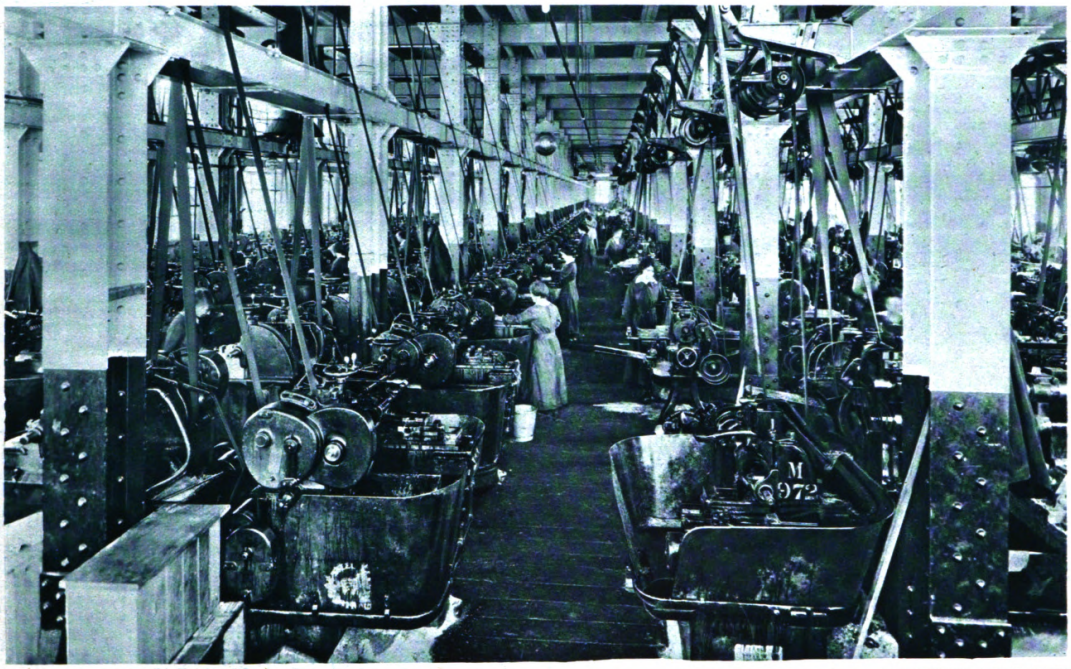


SLOTTING THE BOX OF THE CARRIER OF A 60-POUNDER HOWITZER.

Thousands more women are also needed for the less expert work of shell-filling. An official appeal published in the Press a few days ago addressed the following "three questions to the Women of England": "1.—Do you realise that an additional 30,000 women are urgently wanted for the National Filling Factories? 2.—Do you realise that every woman who works in these factories is helping to win the War and to save the lives of our soldiers? 3.—Will *you* not come forward at once and take *your* part in this great National Work?" The appeal then gave the following "Brief Particulars": "No special training or skill is required. Age—18 to 40. Hours—from 54 to 60 a week. Average wages—from 27s. to 30s. a week. For those who cannot reside at home, a good register of lodgings is available. Apply for full Particulars to the Employment Exchange nearest your residence (address can be obtained at any Post Office)."

MAKING MACHINE-GUNS: WOMEN WHO WIN BATTLES.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS; PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.



WOMEN OPERATING CROSS-MILLING MACHINES ON VICKERS MACHINE-GUN DETAILS—EACH WOMAN OPERATES FOUR MACHINES.



WOMEN PROFILING THE TOP AND BOTTOM ARM OF VICKERS MAXIM MACHINE-GUN HANDLE-BLOCKS.



A WOMAN ENGAGED IN CROSS-MILLING THE HANDLE-BLOCK OF A MACHINE-GUN.

Women are already playing an immensely important part in the making of munitions, and when the organisation of their department of the National Service scheme is complete, the importance of their work in this and other directions will doubtless be greater still. In an official advertisement which we quote on our double-page of the subject, an appeal was recently made for 30,000 more women for the national shell-filling factories. At present there are nearly half-a-million women engaged in the various branches of munition-work, out of a total (including both sexes) of about two and a-half million.

The making of machine-guns, which we illustrate here, is one of the most useful forms of war-work that a woman can do, for a plentiful supply of these weapons is essential to victory. The weekly British output of machine-guns during 1915-1916 was more than 14 times what it was during 1914-1915, and now the number produced is over 20 times as great as at the end of the first year of war. The fact that women are able to undertake the difficult and complex work of making machine-guns speaks well for their engineering abilities.



How OXO is welcomed at the Front and in the Navy.

OXO exactly meets the needs of our fighting forces in every part of the world. It aids and increases nutrition and stimulates and builds up strength to resist climatic changes; it is invaluable for all who have to undergo exertion either to promote fitness or to recuperate after fatigue.

It takes up little space, is easily carried, and can be converted quickly into a hot nourishing drink, which, with bread or biscuits, will sustain for hours.

OXO is absolutely unrivalled for use on the Field, in the Hospital, in the Canteen and in Training.

The following are interesting letters received from the Front:—

From France:—

"You must already know how widely OXO is used and how sincerely it is appreciated wherever the British Army is to be found fighting for the Empire, but I feel sure it will interest you to learn that both during the 'great push' on the Somme, and now, when we are nightly worrying the Hun with raids, I make it an invariable rule to make an issue of hot OXO to the men before they 'pop the parapet.' We have, as you know, to face all weathers out here, and learn to take things as they come. This is done the more easily because we are never without a supply of your OXO. We find it of the greatest possible benefit to us. OXO is of enormous value for home consumption, but you may take it from me that its value is multiplied many times over out here in the trenches, and often times when nights are bitterly cold and horribly long, I really do not know how we should get on without the hot OXO."

From France:—

"I candidly admit that the chief cause of my writing is to ask you to send me another box of OXO. By so doing you will be acting the very good Samaritan to—and winning the hearty thanks of—my men. The weather and all the conditions here are very trying, and OXO is very comforting to us after getting back to our huts at night—cold and wet. I do not serve it out wholesale but rather to the delicate and sick ones. And don't they appreciate it!

I had a very queer Xmas. It was so unusual and certainly not to be preferred to the old times. However with the aid of little delicacies—some of which you were responsible for—I managed to spend a fairly good time."

From France:—

"I have been a constant user of OXO ever since I came out here, and I would not be without it.

It is a pity its value is not even more widely known, for there is nothing better for a man who has to face the rigours of winter campaigning."

From East Africa:—

"When leaving England a year ago, my wife insisted upon my taking a good supply of your OXO, and I shall be ever grateful for her forethought. For three months we were on trek, through the colony where transport was impossible and everything, including rations and ammunition, had to be carried on the heads of porters. Consequently we fared very badly for food, our staple diet being mealies and rice, and not too much of that. This is where you come in, as after trekking all day we would have to erect our station and work until daylight, and about midnight I always had a cup of OXO which bucked me up wonderfully, relieved any tired feeling and made work easy. Any of the section feeling sick would be given a cup, and I can safely say, it saved many men from going to hospital. As a result practically all of them wrote home asking for supplies to be sent out, and now it is regularly used by all as nourishment in lieu of the old home supper. The value of OXO during a campaign cannot be over-estimated."

From Egypt:—

"I may say that OXO is used extensively out here with very gratifying results."

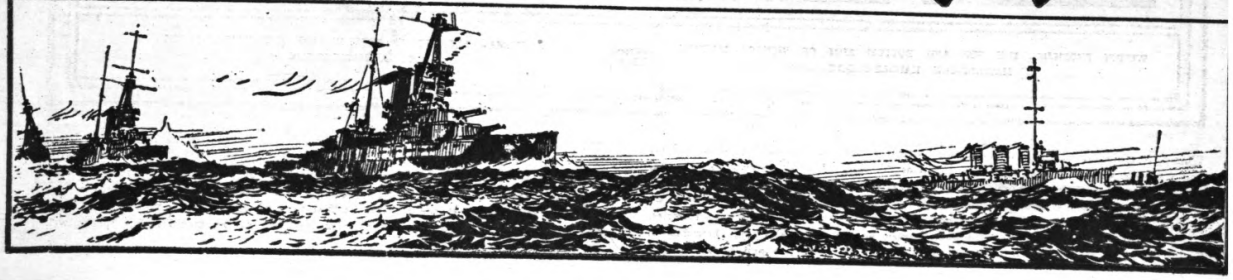
From Salonica:—

"A consignment of OXO arrived the day after I got here; you can have no idea what a godsend it will be in this place for the next few months; it will warm a large number of men on cold nights. When you repeat the dose please advise me so that I may make sure that it arrives."

From H.M.S. "———"

"We have found the great value of OXO up here in the North Sea. It would do you good to see the lads' faces when the OXO is made during the different watches of the night. I do not think there is anything to beat a cup of OXO when coming off duty at midnight or four in the morning."

Be sure to send OXO



THE FEMININE TOUCH IN WAR: GUN-SIGHTS AND RANGE-DIALS.

Official Photographs, Published by Special Permission of the Ministry of Munitions.



WOMEN MACHINING SIGHT-RACKS FOR HOWITZER AND NAVAL GUN SIGHTS, ON SHAPING MACHINES.



WOMEN ENGRAVING RANGE-DIALS FOR HOWITZER-SIGHTS—THEY SET UP THEIR OWN MACHINES.



WOMEN MACHINING SIGHT-QUADRANTS AND TELESCOPE-HOLDERS FOR HOWITZERS AND NAVAL GUNS, ON VERTICAL MILLING-MACHINES.



WOMEN SLOTTING QUADRANTS FOR SIX-INCH AND EIGHT-INCH HOWITZER SIGHTS.

Feminine delicacy of touch and deftness of manipulation—qualities shown aforetime in the use of the sewing-machine, and, earlier, of the spindle, or in the intricacies of needlework and embroidery—have been found of good service in the sterner tasks which woman has patriotically undertaken for the purposes of war. As shown on the preceding pages, women have been found capable of performing the most complex operations in the making of howitzers and machine-guns. Here we illustrate another and not less expert branch of their work in the manufacture of scientific war-apparatus, that is, the making of gun-sights, range-dials, and so on. As regards the first photograph, it may be added that the women set up and gauge their own work under the supervision of a skilled man. In the case of the work shown in the third illustration, they set up their own machines under the supervision of an apprentice setter-up. The feminine touch, in its deftness and delicacy, is proving of exceptional value in such work.



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It will be **absolutely independent.** It will be fearless in its criticism, but that criticism will always be constructive. It will help to create, **not destroy.** It will be the outspoken champion of The Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George and his national policy. It will encourage every sound project for the reconstruction of our Empire. It will be Imperial in its breadth of vision. It will fight for an **Imperial** Parliament in the fullest sense. It will place **Country before Party.** Its City Page will be **outspoken** and fearless. It will "state the case" for the **Business man**—it will, in fact, be **his newspaper.**

It will endeavour to present its news accurately—it will always be **entertaining;** clever without being flippant; bold without being blatant; dignified without being snobbish.

It will contain all that you expect to find in **your** Sunday paper, and **much more besides.**

We shall make a strong appeal to women readers with articles of interest from the standpoint of woman's new sphere and influence in our national life, and also with a well-written and well-illustrated fashion article in every issue.

Order from your Newsagent

NEW NOVELS.

"Xingu." The American story at its best can bear comparison with the short stories of any country in the world—not excluding France and Russia; and Mrs. Edith Wharton's clever volume, "Xingu, and Other Stories" (Macmillan), shows her at her best. The opening story, which gives the volume its name, is a piquant satire on the pseudo-literary and artistic coteries to be found in American towns which pride themselves upon their super-culture—a virtue which with some of them develops into a folly, almost a vice; and the laughingly disguised diplomacy with which the more or less despised and flippant little Mrs. Roby "spoofs"—there is no other word for it—the superior members of the Ladies' Lunch Club, by setting them upon a perturbed and hopeless chase of an elusive subject of discussion called "Xingu," is a typical example of Mrs. Wharton's stimulating work. And this is only one of a group of stories which are not only vividly realistic, but have their touches of picturesqueness, pathos, and romance. The author shows us varied types and scenes, some not without a tragic element, all intensely alive; but to many readers, perhaps, the last story in the volume, "The Bunner Sisters," will seem the best of all. American humour, humanity, subtle appreciation of moods and manners in a quaint and humble class—the Sisters keep a poor little shop devoted to dressmaker's work and wares—where the tragi-comedy of their obscure lives is played out, are all here, and we are shown the details of their uneventful days with delicacy of perception, a quiet humour, and a sympathy and sweetness which make the story nothing less than beautiful. The character of Ann Eliza is a perfect study of selflessness. Half-a-dozen other stories, all clever and unconventional, make "Xingu" not merely a book to read, but to buy and read again whenever one is in the mood to study life and character through the eyes of so sympathetic, so humorous, and so realistic a writer.



ENEMY WEAPONS ADVERTISING THE WAR LOAN: CAPTURED GERMAN AND TURKISH GUNS IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE DURING THE PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN.

Photograph by S. and G.

"The Fisherman." Dimitry Gregorovitsh, a contemporary of Turgenieff, now for the first time introduced to English readers, has sounded the Russian peasant's heart to its depths in "The Fisherman" (Stanley Paul). There is much that is bewildering to English people in the Russian character; but the simplicity and the direct appeal of this clear-eyed, penetrating book cannot but help sensibly to a future understanding. It is quite evident that Gregorovitsh loved his subject, and wrote without bitterness, and without that heartrending abandon to overwhelming tragedy which makes so many of the greater Russian novels such poignant reading. The little things of the fisherman's life are never too small to be set down here, and, nicely balanced, they compose an exact and perfect picture. The typical atmosphere of a marriage festival, with its funny man, its abundance of food and drink, is contrasted with the heavy secrets of the young people; but immediately it is effaced by the return to the busy life of the peasant, who has so little time to spare for either joy or sorrow. The book ends, it is true, with sadness and misery to some of the characters; but life takes its normal, uneventful course with the others, and the wanderer returning finds his measure of happiness in the fisherman's daily lot, where custom, in blunting memory, wears down the bygone sorrow.

"Their Lives." Fortunately, it was not the whole of their lives: that would have been unbearable. "Their Lives" (Stanley Paul) ends where lives, for the most part, really begin—on a marriage day, and at the end of a clever young woman's phase of defiance and emotional experiment. The book is very clever—much, oh! much too clever for any thinking person's peace of mind. Your well-bred, well-brought-up girl, living at home, living in a decent and ordered society, may be a Christina or a Virgilia, and the chances are you will cherish the little viper in your bosom. Mrs. Rodmall's daughters spent their girlhood in a sort of intense and silent struggle for the claims of their own individuality. They trampled upon each other, their eyes fixed on their own desires. "Miles Ignotus," in his preface written at the front, says they were "Prussians." But, as Miss Violet Hunt presents the Rodmalls, they are the victims of civilisation and not its oppressors. They have to be stifled—and they refuse to be stifled. So we have them, the daughters of a well-known artist, brought up in artistic Kensington and no more influenced by their eclectic surroundings than apes are impressed by a sunset. It is all really rather horrible, and the worst of it is there is no reason to believe it is not true. The only consolation is that it is not the whole truth, and that some nice girls do still exist, whom Miss Violet Hunt knows nothing about.



AWARDED THE D.S.O.: CAPTAIN HENRY SYDNEY HOFMAN HALL.

Captain Hall, Royal Fusiliers, has been awarded the D.S.O. for conspicuous gallantry when leading his company in two attacks, and consolidating and holding a new line at a very critical time, until blinded by a wound, and forced to give up his command. He displayed the greatest coolness and bravery, and set a fine example to both officers and men.

Photograph by Miles and Kaye.

The Ardath Tobacco Company, Ltd., who are the proprietors of State Express Cigarettes, have subscribed £50,000 to the present War Loan (all new money).

The Dunlop Rubber Company, Ltd., recognising the great desirability of every firm supporting the War Loan to the fullest possible extent, have applied for an additional £100,000, which, with the £250,000 already subscribed, makes a total of £350,000 (all new money).



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casts the softest of shadows.

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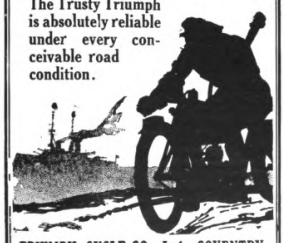
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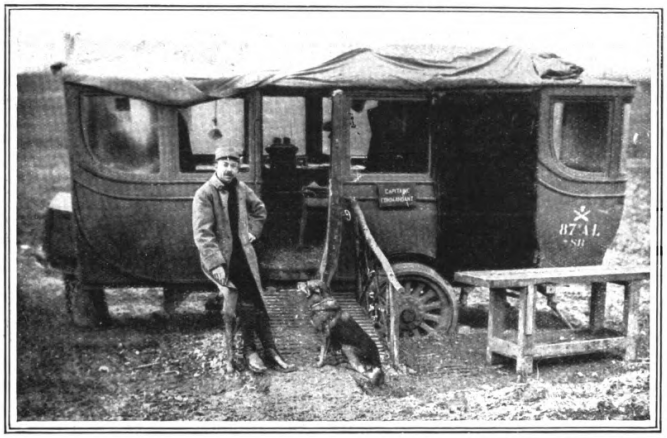


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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"FELIX GETS A MONTH." AT THE HAYMARKET.

A WHIMSICAL comedy is the description officially given to the late Tom Gallon and Mr. Leon M. Lion's Haymarket play, "Felix Gets a Month"; and it is the whimsical idea of it, and its whimsical hero, which win it acceptance. Wills with eccentric provisions have often proved godsends, but Mr. Tom Gallon went one better than any of his brother plot-makers when he made his dead millionaire ordain that the heir to his fortune must, to secure it, enter a cathedral city as naked as when he was born, and live a month there by the sweat of his brow. It is this ordinance which enables Felix Delany to make so startling an entrance into the Mayor's house, and causes him to be mistaken for a river god by the simple little foundling maid-servant. And it is this rule and her charm which account for his readiness to do a month's hard labour inside the Mayor's and his grim wife's establishment. So far, fancy plays riot delightfully, especially as Felix proves the most irresponsible and high-spirited of adventurers. But when to the conventional Mayor and his conventional termagant of a wife we have added a melodramatic group of fortune-hunters, it needs a very strong dash of whimsicality, culminating in Felix's being forced to put on a scarecrow's rags and turn pavement-artist, to reconcile us to the artificial scenes in which he discovers that nakedness has no friends, and that the little foundling has a better heart than her social superiors. Fortunately, the lion's share of the acting falls to the Felix, Mr. Gordon Ash, who is able to suggest most refreshingly the boy's exuberant vitality and sense of fun, and has only to guard against a mannered laugh to render his performance perfect. Fortunately, too, Miss Eva Leonard Boyne is delightfully naïve and childish in a rôle curiously recalling that of Miss Gertrude Elliott in "Mice and Men." One other character is alive—the super-conscientious Boy Scout Mr. Bach plays so amusingly.



ON THE SOMME FRONT: THE OFFICE OF THE CAPTAIN COMMANDING AN ARTILLERY PARK.
French Official Photograph.

"MONTY'S FLAPPER." AT THE APOLLO.

The situation in Mr. Walter Ellis's new farce which provoked most laughter from its first-night audience was that in which an elderly woman, absurdly suspected by a too virtuous landlady, was shut up in a piece of furniture which combined the purposes of bed and cupboard, and meantime, to keep her from suffocating, a lachrymose philanderer tried to pump in air with a bicycle-pump. The most amusing person in the play was this same landlady, intensely concerned that both her house and its lodgers should be respectable, and, therefore, always on the pounce for signs of depravity. Miss Elsie Craig scored heavily. Mr. Frank Denton is called upon to represent the melancholy and dull-witted hero whose love-entanglements keep half a score of characters in a state of feverish bustle and vociferation. Miss Mary Brough, as the prisoner in the folding-bed, and Mr. Dagnall, as an explosive Major, were in better case.

"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS." AT DALY'S.

The colour-scheme and scenery of the new "musical production," at Daly's, are among its most notable and delightful features. Mr. Oscar Asche has been called into counsel as producer, and, with Mr. Harker to assist him, has evolved a succession of pictures. The bright colour matches Mr. Frederick Lonsdale's story, which, with brigands to the fore, and a girl of their band who is captured, and a chief who masquerades as governor to rescue her, and is rewarded by betrayal because she is jealous of his attentions to a rival, is itself highly coloured and ultra-romantic. For once, we get a well-worked plot in light opera, and the composers have not been above illustrating that plot with appropriately romantic music—there are two of them, Mr. Harold Fraser-Simson and Mr. J. W. Tate, though the former is responsible for the bulk of the score. There is tunefulness in its every bar, and the melodies of "Bachelor Gay" and "Honour Among Thieves" are sure soon to be whistled through all our streets. The cast furnishes us with as picturesque and warm-blooded a representative of the jealous heroine as one could wish for in Miss José Collins (whose singing voice at the *première* seemed to need no apologies on the score of laryngitis), and a non-singing hero in the person of Mr. Arthur Wontner, who acted so spiritedly as the outlaw chief that his avoidance of music escaped notice. Mr. Thorpe Bates, however, is most happily looked after with songs, his "Live For To-Day" and his "Bachelor" ditty being full of vivacity and vivaciously rendered. The chief fun-maker is Mr. Lauri de Frece, with a part already rich in humour; and he has for partner Miss Mabel Sealby, who dances daintily, but might dance a little more.

Modern commerce has enlisted Art as a valuable *aide* in its publicity campaigns, and to-day in every book one picks up the advertisements are illustrated by artists of first-rate ability. This is very noticeable in the announcements of "De Reszke" Cigarettes, and they make the back covers of the illustrated weeklies attractive. It was through the manufacturers of "De Reszke" Cigarettes that the work of the artist "Rilette" was brought prominently before the public, and the manufacturers have given away something like a million copies of the different pictures. The manufacturers of "De Reszke" Cigarettes have now decided to make a change in the style of art which shall be used to interest the public in their wares, the first expression of which may be seen by referring to the back cover of this week's issue. We have little doubt that our readers will wish to collect this series to add to their gallery of "De Reszke" designs. With this in view, the manufacturers of "De Reszke" Cigarettes will continue their offer to send copies of the pictures to our readers who fulfil the simple conditions stated in their advertisement.

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The incident depicted above actually occurred last year during a lull in a long artillery duel in Flanders. It affords a striking illustration of the popularity of Sanatogen, which, as all the world knows, is a tonic-food of remarkable efficacy. Our soldiers can now have all the Sanatogen they want, for the business was recently purchased from the Board of Trade by a powerful British syndicate, of which Lady Mackworth is Chairman. The genuine original Sanatogen is manufactured in the same factory at Penzance, by the same British chemists and workmen, and by the same special processes and machinery that the German firm employed. These processes have been described as "a triumph of synthetic chemistry," and have baffled all attempts to imitate them. It is intended later on to re-name the product "Genatosan," but at present it is still sold under the original name. Those who wish to learn more about it should write to the British Purchasers of Sanatogen, 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C., who also own Formamint, the famous "germ-killing throat tablet," which physicians prescribe as a remedy for throat troubles and for preventing infectious diseases.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Still Less Petrol. The Petrol Committee has sprung a mine on the private motorist by announcing that no further licences are to be issued or renewed for petrol for private use. The Committee will only consider applications from owners of cars and motor-cycles who are engaged on work of national importance, and who are able to show that the continued use of their vehicles is necessary to the carrying on of that work. The effect of the new decision is that, after April, all private motoring will cease. Exactly what the Committee means by "work of national importance" is not disclosed in the official announcement conveying the decision, but it is easy to foresee that, unless the definition is given a somewhat liberal interpretation, this still further limitation of supplies is going to inflict a great deal of injury on our already attenuated transport services. The conveyance of goods, for example, even when they do not fall into the category of munitions of war, may be of national importance; but, in default of some exact definition of the term, it seems doubtful if petrol is to be available for "private" delivery services. I assume, however, that what is really aimed at by the Order is private motoring for purposes of mere convenience or pleasure. If that is all, then we must recognise that there are urgent reasons for drastic economy, and will loyally assist the Committee to effect the necessary economies. The new state of things gives added point to the protest I entered last week against the delay in announcing restrictions until a very large proportion of car-owners had paid their Inland Revenue taxes. It would seem to be only a matter of common justice now that the Government should give some relief in this connection. The licence-fee covers the period of twelve months, and we are now being deprived of the facility for using our cars for two-thirds of that time—assuming, of course, that the war continues for the rest of the year. The matter is one that might, with advantage, be considered by the motoring bodies with a view to possible action.



A GENEROUS GIFT: AMBULANCES PRESENTED BY SCOTTISH MINE-WORKERS.

Our photograph shows part of a fleet of ambulances given by the Scottish Mine-Workers for use in the War. It was taken recently when the cars were inspected by H.M. the King. The six ambulances shown in our photograph are mounted on "Wolseley" chassis, specially supplied for the purpose by Wolseley Motors, Ltd., Adderley Park, Birmingham.

Extravagance in the Services. Now that the supply of motor fuel is becoming a critical problem, would it not be as well if some check were imposed on the waste of petrol that is going on in some departments of the Government service? There is surely no need for the employment of powerful cars to convey officers and officials from the numerous ducal mansions and palatial hotels that now house so many new departments of State to their clubs or hotels to lunch, or to drive them short distances to their homes at the end of the day's work. Restricted as our travelling facilities are nowadays, there are still such things as tubes, electric railways, and trams. It may be that these plebeian methods of travel are not as convenient, or even as comfortable, as the more lordly private car; but economy is in the air, and we shall practise it with a better grace if we have the example of a rigid official economy to live up to. As a matter of fact, at least one of the great departments has a very rigorous code of rules applying to the use of service cars, and no officer or official dare make use of such a vehicle for any but a service purpose. On the other hand, there are certain departments in which there seems to be no check at all upon the use of cars for all sorts of purposes that have no remote connection with the service of the State. It is clearly a case for attention at the hands of the responsible heads of the departments concerned.

The Cult of the Car in America. We know that motoring in the United States has reached a development which actually and comparatively leaves us standing in this country. We are told that the statistics show that every fifth person in the States owns a motor vehicle of some sort or other. Even that scarcely conveys to us the enormous popularity of motoring, or how much it has become a matter of course in the life of the American people. Wide statistics of the kind fail to be convincing because of their very magnitude. Much more significant of the real comparative growth of the automobile movement is the report of a case in the Nevada courts that I read in an American automobile journal recently. The case in point was one in which a girl had been knocked down and killed by a motor-car. Her relatives brought an action for damages against the owner of the car; and, in order that there should be no bias in favour of the defendant, it was sought to empanel a jury of non-motorists. This was found to be quite impossible—there were not enough non-motorists on the jury-list to go round, and so the case had to be decided by a jury of ten motor-car owners and two non-motorists. I imagine that, if we were accustomed to doubt the good faith of our jurymen in this way, and wanted to secure a non-motoring panel, there would be very little difficulty about it. It would be much harder to select a motoring jury from the average list.

Tyre Pressures in Hot Weather. It hardly seems to be quite in accord with the fitness of things that one should be writing of hot weather just now, but one of the leading tyre companies has just made known the results of certain tests that are not without interest to the motorist. It is by no means an uncommon practice for people to pump their tyres somewhat on the soft side during hot weather, in the belief that air-expansion due to the heat will bring the pressure up to normal. The tests were made on a particularly hot day last summer, a set of 815-by-105 mm. tyres being inflated to a pressure of 80 lb., with the car standing in a cool garage. The car was then driven intermittently for an hour, and when not running was allowed to stand in the sun. On measuring the pressure, the increase was found to be so slight as to amount, for all practical purposes, to nothing at all. As the company points out, under-inflation rather than over-inflation is the evil to be guarded against. Tyres are now built with such a high factor of safety that an increase in pressure of many pounds will not cause a burst unless the tyre has already been ruined by over-loading and under-inflation.

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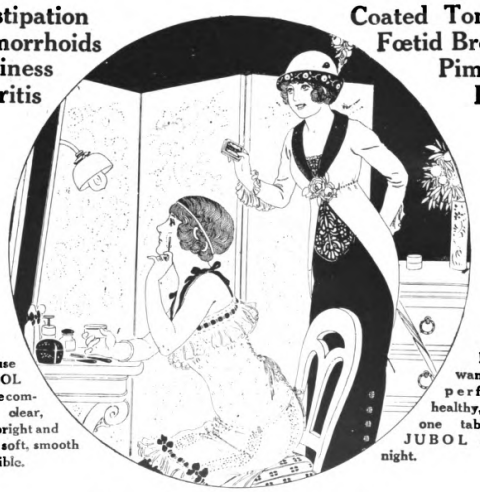
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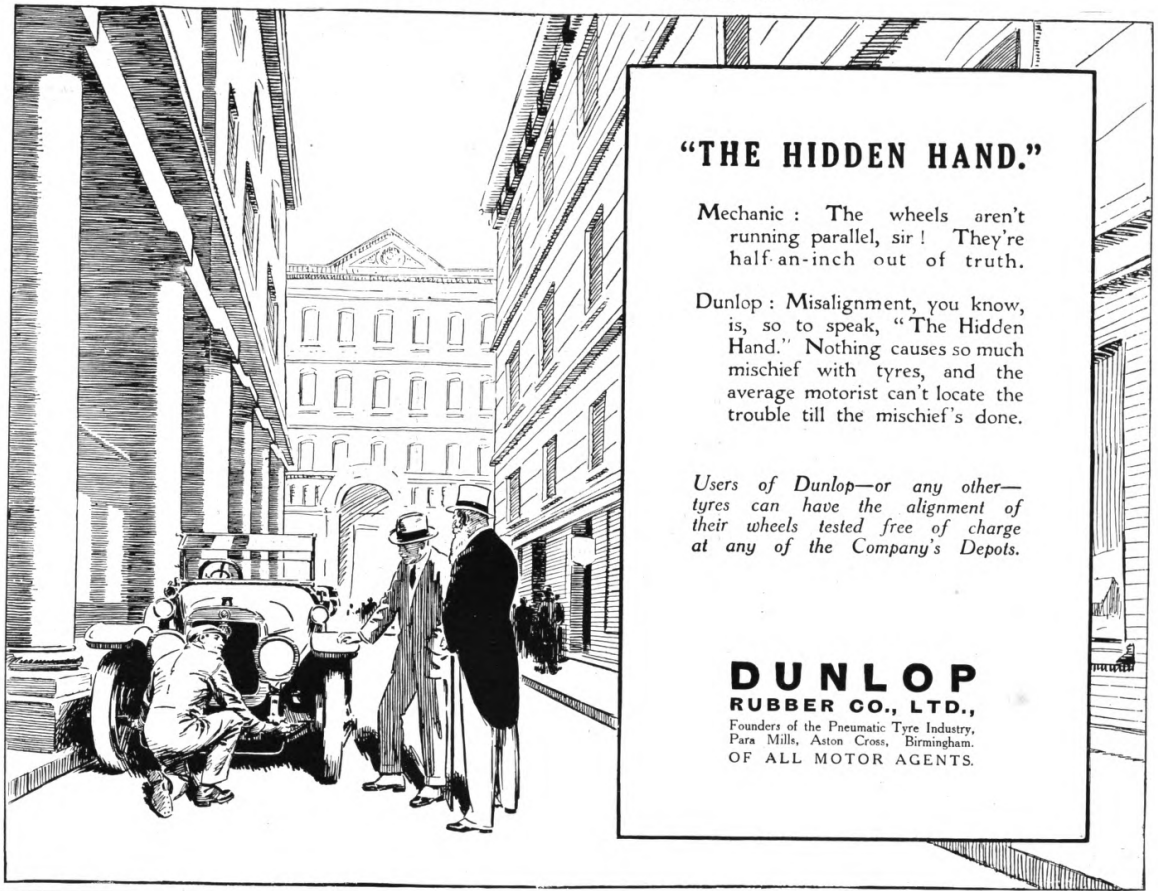
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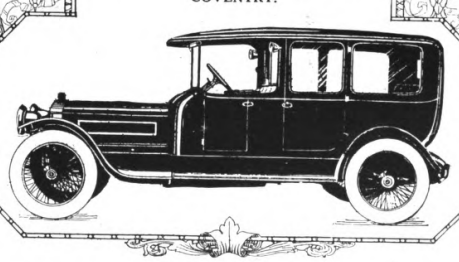
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MISCELLANEOUS.

THOSE of our readers who are not already aware of the fact will no doubt like to know that there is a most interesting exhibition in the grounds of the Middle Temple of Zeppelin wreckage from all the Zeppelins brought down in this country, including parts from the two brought down and sunk in November last. Together with these Zeppelin relics are various other items of very considerable interest, including aerial photographs taken over the firing-line and a Fokker captured in France, in which members of the public are permitted to sit on payment of a small fee. All the proceeds go to military charities; and it may be mentioned in this connection that the Royal Flying Corps hospitals are kept up by voluntary contributions. Everybody should make a point of seeing the exhibition.

The onerous and responsible task of compiling and editing so varied a budget of statistical, political, imperial, and personal information as is always presented in "Whitaker's Almanack" has naturally been made more onerous than usual owing to the kaleidoscopic changes in many sections of the national life brought about by the course of the greatest war the world has known. But "Whitaker's" will be found as indispensable a reference-book as ever, and care has been taken to bring its information well up to date. The work will celebrate its jubilee next year, and the difference in the bulk alone of the volume for 1917 and the initial one of 1868 tells its own tale.

"Kelly's Hand-book to the Titled, Landed and Official Classes" for 1917 has appeared almost at the usual time, in spite of the difficulties with which the publishers have had to contend, so many of the employees having had to go to the Front. A diminution in the number of pages might have been expected owing to the deaths on the various fronts of so many of those whose names were included in the 1916 edition. There is, on the contrary, a considerable increase, due to some extent to the great number of those members of the higher classes who have either rejoined the Forces or "joined up" for the first time, and also to the care with which the entries have been rendered more complete. The information in this very useful book has been carefully revised and brought up to date, and it now contains some 30,000 biographical notices.

The "Catholic Directory, Ecclesiastical Register and Almanack" (Burns and Oates) for 1917 remains complete in essentials as a hand-book and reference-book in spite of the existing paper and printing difficulties. Certain sections of former issues have had to be omitted because of temporary impediments in regard to printing and paper arising out of the war—*e.g.*, the Ecclesiastical Calendar, extracts from Acts of Parliament affecting the Roman Church in England, and Hospital Lists—but the main features are unaltered and the Directory (now in its 80th year of issue) continues as indispensable to its public as heretofore.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—*Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.*

E VICARS (Norwich).—Your final position to hand. It shall be attended to.

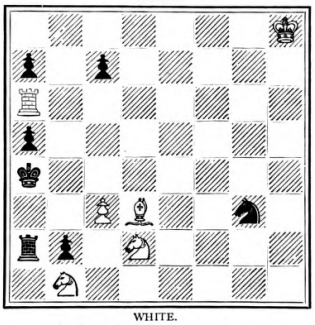
J S FORBES (Brighton).—We regret we are unable to comply with your request, having no file of the column available.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3745 received from C A M (Penang) and P J Mistri (Bombay); of No. 3746 from C A M, C H Battey (Providence, U.S.A.), P J Mistri, and Master Ivor Andrews (Johannesburg); of No. 3747 from R J Bland (Nagpur), R C Durell (Wanstead), and F L G; of No. 3748 from J R Jameson (Ferryhill); of No. 3749 from C Field (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.), F R Scott, S W Williams (Lennoxville), and Miss Muriel Cresswell (Churchdown); of No. 3750 from N R Dharmarir (Padiham), E P Stephenson (Llandudno), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), Jacob Verrall (Rodmell), W R Tebbs, A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), Arthur Perry (Dublin), Marco Salem (Bologna), and J Grant (Ipswich).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3751 from G Sorrie (Stonehaven), E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), Rev. J Christie (Borlingham), J Fowler, J S Forbes (Brighton), A W Waters (Bath), J Grant, and H Grasett Baldwin (Farnham).

PROBLEM No. 3752.—By W. MEREDITH (From "100 Chess Problems").

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3749.—By J. S. WESLEY.

WHITE	BLACK
1. P to Kt 4th	Any move.
2. R, Q, or B mates accordingly.	

We have received from Messrs. W. Foulsham and Co., 61, Fleet Street, a copy of their sixpenny guide to Chess and Draughts, by Albert Belasco. It is more interesting to followers of the latter game than to the former; but, for beginners, it may be used as an introduction. We may note, as regards Draughts, that the examples of master-play might have been strengthened by some specimen brilliancies of Martin's, who was a great player.

CHESS IN CUBA.

Game played at the Havana Chess Club, between Messrs. DE LA CAMPA and M. FARINAS.

(Evans Gambit.)

WHITE (De la C.)	BLACK (M. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P

The modern practice is, of course, to decline the gambit by B to Kt 3rd. It is safer—and duller.

5. P to B 3rd	B to R 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P
7. Castles	P takes P
8. B to R 3rd	P to Q 3rd
9. Q to Kt 3rd	Kt to R 3rd
10. Kt takes P	B takes Kt
11. Q takes B	Castles
12. Q R to Q sq	Kt to K Kt 5th
13. P to R 3rd	K Kt to K 4th
14. Kt takes Kt	Kt takes Kt
15. B to K 2nd	P to K B 4th

An imprudent advance which immediately involves Black in difficulties.

16. P to B 4th	Kt to B 3rd
17. B to B 4th (ch)	K to R sq
18. B to Kt 2nd	Q to K 2nd
19. Q R to K sq	R to B 3rd

WHITE (De la C.)	BLACK (M. F.)

If P takes P, 20. R takes P, and the Queen cannot retake on account of 21. Q takes P (mate).

20. P takes P	Q to B sq
21. R to K 8th	

A very pretty stroke, introducing a beautiful combination. All Black's moves are forced from this point, and merely serve to postpone mate, without the slightest chance of saving the game.

21.	Q takes R
22. Q takes R	Q to K 2nd
23. Q takes P (ch)	Q takes Q
24. P to B 6th	Q takes P (ch)
25. K takes Q	B takes P (ch)
26. K takes B	P to K R 4th
27. R to K Kt sq	Resigns.

Granting that Black did not defend in the best style, nothing can detract from the vigour and brilliancy of the attack, which indicates a high capacity for the game.

No British industry is receiving greater attention at the present time than agriculture. It has been laid down by the Government that, in order to safeguard the Nation's food supplies, every available acre of land must be placed under cultivation for the benefit of both man and beast. The issue of Sutton's Farmers' Year-Book for 1917 will, therefore, prove of unusual interest to agriculturists at this juncture, when the maximum return from the land is a matter of such vital consequence. It is, above all things, practical and comprehensive, and all who are interested in the land should possess a copy of this Year-Book, which may be had free by post on application to Messrs. Sutton and Sons, Reading.

Honey was formerly used in England as a sweetening substance when sugar was unknown or unobtainable, and its food value is so high that the importance of increasing the home supply at the present time cannot be too much emphasised, and there is no reason why everyone who lives anywhere near gardens or parks or fields should not keep one or more hives of bees, and thus help to increase the national food supply. A striking example comes from East Anglia. Messrs. Chivers and Sons, Ltd., the well-known fruit growers and jam manufacturers of Histon, near Cambridge, whose record as one of the largest bee-farmers in the country has often been referred to, possessed, four years ago, 556 hives, and produced as much as eleven-and-a-half tons of honey in a single year.



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THE BRITISH SOLDIER AS HANDY-MAN: BURNING OUT A FROZEN WATER-MAIN ON THE WESTERN FRONT DURING THE COLD SPELL.

While the hard frost lasted on the Western Front the troops had to deal with the same kind of difficulties, in regard to frozen water-pipes, that confront the civilian householder at home on such occasions. In the photograph three men with plumbing tools are seen taking measures to thaw the water in a frozen main in the street of a town. The exact method of procedure is not described in the information supplied with the photograph, but apparently some inflammable material is wrapped round a section of piping and set on fire, so that the water thus heated flows down into the main. The incident is at once an indication of the difficulties of maintaining the water supply for the Army during the frosty weather, and of the ingenuity with which such difficulties were overcome.

BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

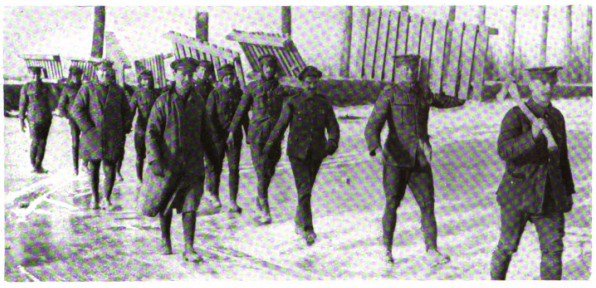
CAMPAIGNING AGAINST THE FORCES OF KING FROS



BREAKING THE ICE: BRITISH SOLDIERS GETTING WATER FOR COOKING DURING THE HARD FROST.



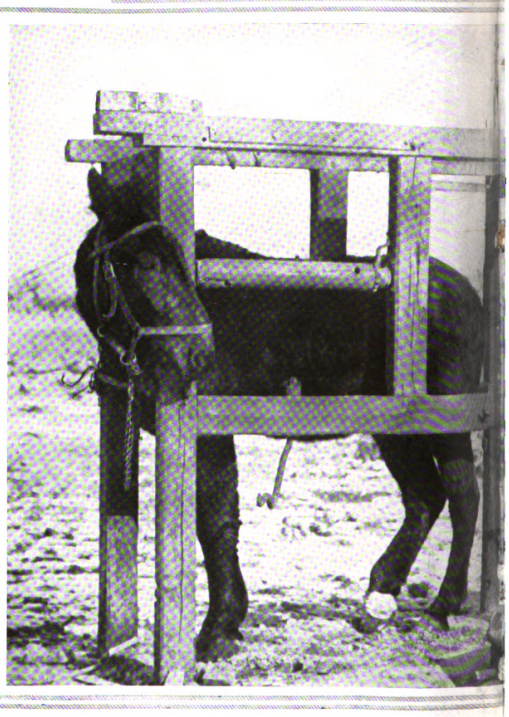
SAND-BAG ARCHITECTURE ON THE BRITISH FRONT: SO



CROSSING A CANAL DRY-SHOD: A WORKING PARTY MARCHING ON ICE.



"YOU MAY TAKE A HORSE TO THE WATER"! SMASHING ICE IN THE TROUGH.

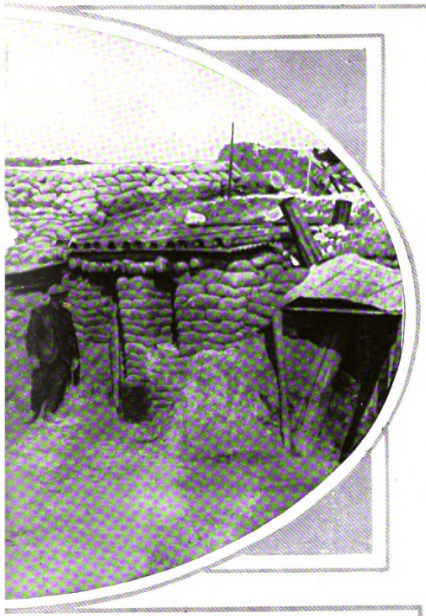


A "VAGABOND IN THE STOCKS," WITH A ROVING EYE

The recent spell of hard frost on the Western Front caused some difficulties in the matter of water supply, but they were cheerfully overcome by the troops, who found the cold both cleaner and more endurable than the slush and rain that preceded it. The frost was so severe that all the quagmires became as hard as iron, shell-holes were full of great chunks of ice, and there were slides along the "duck-walks" of communication-trenches. Even the radiators of motor-cars were frozen, and, of course, many water-pipes in neighbouring towns. At the front water had to be obtained by smashing holes in the ice. This state of things, however, came to an end a little while ago. "There is one item of news

CENES ON THE WESTERN FRONT BEFORE THE THAW.

GRAPHS.



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REPLENISHING THE WATER SUPPLY DURING THE FROST: BRITISH SOLDIERS AT AN ICE-HOLE.



ALLIES WHO "BROKE THE ICE" LONG AGO: FRENCH AND BRITISH SOLDIERS AT A PUMP.

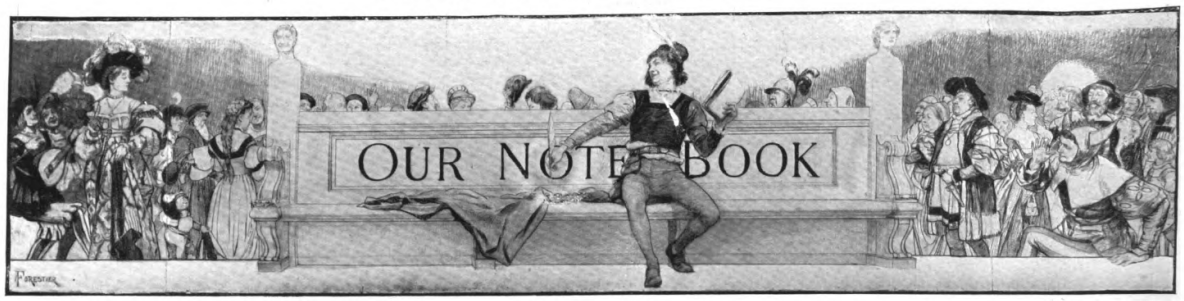


E OF AN INQUIRING TURN OF MIND, WAITING TO BE SHOD.



THE ARTILLERY ACTIVE DESPITE SNOW AND FROST: GUNNERS BRINGING UP SHELLS.

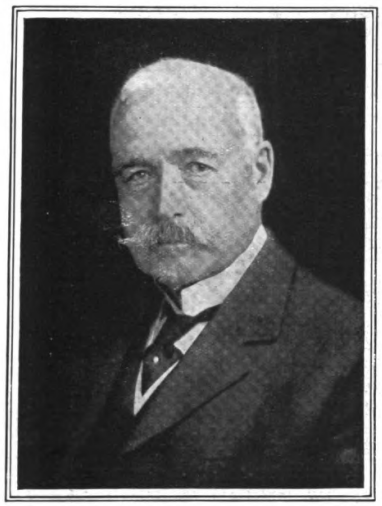
along our front," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs in a recent despatch, "of immense importance to the history of this war. It is thawing! Yesterday when I tramped across a stretch of country close behind our lines . . . there was still snow on the ground, and ice, half a foot deep in the shell-craters, so that this stretch of battlefield looked white and desolate and dreadful. But sure enough the snow was melting and softening the hard earth. Drop by drop the icicles hanging from the overlapping brickwork of bombarded buildings made puddles on the ground." Now, happily, the terrors of winter are no longer added to the hardships of war.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT is due to the able editor of the *Nation*, whose policy I have more than once criticised in this place, to say that his last issue contains the first reply I have found anywhere to a very plain question. It is a question I have put before to the more pacific idealists, and many others have doubtless put it also; but I have never before come upon anything like an answer, or even an attempt at an answer.

Let me say first, for fear of misunderstandings, that I entirely agree with the *Nation* in the ultimate



AN HONORARY PHYSICIAN TO THE KING: THE LATE SURGEON-GENERAL SIR BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, K.C.I.E., I.M.S.

Until very recently, Sir Benjamin Franklin, who died on Saturday last, had been actively engaged in work on behalf of the Red Cross Society, in Pall Mall, and his work in connection with the Roehampton and other hospitals was of the highest value. Sir Benjamin was born in 1844, and was Honorary Physician to Queen Victoria, King Edward, and King George. His son is Major Harold Scott Erskine Franklin, D.S.O.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

purpose of its remarks, which is to defend President Wilson from the sneers directed at his long neutrality. I think his conduct quite defensible, but not upon the ground on which the *Nation* defends it. I should defend it, in my superstitious way, upon a quaint and archaic and now quite forgotten principle—the principle that an elected magistrate ought to carry out the desires of those who elected him, and not his own private desires, even when they are noble and disinterested desires. According to this outworn creed, a trustee is not allowed to give away the funds confided to him to a Mission for the Conversion of the Cannibal Islands; and the President had a right to remain neutral while he thought America wished to be neutral. If the President had entered the Alliance from the first, we might have gained a strong navy or even a strong army, but we should have lost a strong argument. The Germans would simply have counted him as one of the "conspirators" against Germany; but even the Germans can hardly expect the world to believe that a conspirator would begin to conspire so long after the event.

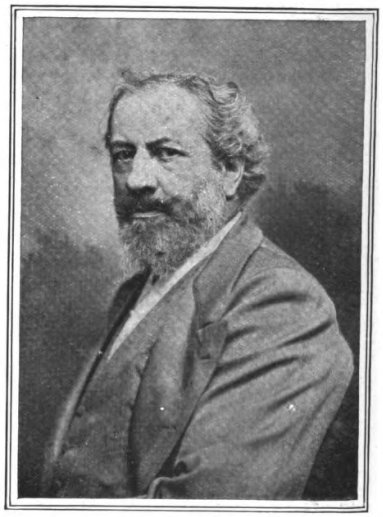
The *Nation*, however, raises a much disputable point. It tries to justify the President's doubts, not as I do in connection with the purely national duties of his office, but in connection with those international duties which are supposed to be his personal dreams. In other words, the *Nation* tries to answer the question I have occasionally asked here: How can we be expected to trust a neutral as an international arbiter in all possible cases, when he admittedly hesitates in what seems to us the most self-evident case there could be? If the ultimatum to Serbia was not unjust, what ultimatum will be considered unjust? If the invasion of Belgium was not provocative, what conceivable human act can ever be called provocative? It is substantially to this question that the *Nation* addresses itself in the following words—

These criticisms were always, to our thinking, a little unfair. This war was so swift and, in some respects, so accidental in its origin, the entry of some Powers was so automatic and of others so calculating, that America had reason to distinguish it from the kind of conflict which she foresaw as a possibility after the creation of the League of Nations. This war rose not in defiance of what Mr. Wilson has called "the court of the whole world's opinion," but largely because no such court existed. It is one thing to promise to act against a rebel who defies an organised world, and quite another to take a share in a conflict which is the culmination of a long anarchy.

To take the practical points first, I cannot think the writer disposes satisfactorily of any of them. He catalogues certain features as peculiar to this war; but surely every one of them might appear, and probably would appear, in any of the wars with which the League of Nations might deal. He says this war was swift; and so it was—as the leap and blow of an assassin are generally as swift as he can make them. But is the peace league to leave an assassin alone, so long as he assassinates swiftly? He says the war was partly accidental; and such a murder always is partly accidental. It is exceedingly accidental for the man who is murdered, in the sense that he has not generally participated to any great extent in the design. And though the murderer's act was not accidental, he will certainly, if he is a murderer of intelligence, say it was accidental. He will say so, and apparently he is likely to be believed. But is the peace league to be paralysed by any accident, or by any act that is called an accident? Is the august tribunal to frame no firmer sentence than the proverb of not crying over spilt milk—or spilt blood? I cannot see why the crime of the future should not be quite as rapid or look quite as fortuitous. If anything, there would be a new reason for doing what one had to do quickly, like Macbeth, and attributing it to accident, like King Claudius. Then the writer says that in the case of this war "the entry of some Powers was so automatic and of others so calculated." When a bludgeon has been carefully calculated to knock out a man's brains, the desire to avoid it often produces an automatic action in the man's arm. But would not any attempt to upset the new international order presumably be a calculated attempt? And would not the first resistance to it be largely an automatic resistance? And will the great League of Nations be quite helpless and impotent to deal with any quarrel in which anybody has been calculating and anything has been automatic? Then the writer adds, with a strange innocence, that "America had reason to distinguish it [the present war] from the kind of conflict which she foresaw as a possibility after the creation of the League of Nations." This would seem to mean that America could make up an imaginary international problem which could be quite easily solved, and on that ground refused to have anything to do with the sort of international problem which really demands to be solved. The reformers are not only to invent a new kind of peace, but to live in hopes that other people will invent a new kind of war.

It is not my meaning that nothing can be done towards an international understanding that may avoid such tragedies. My single point is that the first business of an understanding is to understand. And, if it cannot understand the quarrel with Prussia, it cannot understand anything. As I shall explain in a moment, there is a real hope of some human co-operation by which such conflicts can at least be made more improbable. But the co-operation of humanity must presumably be for the condemnation of inhumanity; and if it does not possess that instinct, at the instant and on the spot, it is something less than human. And when inhumanity walks naked in the sun and stinks to the four winds of heaven, I shall judge a man by how he judges of it; I shall decline to trust him if he remains cold, if he quibbles about accidents and automatic entrances, and begins at once to make excuse; or excuses, if not the other man for being a criminal, at least himself from being a judge. If he is doubtful in this matter, he shall not be made ruler over ten cities; he shall not be made a judge and a ruler over us. There is one thing I shall ask first from any such international judge—a judgment upon the fact before our eyes, and a judgment against the tyrant and the tormentor of the weak. Here is a very simple entrance examination, and the first exercise in his primer. If he is really so impartial that he cannot see any difference between St. George and the dragon, he is much too impartial to be just.

The larger error of the *Nation* can be found in its last phrase, "a conflict which is the culmination of a long anarchy." Prussian aggression was not in that sense the culmination of a long anarchy; it was the interruption of an old though imperfect order. There was a unity in the soul of Christendom, which survived the unity of its body. It did imply certain points of agreement about chivalry and equality of dealing, which might have been solidified into something like a league of Christian nations. It was Prussia that first broke away from the soul as well as the body of Christendom, uttering bleak and ugly blasphemies against the very ideas of knighthood and brotherhood. If there be a common spirit in the blood and baptism of our whole civilisation, that spirit has already pronounced sentence upon the Prussian. We shall lay the foundation for a European unity by ratifying that sentence, not by attempting to reverse it. If we set up any international ideal



A GREAT FRENCH ARTIST: THE LATE CAROLUS DURAN.

The brilliant portrait-painter who died on Sunday, at the age of eighty, was of humble birth, but became by his genius world-famous as a painter, especially of women, his sense of colour and of form enabling him to evolve veritable masterpieces. Our photograph suggests a strong likeness to the late Sir Frederick Leighton, and he was also like him in the possession of a courtly manner and a fondness for dressing picturesquely. He will live as one of the great painters of the last years of the Second Empire and the early decades of the Republic.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

on oblivion of this, we shall be building a palace of ice upon a lake of fire. It is idle to say that we must not build upon the bad passions of this war. They were not all bad passions; and to build on good passions repressed is to ask for revolution. If peace and unity can indeed come, they must not deny, but rather make eternal, the emotions we had when we first heard that the frontier was broken and the corpse of an old peasant hanging from a tree beyond Liège.

NEW MONEY—£700,000,000! A GREAT LONDON WAR LOAN RALLY.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.

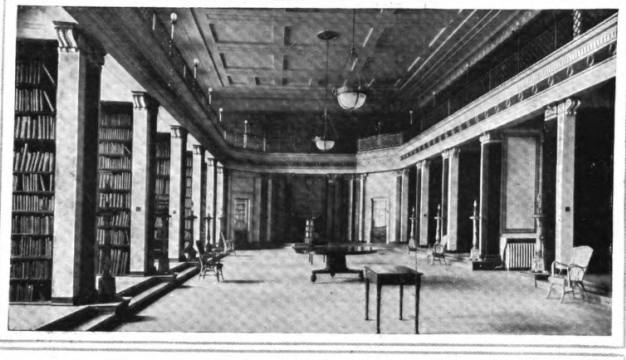


"GERMANY IS WATCHING": THE LORD MAYOR IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE ON THE DAY BEFORE THE LISTS CLOSED.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bonar Law, announced in the House of Commons on February 19 that, although it was not yet possible to give the exact figures of the War Loan, the new money subscribed, apart from contributions from banks, would certainly amount to £700,000,000. The great rally in Trafalgar Square on February 15, the day before the lists closed, doubtless did much to swell the total. The number of people present was roughly estimated at from eighty to a hundred thousand. Every inch of space outside the civic enclosure was occupied, including the plinth of the Nelson Column, the backs of the Landseer lions, the fountains, and even a row of posts, whose occupants, shown in the background of the drawing raised above the crowd, looked at a distance like a line of statues. The Lord Mayor (seen speaking from the rostrum on the left) came in procession from the City with other civic dignitaries, preceded by the band of the Welsh Guards. Those of the Coldstream and Grenadier Guards were also present. After the Lord Mayor's speech, the Dean of Westminster offered prayers. Speeches followed by the Premier of New Zealand and Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., whose resolution, "That this vast gathering affirms that it will continue to support the war until victory is achieved," was carried with tremendous enthusiasm. The assembled choirs then led the hymn, "O God, our help in ages past," and the meeting closed with the National Anthem and three cheers for the King.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

OPENED BY THE KING: THE SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

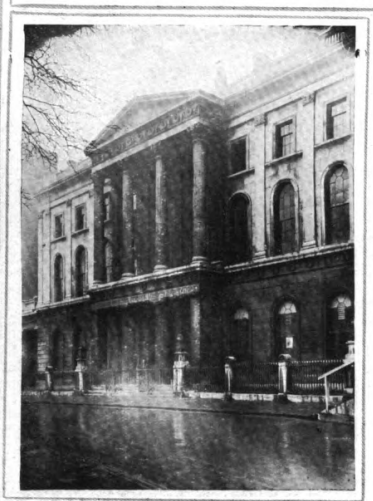
PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SCHOOLS BY SPORT AND GENERAL; PORTRAIT BY HUGH CECIL.



THE LIBRARY OF THE NEW SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.



DR. E. DENISON ROSS, C.I.E., DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL.



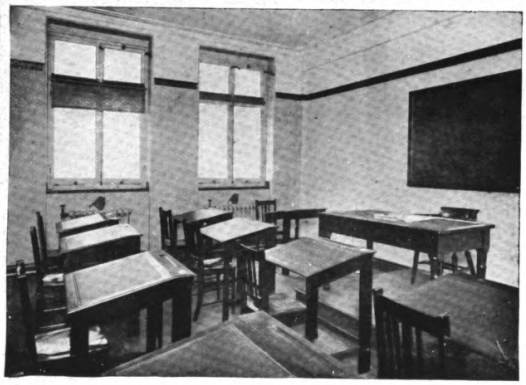
HITHERTO THE LONDON INSTITUTION: THE EXTERIOR AND MAIN ENTRANCE.



ON PASSING THROUGH THE ENTRANCE-DOORS: THE COLONNADED OUTER HALL.



FOR CERTAIN LECTURES AND DEMONSTRATIONS: THE CENTRAL THEATRE.



WHERE HINDUSTANI IS TAUGHT: A SPECIAL STUDENTS' CLASS-ROOM.



WHERE SPECIALIST-PROFESSORS WILL ATTEND: THE GENERAL LECTURE-ROOM.

"The creation of an Oriental School in London," said Lord Curzon at a Mansion House meeting just three months before the war began, is "part of the necessary furniture of Empire." Lord Curzon was drawing attention to the damaging effect of our comparative neglect of Oriental languages in the face of German competition in commerce. For years there had been such an institution in Berlin, as well as others at Paris and Petrograd, completely equipped and maintained by the State. Happily, England has moved now, and to good purpose, in London. February 23 was fixed for the King to visit the City and formally open the new buildings of the British Empire's "School of Oriental Studies," of which his Majesty had also previously consented to become Patron. The School was established by Royal Charter in June last, in direct connection with London University. Parliament helped with a money grant. Its announced purpose is "to give instruction in the languages of Eastern and African peoples . . . and in the Literature, History, Religion, and Customs of those peoples, especially with a view to the needs of persons about to proceed to the East or to Africa for the pursuit of study and research, commerce, or a profession." The buildings, which provide Lecture-rooms, Class and Study rooms, and a large Library, are in Finsbury Circus, E.C. (at the London Institution), not far from the Bank of England. Dr. E. Denison Ross, the Director, is prepared to see intending students daily between 11 and 1, or by appointment at any time, or to give every information by letter. The present term began on January 16, and classes got to work at once, a fact that in itself is of significance.

"EARTHED" ON A FRENCH TRENCH-PARAPET: A GERMAN AEROPLANE.

Photograph Supplied by Illustrations Bureau.

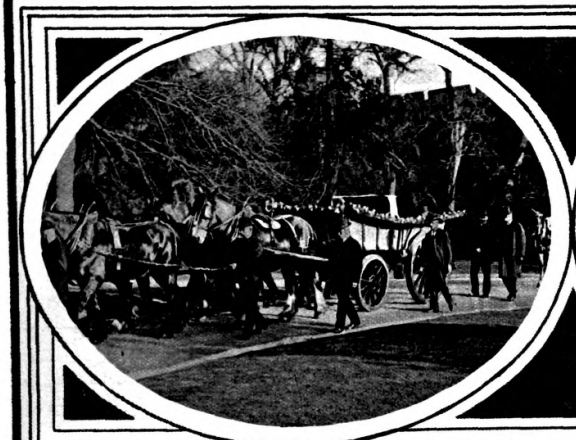


WINGED IN THE AIR: THE WRECKAGE OF AN ENEMY 'PLANE CAPSIZED AND SMASHED ON THE PARAPET-CREST OF A FRENCH FIRE-TRENCH.

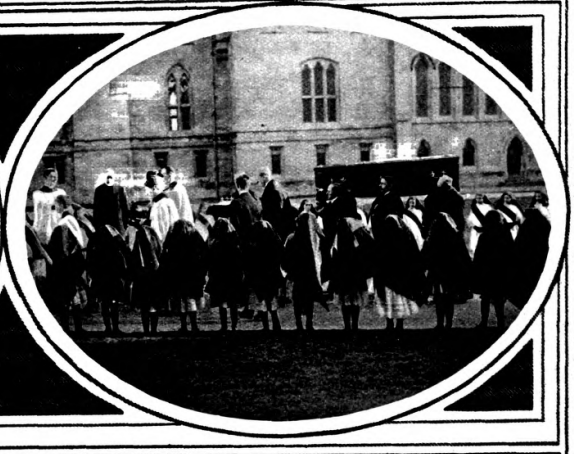
It must have been, to use an everyday expression, "the time of their lives," for certain French soldiers when they witnessed the enemy aeroplane tragedy whose finale is shown here. For those manning the portion of trench nearest the spot on the parapet at which the German 'plane descended (some must have been, indeed, almost directly below the falling machine while coming down) the uncertainty to the last where the machine would crash to earth could hardly have failed to cause a sensation that would try the strongest nerves. A good proportion of the German aeroplanes winged over the Allied lines have, it has been told in published letters, fallen much as that seen here fell; quite close to, or almost on, the fire-trenches, or on "No Man's Land." Some, hard hit and disabled, dropped almost perpendicularly from right overhead. Others (most of them it would appear), crippled while in flight, came down and landed "short" in a vain effort to reach their own lines. Sometimes, also, the machines, capsized on impact, crumpled up and crushed into a tangle of torn canvas, buckled wires, and snapped stays, the 'planes under the overturned *nacelle*.

THE FUNERAL OF THE FIFTEENTH DUKE OF NORFOLK, EARL MARSHAL.

Photographs Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 6 by Sport and General; Nos. 2 and 5 by Illustrations Bureau.



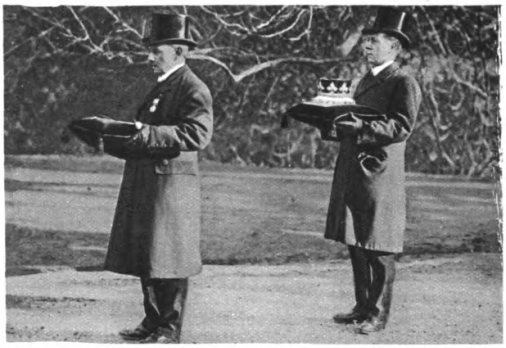
PASSING THROUGH THE GROUNDS OF ARUNDEL CASTLE: THE SIMPLE CORTÈGE OF THE LATE DUKE OF NORFOLK.



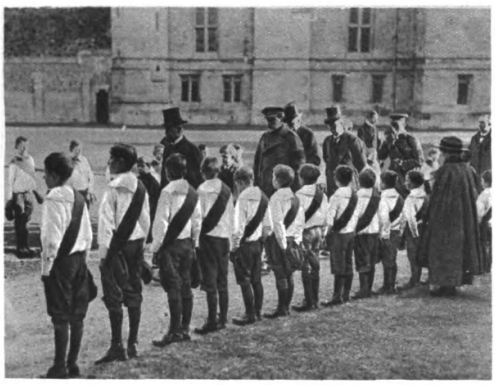
PASSING CHILDREN OF ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS: THE COFFIN BEING CARRIED INTO THE CHURCH.



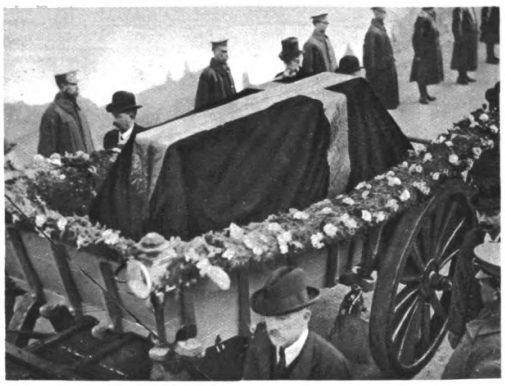
MOURNERS: THE EIGHT-YEAR-OLD EARL OF ARUNDEL (NOW SIXTEENTH DUKE OF NORFOLK); LORD EDMUND TALBOT; AND OTHERS.



SIGNS OF THE DEAD DUKE'S RANK: BEARERS OF HIS GRACE'S CORONET AND OTHER INSIGNIA.



PASSING CHILDREN OF SOME OF THE LOCAL ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS: MOURNERS.



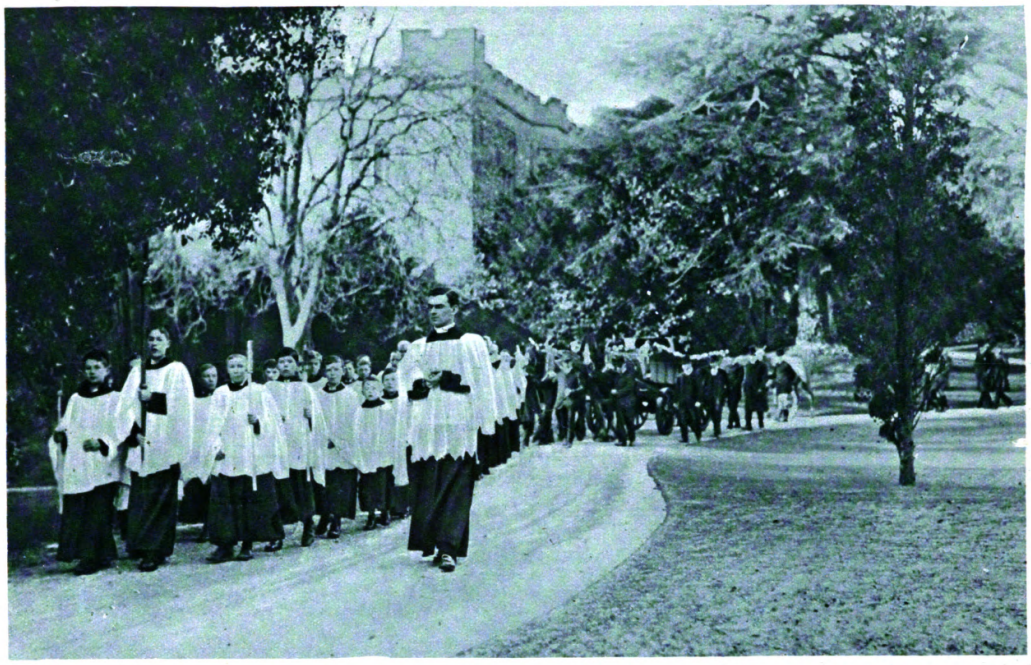
BORNE ON A FARM-WAGON: THE COFFIN WITH THE MORTAL REMAINS OF THE FIFTEENTH DUKE OF NORFOLK.

Arundel Castle, and the hill on which it stands overlooking the rolling downs and the sea, was the scene of an historic funeral when, on February 15, all that was mortal of the fifteenth Duke of Norfolk was buried in the Fitzalan Chapel, adjoining the parish church. The flag of the late Earl Marshal hung at half-mast over the Norman Keep, and, in simple dignity, the funeral procession of the dead Duke made its slow progress to the Church of St. Philip Neri, where an impressive service was held before the actual interment. The King was represented by Viscount Sandhurst, the Lord Chamberlain. The Duchess was not in the procession, but visited the grave and sprinkled holy water upon the coffin. The service—which was rich in solemn beauty, and at which the new Duke (now Earl Marshal and Chief Butler of England) and his uncle, Lord Edmund Talbot (who may act as Deputy Earl Marshal until the new Duke comes of age), were present, with Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard, the eldest of the three daughters of the late

[Continued opposite.

THE PASSING OF A GREAT NOBLE: FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

Photograph No. 1 by L.N.A.; No. 2 by Illustrations Bureau.



LEAVING ARUNDEL CASTLE: THE COFFIN OF THE LATE DUKE OF NORFOLK BORNE ON A FARM-WAGON.



PASSING BOY SCOUTS OF THE NEW DUKE OF NORFOLK'S OWN TROOP: THE LATE DUKE'S CHARGER FOLLOWING THE COFFIN.

Continued.

Duke—was celebrated by Bishop Amigo, Bishop of Southwark, assisted by Bishop Mostyn, as deacon, and Canon MacCall as sub-deacon; Bishop Butt, Bishop-Suffragan of Westminster, representing the Cardinal-Archbishop, who was in Rome. The clergy in their robes of white and gold and purple, the gleam of candles, the grand Gregorian music, lent beauty and dignity to the scene, and the final note of stateliness was sounded when Garter King of Arms, in full heraldic splendour, proclaimed from the altar steps the style and titles of the dead nobleman, whom all had loved and honoured for his simple, kindly nature, but who was none the less a "most high, most noble, most puissant prince."

"AN HIGHWAY SHALL BE THERE": STEAM AND PETROL IN MESOPOTAMIA.

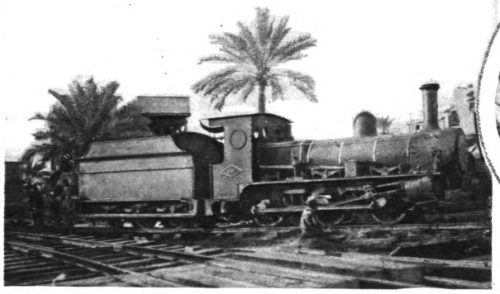
PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.



AS IN LONDON STREETS: "W.D." MOTOR-LORRIES IN MESOPOTAMIA TO CONVEY TROOPS FROM PIER TO CAMP.



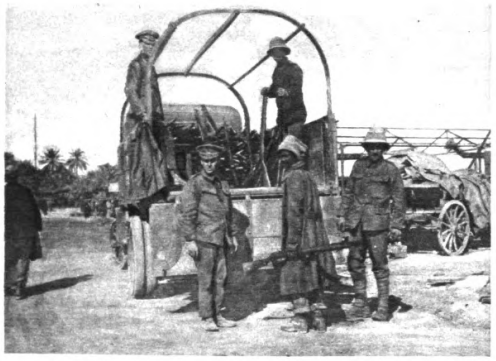
A "NINE ELMS" SPRUNG UP IN A MESOPOTAMIAN DESERT: A CORNER OF A LARGE RAILWAY YARD.



THE "IRON HORSE" TO WIN "DOMINION OVER PALM AND PINE": A TYPE OF LOCOMOTIVE USED IN MESOPOTAMIA.



BRITISH ENGINEERING IN MESOPOTAMIA: A TYPE OF LOCOMOTIVE MUCH USED FOR LIGHT-RAILWAY WORK.



PETROL POWER IN MESOPOTAMIA: A MOTOR-LORRY BEING LOADED WITH RIFLES FOR THE FRONT.



MARTIAL MUSIC AND MOTOR-LORRIES: BANDSMEN OF A WELL-KNOWN INDIAN REGIMENT OFF TO THE FRONT.

The prophecy of Isaiah, that "the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice. . . . And an highway shall be there, and a way," is being fulfilled by the British Army in Mesopotamia in a manner hardly foreseen by the prophet. Sir Percy Lake told, in his despatch covering the period up to his handing over the command to General Maude, how at Basra great embankments or "bunds" had been constructed, saving an area of 48 square miles from floods, and how wharves had been built enabling ocean-going steamers to come alongside and unload. "Two railways," he added, "are now in course of construction. Lieut.-Col. J. H. White and his assistants are pushing on both lines with much zeal and energy, in spite of considerable difficulties in the transport of materials."

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET TO THE TRENCHES: THE HOT-SOUP MAN.

Official Photograph.

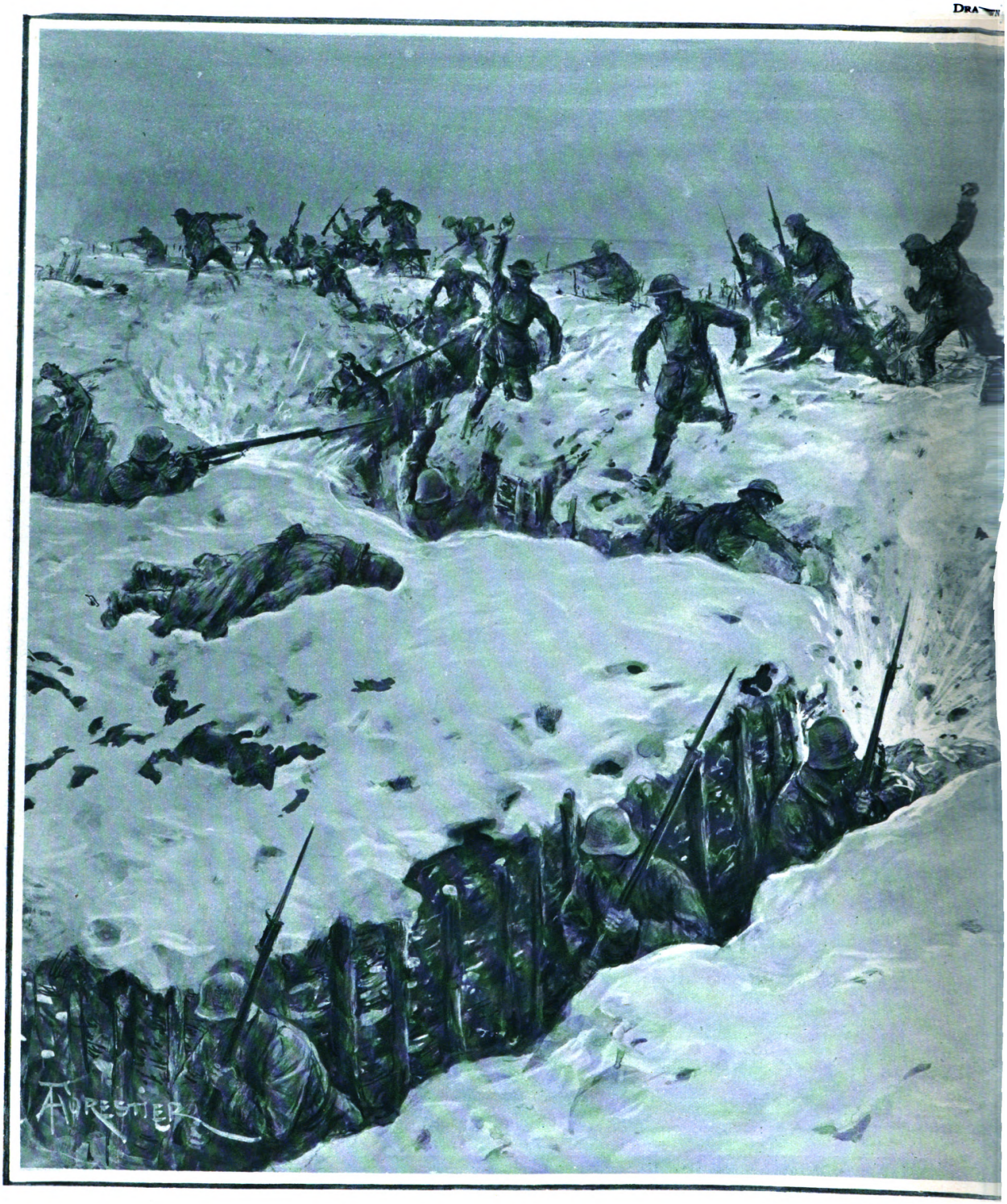


ENSURING THE FOOD SUPPLY UNDER FIRE: THE NEW SOUP-CONTAINER, AS CARRIED BY ONE MAN TO THE TRENCHES, STRAPPED ON A SOLDIER'S BACK.

There are times and places at the front when, for one reason or another, it proves all but impossible to get badly wanted hot food to the men in the fire-trenches in ordinary ways. To meet that difficulty, a method has been adopted by means of which single food-carriers are employed. Their duty is to "run the gauntlet," as it were, with a supply of hot viands sufficient for the time being to go round. Enough is carried by each man on the special duty to satisfy the needs of a certain number of his comrades, and with a number of such carriers at work, all are able to get their food. The apparatus is shown in the illustration above, in which one of the cook's staff of a battalion is seen filling the metal container holding the supply from one of the soup-wagons which has been brought up as near to the fire-trenches as it is considered just then advisable to approach. Helmeted against stray bullets, with bombs attached to his belt so as to be ready to take his place in the ranks of the section he belongs to when his present task is fulfilled, the soldier shown is only waiting for the food-container strapped on his back to be full before he starts off on his errand.

"WE CARRIED OUT A SUCCESSFUL RAID TO-DAY": ONE

DRA



OUR CONSTANT ATTRITION OF THE GERMAN LINES BY LOCAL RAIDS: BRITISH

Trench-raids have been a constant feature of operations on the British front all through the period between the cessation of bigger attacks and their recent renewal. Of late raids have been increasingly frequent, even during the recent severe spell of frost and snow, and our troops have obtained many notable successes in enterprises of this kind. Accounts of such raids have figured daily in the British official communiqués. Thus a despatch of February 18, after stating that 773 prisoners had been taken in the larger advance at Miraumont recently, continued: "We entered the German positions during the night south-west and also north-west of Arras, south of Fauquissart, and north of Ypres. We inflicted many casualties on the enemy, blew up a machine-gun, and brought back 19 prisoners." In the previous day's despatch it was stated: "We carried out two raids this morning south of Neuve Chapelle and north-east of Ploegsteert, where our troops reached the enemy's second line. A large number of Germans were killed and many dug-outs and a machine-gun were destroyed. We captured a few

THE FREQUENT BRITISH ATTACKS ON GERMAN TRENCHES.

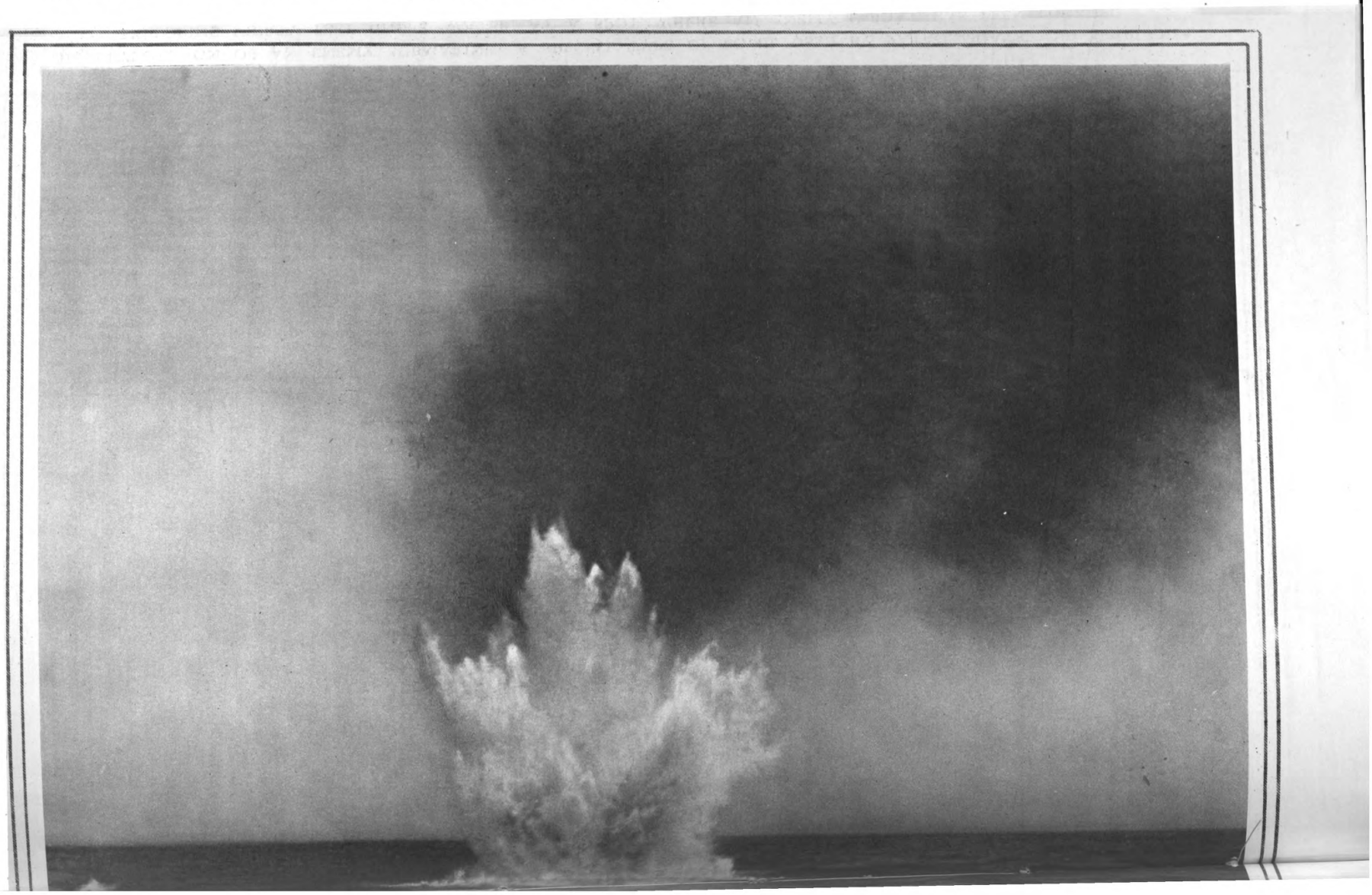
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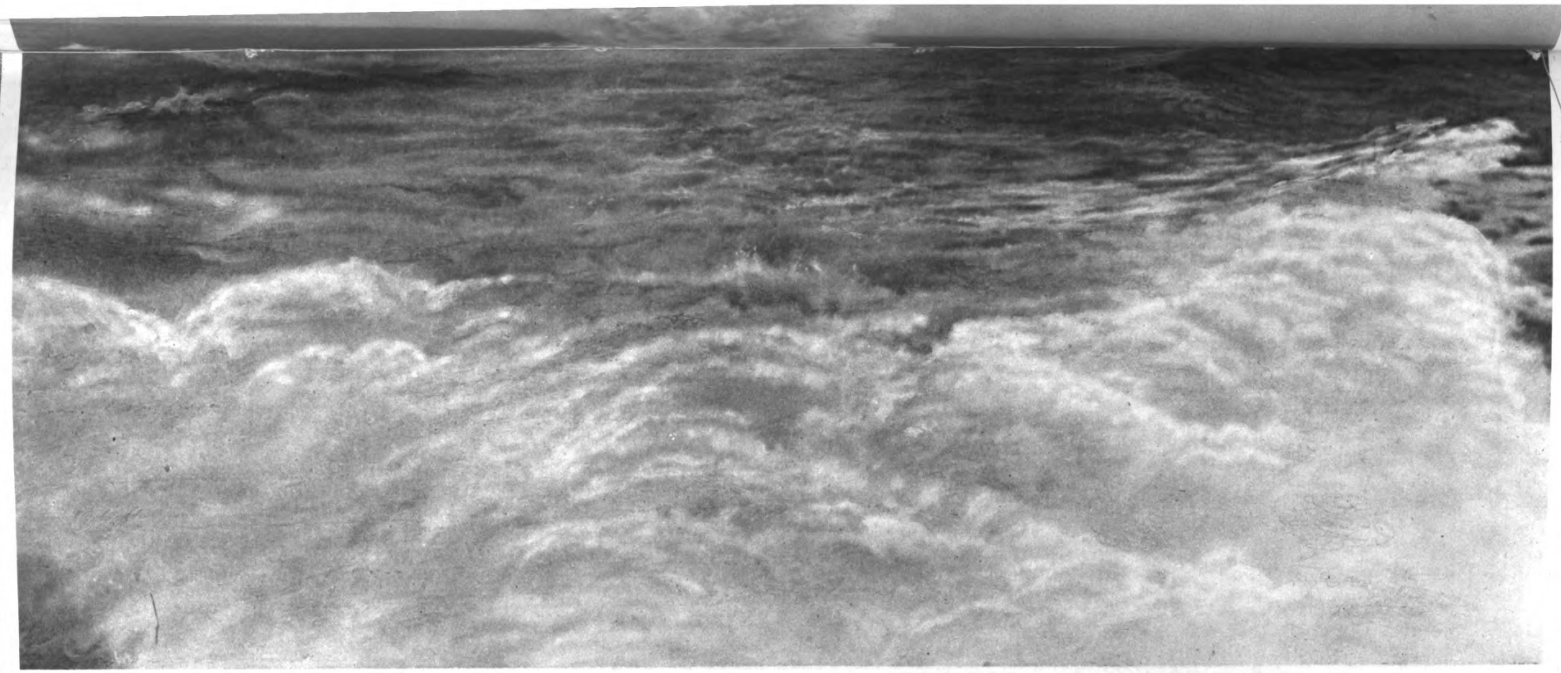


TROOPS BOMBING THEIR WAY INTO A GERMAN TRENCH ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

prisoners in each case." Again, a day or two earlier, it was announced: "Another very successful raid was carried out by our troops this morning north-east of Arras. We penetrated some 250 yards into the enemy's defences, and reached his third line of trenches. Two machine-gun emplacements and a number of dug-outs were completely destroyed, and many of the enemy were killed in dug-outs, which they refused to leave. We captured 40 prisoners and a machine-gun. Our casualties were very light." Since the beginning of the year raids have also been carried out, among other places, at Gueudecourt, Serre, Souchez, Sailly, Grandcourt, Beaumont Hamel, Beaucourt, Loos, Transloy, and Hulluch. Our drawing illustrates a typical trench-raid in the snow. In the foreground is a German trench in which British bombs are bursting, and the occupants are either resisting with machine-gun or rifle, holding up their hands in surrender, or retreating. From the background the British troops are seen coming over the parapet through the torn wire, bombing and firing.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

THE END OF A U-BOAT: SINKING A HOSTILE SUBMARINE BY BOMBING IT.





AN interesting account of the methods adopted by the Allied Navies to counteract the German submarine menace is given in our Paris contemporary, "L'Illustration," by M. Raymond Lestonnat. The following is a translation of his article, slightly condensed: "The enemy's declaration of a blockade of the coasts of the British Isles, France, and Italy suggests that they are using an important number of submarines to attempt so vast an operation. They will need many to ensure the relief service and replace missing boats, for our Allies and ourselves have not failed to take the measures necessary to thwart their movements and destroy as many of them as possible. There are two ways of destroying them—by traps, and by explosives. A trap is a net of the kind that is moored across a passage or channel, to protect the approach to a port or roadstead. In some cases, where the locality does not lend itself to the establishment of a permanent barrier, light nets would be employed, drawn by trawlers which, so to speak, patrol the under-sea. The nets give good results. The British have, in that way, captured an important number of submarines of small displacement. Explosives—mines, shells, or torpedoes—are in general use. Mines form part of fixed defences, like nets, over which they possess this advantage—that while the latter sometimes allow their prey to escape, mines infallibly sink any craft that comes into contact with them. The shell is the offensive weapon used at a distance; but in order to sink or damage a submarine by gun-fire one must get within range while it is navigating on the surface, and have a chance of hitting it in less than a minute, for it needs no more time than that to disappear, and then it has only to fear a weapon that acts under water. When the submarine is navigating submerged, even if its periscope permits of estimating its depth, it is almost impossible to hit it with a self-propelled torpedo, because the latter, with its horizontal trajectory, and constructed with a view to attacking a surface vessel, is designed to act at much too shallow a depth. It thus became inevitable to seek a weapon capable of exploding at great depth and permitting of a vertical attack upon a submarine while either flying or floating above it. The naval aeroplanes entrusted with the search for submarines have for a long time past been provided with bombs which they discharge when a submarine is navigating on the surface, or when weather conditions and the clearness of the water enable them to see it when submerged. Several submarines have been sunk by this means. On board patrol-boats and destroyers, large bombs can be used, charged with very powerful explosives, and bursting under water at the desired depth by the action of a hydrostatic firing mechanism. The effects can be felt within a radius of 27 yards. At this distance the submarine's hull plates are torn apart and it sinks. Directly a submarine is signalled the patrol-boat steers for it at full speed, and at once opens fire with her guns. The submarine dives to avoid the shots, and proceeds on its course far enough under water to be sheltered from the projectiles. From time to time it makes use of its periscope to get its direction, and take account of its enemy's position. The periscope cutting the water causes a slight wake which does not escape the practised eye of the pursuer. Nor is this the only sign that makes it possible to chase the invisible foe. The submarine, by the movement of its own bulk, creates on the surface of the sea a typical disturbance which those experienced in this exciting sport are able to detect. As a submerged submarine does not travel fast, the pursuer, certain of overhauling it, has only one thing to attend to—not to lose the trail. On arriving above it, he launches his bombs into the sea at intervals of 27 yards, keeping ahead all the time. The missiles thus dropped in the wake of the pursuing vessel explode as soon as they reach the depth for which they have been regulated. When a large patch of oil appears on the water, there is a strong presumption that the submarine has been destroyed."

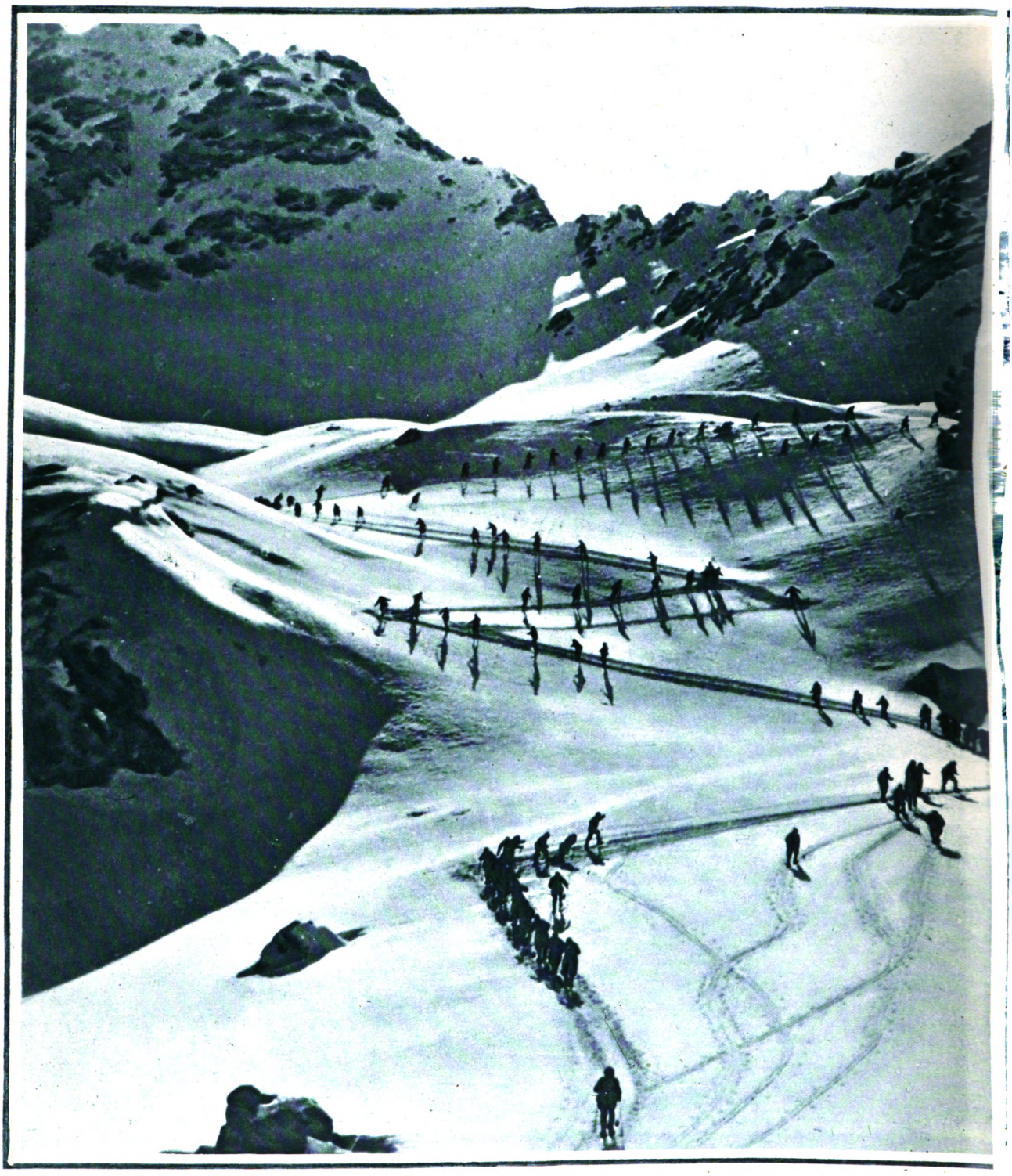
THE DESTRUCTION OF AN ENEMY SUBMARINE: A SPECIAL TYPE OF BOMB, USED BY PATROL-BOATS AND SEAPLANES, EXPLODING THIRTY FEET UNDER WATER, AT A SPOT WHERE AN ENEMY U-BOAT HAS BEEN LOCATED.

In the recent debate in the House of Lords on the submarine menace, Lord Lytton, speaking on behalf of the Admiralty, said: "Although this new phase of the submarine campaign is but a fortnight old, the counter-measures which have been provided have already achieved very considerable success. I cannot say more than that, whether in the destruction of hostile submarines or in escape from attack on the part of our own ships, the success is sufficient to justify a very large measure of confidence in the effectiveness of the steps which are being taken." Lord Curzon, as a member of the Board of Admiralty, said: "Admiral Jellicoe and those who are with him are not dissatisfied with the number of German submarines which will be unable to return again to their own shores. New devices . . . are being invented and perfected which enable us to look with increasing confidence to the future. . . . Every submarine you send to the bottom is not merely a reduction of the enemy's strength by one important unit, but it is a saving of all the ships which that vessel might have destroyed." This interesting photograph illustrates the article quoted above from "L'Illustration," the well-known Paris weekly, whose description of it may be translated as follows: "Submarine hunting: one of the bombs dropped into the sea from a patrol-boat, at the moment when it is calculated to have arrived just over the submarine, exploding at a depth of 32 feet, and throwing up a column of water about 55 feet high, crowned by a cloud of black smoke."

"The Illustrated London News," Feb. 24, 1917

WINTER SPORT TURNED TO WAR USES: ITALIAN

PHOTOGRAPH BY THE PHOTOGRAPHIC

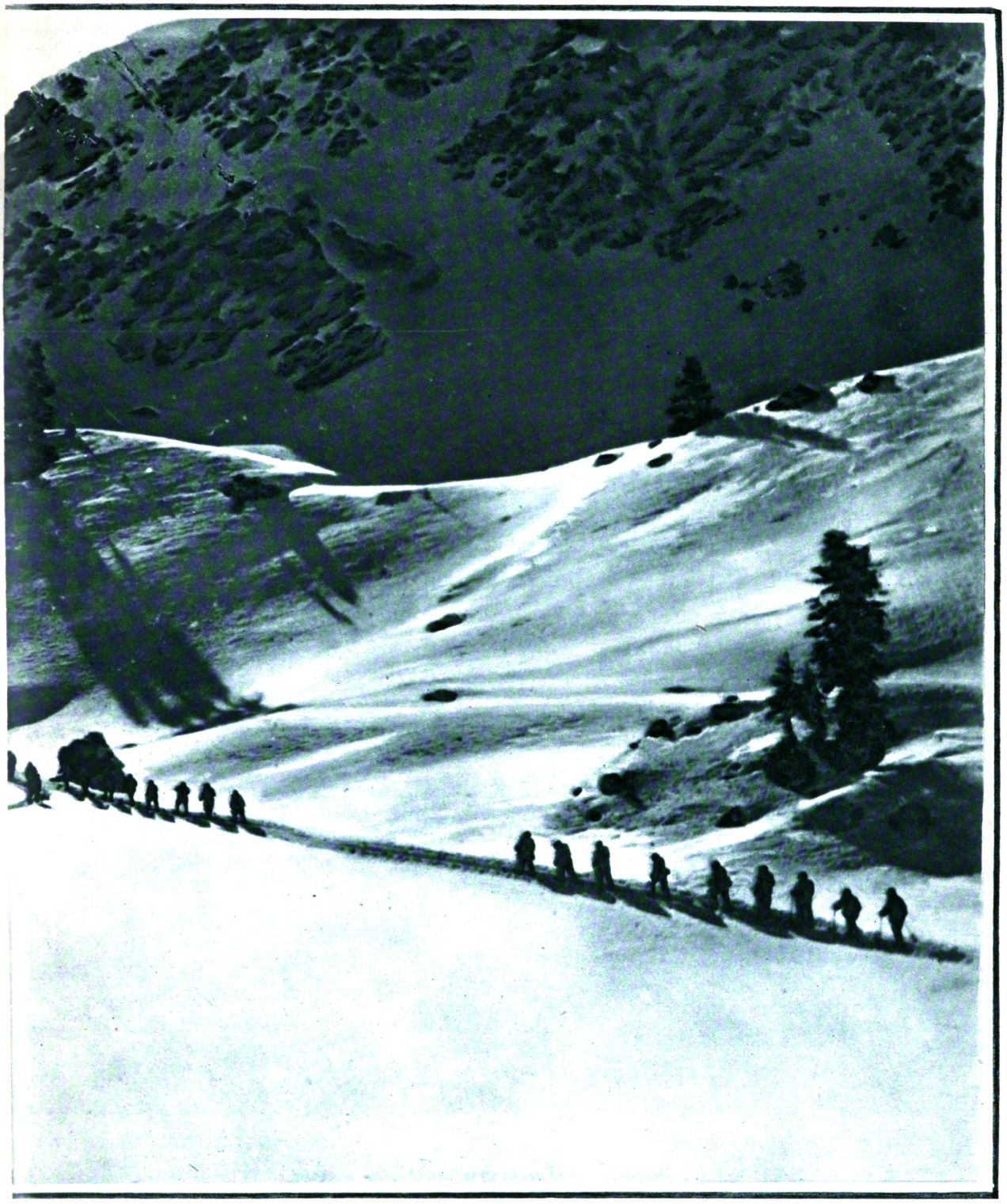


THE PICTURESQUE SIDE OF ALPINE WARFARE: ITALIAN TROOPS ON SKI ZIG-

There has recently been a considerable resumption of activity on the Italian Front, especially in the Carso, where the Austrians attempted an offensive, which was repulsed, in the neighbourhood of Gorizia. Nor have the opposing forces been quiescent in the mountainous regions. A recent Italian communiqué stated: "Desultory artillery actions are reported along the Trentino front. Our batteries shelled the enemy positions on Monte Creino (north of the Loppio Basin) and dispersed enemy supply columns on the northern slopes of Monte Pasubio. . . . Throughout the whole theatre of operations, there have been the usual artillery actions and activity of our patrols on reconnaissance." In connection with this remarkably picturesque photograph, we may recall a description of mountain warfare, and the Italian soldier's equipment for it in the matter of foot-gear, given by a military correspondent of the "Times." "Over

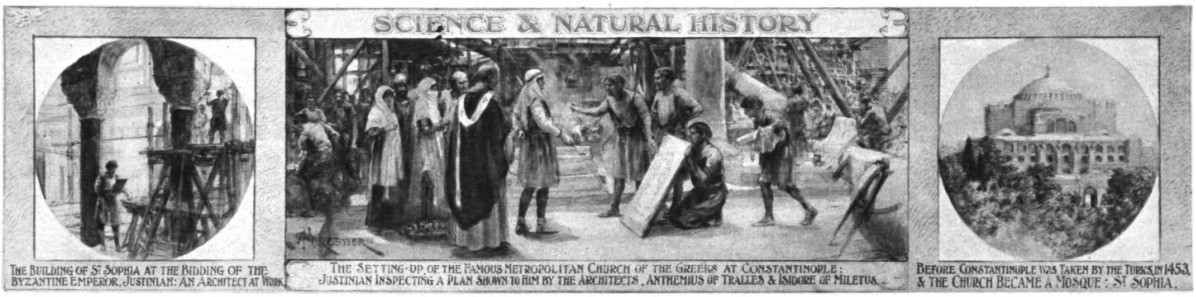
MOUNTAIN TROOPS ADVANCING OVER SNOW ON SKI.

SECTION OF THE ITALIAN ARMY.



ZAGGING IN SINGLE FILE ACROSS A SNOWFIELD IN THE HIGH MOUNTAINS.

nine-tenths of Italy's frontier," he writes, "the war is Alpine, and it must be allowed that Italian soldiers have brought the art of mountain fighting to a degree of perfection which it has never attained before. The Italian Alpine group varies in strength and composition. It usually has the local Alpine battalions reinforced by the mountaineers of Piedmont, and completed, when necessary, by line infantry, who usually act in the lower valleys, leaving the high peaks to the mountaineers. . . . The Alpini wear a good hob-nailed boot for ordinary service, but for work on the ice the heel of the boot is taken off, and an iron clamp with ice-nails substituted. For mountaineering feats they often use the *scarpe da gatto*, or cat shoes, made of string soles with felt uppers, which are more lasting than the Pyrenean straw sandals. . . . They use racquets or ski on the snow, and carry either the alpenstock or the ice-axe."



THE BUILDING OF ST. SOPHIA AT THE BIDDING OF THE BYZANTINE EMPEROR, JUSTINIAN: AN ARCHITECT AT WORK.

THE SETTING-UP OF THE FAMOUS METROPOLITAN CHURCH OF THE GREEKS AT CONSTANTINOPLE: JUSTINIAN INSPECTING A PLAN SHOWN TO HIM BY THE ARCHITECTS, ANTHEMIUS OF TRALLES & ISIDORE OF MILETUS.

BEFORE CONSTANTINOPLE WAS TAKEN BY THE TURKS IN 1453, & THE CHURCH BECAME A MOSQUE: ST. SOPHIA.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

OUR KINSMEN THE SENUSSI.

OUR armies are now spread over such a vast area, and so much is happening here in the West, that we are apt to overlook one or other of our many expeditions in more distant parts of the field, any one of which, in earlier days, would have entitled us to consider ourselves seriously "at war." Now and again we have been reminded that interesting events were taking place in Egypt, but even then we were apt to forget that our hold there was being threatened both from the east and the west. Few probably realised, indeed, that Egypt, for a long time at the beginning of the war, was in far greater danger from invaders on her western frontier than ever she has been by reason of the Turkish threat against the Suez Canal. But such is the fact.

Lured by German gold, Sidi Ahmed, the Sheik of the Senussi, hitherto inspired by the most friendly feelings towards us, was induced, towards the end of 1915, to muster a force of some 30,000 men, with a leaven of Turkish troops and German officers, for the purpose of wresting Egypt from us; in which task, of course, they were to be assisted by the Turks massed in the Sinai Peninsula.

The earlier episodes of the campaign, and the brilliant work achieved by the most variegated force which has ever operated under the British flag since the war began, are now matters of history. Perhaps its most stirring episode was the hundred-mile raid of the Armoured-Car Division, under the Duke of Westminster; though even this may be eclipsed when details come to hand of the final rout of the enemy in the Libyan Desert, which took place during the early days of February.

Sidi Ahmed, with perhaps a few followers, is a fugitive, hiding in the most inhospitable desert in the world. He has now time to reflect on his past glories, which we also may contemplate with interest. The Senussi, of whom he was chief, now form a tribe of Arabised Berbers, tracing their origin to Sidi ben Ali ben Es Senussi, born somewhere about 1791. He was a man of high intelligence and of great piety. In 1835 he founded a monastery near Mecca, migrating thence in 1843 to Cyrenaica, and finally, to escape the pressure of the Turks, who had become jealous of his power, to Jarabub, some thirty miles north-west of the beautiful Oasis of Siwa, which, during the latter half of last year formed the stronghold of Sidi Ahmed. Sidi ben Ali was succeeded by his second son, born in 1845, under whom the Senussi cult spread northward into Constantinople and eastwards into India. But it attained its greatest hold in the eastern Sahara and central Sudan, though it is without followers in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.



CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE BELGIAN ARMY: LIEUTENANT-GENERAL RUQUOY.

General Ruquoy, who recently succeeded the late General Wielemans as Chief of the General Staff of the Belgian Army, was a Colonel when the war began. He was wounded in the siege of Antwerp, and again on the Yser. In May 1915 he was given the command of a Division. Recently his son was killed almost under his eyes.

Belgian Official Photograph.

It is not so much, however, with the Senussi and their religious tenets that I am concerned here as with the people of whom they form but a small section, or rather faction. For us these people have a quite exceptional interest, for they include the whole of the people now living along the northern sea-board of North Africa, from Egypt on the east to Morocco on the west. Commonly they are described as "Arabised Berbers." That is to say, they are of the Berber race, more or less modified by the introduction of Arab blood. As a matter of fact, this Arab element is largely cultural—that is to say, three-quarters of the "Arabs" of North Africa are really Berbers speaking Arabic and professing Mohammedanism, introduced into Mauritania by the Moslem irruption of the seventh century, though the infiltration of the Arabs began as early as the first and second centuries of our era.

The Berbers—represented to-day by the Moors, Kabyles, Tuaregs, and so on—are really Libyans, a branch of the great Mediterranean race which forms the basis of the population of Great Britain and Ireland at the present moment. Many of these people are scarcely darker than the average South European, while some are as fair as the inhabitants of Northern France. Their prehistoric, "neolithic" ancestors buried their dead in dolmens, as was the custom of the time in our islands, and the skulls obtained from this source exhibit a striking likeness to the skulls of Ancient Egyptians who were their contemporaries.

The Arab blood which now pervades the Berber peoples, however, is not so alien as would seem, since it is pretty certain that the Arab is but a branch of the Mediterranean stock; thus we ourselves may claim a distant relationship with these children of the desert.

How closely knit is the history of Northern Africa with that of Europe is shown by the numerous monuments spread over the land from Tripolitana to Morocco, in all respects agreeing with the cromlechs, dolmens, and menhirs of Andalusia, Gaul, and Britain, witnessing the invasion of the alien Asiatic "Armenoid" and the Phœnician trader. To them we owe the introduction of the metals—and the Ministry of Munitions! In fighting the Senussi we were not fighting "savages," but a people closely akin to our own; but in fighting the Turk we are coming to blows with an entirely alien race of whom I propose to speak on another occasion.

W. P. PYCRAFT.



THE SCIENCE OF THE CAMERA FOR WAR RECORDS: IN THE BRITISH SECTION OF THE ALLIES' WAR PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION AT MILAN.

The Allies' War Photographic Exhibition at Milan has proved an immense success, and arrangements have been made to repeat it in Rome and all the other chief Italian cities. Six Governments sent official contributions, and it is thus a practical symbol of Allied unity and co-operation.

Photograph by Strazza.

MARKETING BEHIND THE LINES: A SOLDIERS' "TUCK-SHOP."

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER, FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



BUYING FROM THE LOCAL CHILDREN: BRITISH SOLDIERS PURCHASING LITTLE LUXURIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

"The British Commander-in-Chief began by paying a warm tribute to the hospitality of the French population, who always give the British troops a reception marked by sincere friendship." With those words one of the foreign correspondents to whom Sir Douglas Haig granted the recent interview in which he spoke with such absolute confidence of the approaching Allied victory everywhere, prefaced his quotation of the Field-Marshal's words on the coming year's campaign. From the first landing of the original British Army in France, in August 1914, nothing could exceed the heartiness with which the people of France, of all classes, have welcomed the British soldier. It is so to-day, and in a marked manner in the smaller towns and villages behind the front, where many of the British battalions in reserve are in cantonments. In spite of language obstacles also, quite a thriving business in a small way is carried on daily in these places between the local tradesfolk and their temporary visitors. As our illustration shows, the children of some places help to add to their parents' means of livelihood by hawking round among the soldiers small luxuries, such as cheap chocolate and cigarettes, and fruit, mostly winter-apples, the produce of the neighbourhood. Bargaining is satisfactorily managed somehow, by means of finger signs and nods, or shakes of the head.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

WHERE "OPERATIONS HAVE BECOME MORE ACTIVE"

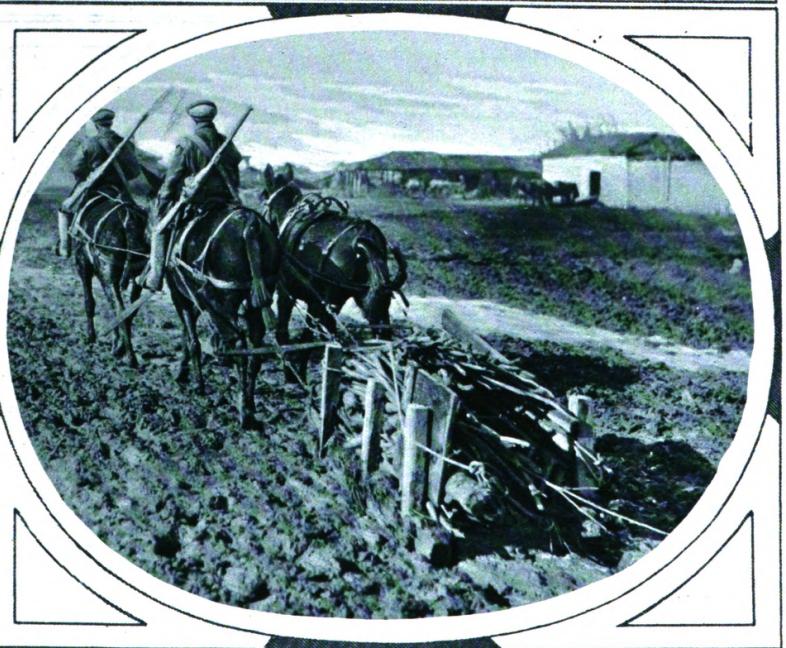
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THE SLEIGH AS A TRANSPORT VEHICLE FOR CROSSING DEEP MUD: AN IMPROVISED METHOD OF CARRYING TIMBER.



WHERE THE WELCOME LETTERS AND PARCELS AT A FIELD

In a recent French official report from the Balkan front, it was stated that "the weather having improved a little, operations have become more active. There was artillery fighting on the Struma and the Vardar. British raids on Palmis and in the region of Doiran resulted in the capture of some prisoners." Of this raid Mr. G. Ward Price writes: "Our position on the group of hills south-west of Doiran has always been one of the most active corners of the long British line in the Balkans, and during Saturday night (February 10) an interesting operation was carried out with full success against the Bulgarian trenches on the hill known as the Petit Couronné there. The enemy resisted the attack with determination, but was gradually driven out of the whole of his defences—a redoubt on the west side of the hill. Though the Bulgarians had already lost heavily, they attempted several vigorous counter-attacks, but our troops retained the captured positions." In a later despatch, Mr. Ward Price mentions that heavier fighting had also occurred on the Italian section of the Allied

TRANSPORT AND OTHER SCENES NEAR SALONIKA.

PHOTOGRAPHS.



BEEN CONTINUOUS": ROYAL ENGINEERS MAKING THROUGH A FLOODED AREA.



THE MULE AS LOCOMOTIVE ON A LIGHT RAILWAY: GIVING THE ANIMALS A PUSH-OFF WITH THEIR TEN-TON LOAD.



FROM HOME ARRIVE: SORTING THE MAIL POST-OFFICE.



IN A VILLAGE RECENTLY CAPTURED BY OUR TROOPS: BRITISH SOLDIERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTING A STREET BARRICADE.

Balkan front, and that the Germans were using, for the first time in that theatre of war, flame-projectors, poison-gas, and gas-bombs. As our photographs show, mud has been just as much of an enemy in the Balkans as on the Western front, and various devices have been adopted to cope with it. Light railways have been constructed and brushwood causeways built across flooded land. In some cases, sleighs have been found useful, as on the sands of the Egyptian desert. In connection with all this work on transport and communications it may be recalled that General Milne wrote in his last published despatch from Salonika: "The peculiar conditions that obtain in this country have called from the Royal Engineers work of an arduous and important kind, demanding the constant application of improvised methods. Road-construction and road-maintenance have been continuous." General Milne also mentioned that the Engineers had had to construct many bridges, owing to the sudden rise of the rivers in rainy weather.

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ARMY AND NAVY AUXILIARY, SWAINE, FALL, WINDOW AND GROVE, LAMBERT WESTON, ELLIOTT AND FRY, HILLS AND SAUNDERS, LAFAYETTE, ROBINSON, BROOKE HUGHES, AND RUSSELL.



LIEUT.-COL. H. M. CLIFF, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Mentioned in despatches, 1915. Officially reported killed in action.

LIEUT. GEORGE E. R. BROWNE, Royal Naval Reserve. Lost his life at sea. Aged 27.

CAPT. J. D. GRAFTON-WIGNALL, Punjabis. Son of Mrs. Grafton-Wignall, Philbeach Gardens.

MAJOR BERTRAM J. WAKLEY, Loyal N. Lancs Regt. Son of Mr. Henry Wakley, Eastbourne. Fought in S. African War; both medals, 5 clasps.

CAPTAIN G. S. STIRLING, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Son of Mrs. Stirling, Gerrard's Cross.

CAPTAIN W. H. P. GILL, Army Service Corps. Son of late William Gill and of Mrs. Gill, The Poplars, Wakerley, Stamford.

CAPT. A. H. W. BURTON, Lincolnshire Regt. Son of Mr. W. F. Burton, Goltho House, near Wragley.

CAPT. G. E. BARCLAY, K.O.R. Lancs Regt. Son of late Robert Barclay and of Mrs. Barclay, Albury Heath.

CAPTAIN G. A. PRIDEAUX, M.C., Somerset L.I. Son of Mrs. Prideaux, Talbot Square. Mentioned in despatches. Officially reported killed.

CAPTAIN JOHN J. HORSFALL, Duke of Wellington's Regiment. Resided at Elland, Yorkshire: late of Shanghai. Officially reported killed.

CAPT. H. H. A. COOKE, Connaught Rangers. Son of Rev. E. A. Cooke, Vicar of Brentford.

MAJOR THOMAS SMITH, D.C.M. (South Africa), R. Scots Fusiliers. Son of late Alexander Smith, Stonehouse.

CAPTAIN ARMYTAGE P. BOSANQUET, M.C., D. of Cornwall's L.I. Son of Rev. Claude C. C. Bosanquet.

CAPTAIN R. EYRE BRYANT, Durham L.I. Son of Mrs. Bryant, The Hayes, Corbridge on Tyne. Officially reported killed.

LIEUT. W. GERALD MARTIN, K.R. Rifle Corps. Son of Mr. Edward Martin, Forest Row.

CAPTAIN M. J. SAVORY, Duke of Wellington's Regt. Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. C. Savory, Woking.

2ND LT. R. P. MEADE, Rifle Brigade. Son of Capt. and Mrs. Percy Meade, Earsham Hall, Norfolk.

MAJOR JOHN A. CRICHTON, Hampshire Regt. Son of Colonel the Hon. Sir Harry Crichton, A.D.C., of Netley Castle, Netley Abbey, Hants.

LIEUT. A. McLINTOCK, Duke of Wellington's Regt. Son of Mrs. McLintock, Upper Bedford Place.

LT. W. DE H. ROBINSON, M.A., M.C., Border Regt. Formerly Asst. Master, Christ's Hospital.

LIEUT. M. G. WARLAND, Wiltshire Regt. Has been officially reported as having died of wounds.

CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER P. EVERARD, Highland L.I. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Everard, of Miltons, Dulverton, Somerset.



"..... Shaking my hair from my eyes, I lifted my head and tried to look boldly round the darkened room; at this moment a light gleamed on the wall. Was it, I asked myself, a ray aperture in the blind? No; moonlight was still, and this stirred: while I gazed, it glided up to the ceiling and quivered over my head..... I thought the swift darting beam was a herald of some coming vision from another world. My heart beat thick, my head grew hot; a sound filled my ears, which I deemed the rushing of wings; something seemed near me; I was oppressed, suffocated; endurance broke down; I rushed to the door and shook the lock in desperate effort....."

CHARLOTTE BRONTE,
in "Jane Eyre."

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LADIES' PAGE.

OF course, women ought to be "conscripted" as much as men! But then they should be put to the work that is suited to their capacities, including intellectual labour of all kinds, and should be equally paid with men. Stalwart girls of the domestic class should do the muscular work for which natural build and years of use have fitted them, and women of university education, who now, volunteering for work, find they are called on for rough physical labour only, should be given all those duties suited to their probably delicate physique and strong mental capacity. At the same time, there *are* many young women both delicately nurtured and well educated, who are also of the physically strong and robust order, and can, and therefore should, put in hard, muscular work. Viscountess Wolseley writes, from her farm at Glynde, Sussex, urging this sort of girl to "hear the call of the land, and do not let it be pushed aside." She knows of farms on which the athletic, stalwart hockey-playing and hunting ladies can be trained for food-production. But this training ought to have been begun two years ago, when over a thousand women replied to a similar appeal, put out by Miss Irene Miller, and were promptly refused by the Board of Agriculture, to my personal knowledge. Now there is so much that they are wanted to do, urgently and instantly, without time for proper preparation and for growing accustomed to the novel conditions. Lady Wolseley is just bringing out a book entitled "Women and the Land," to urge Englishwomen to take up gardening and farming in future. But the call is instant!

Pay for women's work is apt to be calculated on a very meagre scale, and we all know that work on the land is not a well-paid occupation at the best of times. Under the Government scheme of which Lady Wolseley is Vice-President for E. Sussex, the women volunteering to work on the land now are required to give a month for training free, except that their board and lodging is arranged by the farmer, who on his part receives for his trouble from the county funds 12s. 6d. per week, and also the benefit of such services as the pupil-novices can render. At the end of the month, if the farmer's confidential report is satisfactory, a paid situation is found for the neophyte; but she must not expect, I am told, more than a wage of one pound a week, without board and lodging. I suggested that a girl could not find even home and food for that sum, with things at their present prices; but the young lady official assured me that cottagers can be found to supply food and bed for 12s. 6d.: even if so, it is obvious what sort of "keep" it must be. But then it is not "a business proposition." It is a call to patriotism, to meet dire national necessity. As Mr. Prothero puts it, "*We are a beleaguered city*, and we must act under the fullest consciousness of the fact." To help to produce food and to save in its daily use are our duties. One urgent problem is how to induce the "separation allowance" women—the hundreds of thousands, young and robust, who used to work for wages before the war—at once to return to labour. They will not go for coaxing in newspapers, while they get what for them is a good weekly income for merely stopping at home. Yet their work is necessary to avert disaster.



A GRACEFUL EVENING-GOWN.

Composed of black velvet and night-blue Ninon. The upper part of the deep belt is embroidered with jet. The sleeves are of fine cream lace.

There will be no great changes of fashion this spring, and we shall adopt no "freak" fashions whatsoever. Simplicity of line and detail is *à la mode*. The one real novelty and success of this war period, the coat-frock, or one-piece dress, has not exhausted its vogue, but is being made as much as ever. A little longer than now, and not very wide in the skirt, the severe outline just relieved by some fancy buttons or simple braid ornaments, such spring garments are coming out, very practical and useful, and it shows that our good sense has been evoked by the conditions. The leading decorative feature is two large outside pockets, put on so as to hang out loosely from the skirt, and often much embroidered or braided. A girl clever with the needle can embroider these pockets, and a little band for collar and cuffs to match, for herself in her leisure moments; and a quite plain cloth, thin serge, or gaberdine coat-frock is thus at once smartly finished off. Indoor frocks are to be made on much the same lines, in one piece, with large waists—or rather, no waist at all. Often a corsage, whether attached to the skirt or separate, is cut to fall in straight lines like a mediæval cuirass, and this will be a favourite style with those who must have something new. The waist-line is often dropped some inches, to set loosely over the hips—that is to say, a straight corsage is cut to reach some six or eight inches below the natural waist-line, and the skirt is fulled on to it at that point. This, of course, entirely does away with any real waist; a long, straight line is continuous from the shoulder to below the hip.

When a definite but still quite loose marking of the true waist-line is preferred, a Russian blouse or straight-cut gown, widening to the figure of course, is held in by a plain, loosely tied sash, with ends falling at one side or in the centre of the figure at choice. Such a sash is regarded as sufficient trimming in many models, and being soft and loosely tied, so that it has no drag upon it, is sometimes made of chiffon, either hemmed at the ends or finished with a silk tassel or a bead ornament. The sash, being in small quantity, can be of a very light shade of the same or contrasting colour, and if the dress be of a plain dark material, and the chiffon light, perhaps cut from an old dancing-frock now no longer needed, the *ceinture* serves for all ornament—and has the advantage that it can be changed at will, too, for variety. Another idea that makes for war-time economy is to be in use—namely, a deep hem to a skirt in another material and possibly a different colour from the rest; a collar of the sailor variety, or narrow revers beside a cut-down throat, and small cuffs, would be added to harmonise. Surely all these little ideas—betrimmed pockets, loosely tied waist-scarves, different hems—must have the praise of being economical and simple to admiration!

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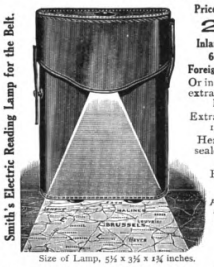
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"ONE pair, Madam," the manageress regretfully told Mrs. Bayley, "is all we can let you have. We are sorry."

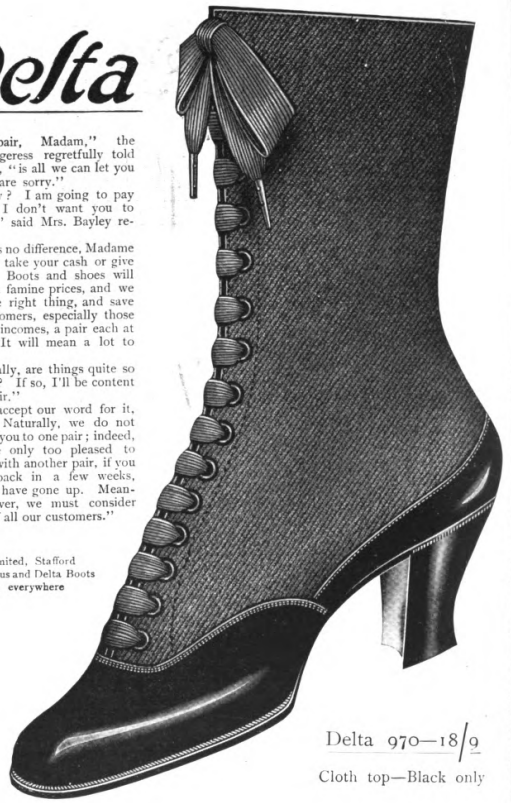
"But why? I am going to pay cash down, I don't want you to book them," said Mrs. Bayley resentfully.

"It makes no difference, Madame whether we take your cash or give you credit. Boots and shoes will shortly be at famine prices, and we must do the right thing, and save all our customers, especially those with limited incomes, a pair each at old prices. It will mean a lot to them."

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1080

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Women Taxi-Drivers for London.

The expected has happened, and the Commissioner of Police has consented to the licensing of women as taxi-cab drivers. It is not many weeks ago that I expressed myself as being against the employment of women in this, one of the most exacting forms of motor service. Taxi-driving in the traffic of London is one of the most nerve-racking occupations imaginable and, to my way of thinking, the longer women could be dispensed with in it the better for all. However, I will not traverse the arguments pro and con. The cab service of London has become so attenuated, and the men, to put it plainly, have become so utterly intolerable in their attitude to the public whose servants they are, that something had to be done to bring about an amelioration of conditions which have rapidly been going from bad to worse. For a long time the women have been agitating to be put on level terms with men in the matter of cab licences. Until now, the Commissioner has resolutely set his face against the granting of the demand, but, apparently, circumstances have been too much for him, and he has had to give way. Whether the woman cab-driver will prove to be a success remains to be seen; and although I have been against her employment, on principle, now that she is, so to say, an accomplished fact, I sincerely hope she will succeed. For one thing, in thus aspiring to render public service in an exceedingly arduous calling, women have shown themselves to be possessed of an admirable spirit, and a high sense of public duty. For another, the attitude of the men towards the innovation has been demonstrated to be such that the whole sympathy of the public will undoubtedly be with the women. In the past the taxi-driver has not at all deserved well at the hands of the public. The latter has not forgotten the way the men went on strike, on a very flimsy case, a year before the war, nor the manner in which they have disregarded their solemn obligations since. Nor have they increased the affection of the public for them by their insolently independent attitude since the war caused a shortage in the number of cabs available for public service.



DOING GOOD SERVICE IN THE DESERT: A WOLSELEY CAR IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Our photograph is of exceptional interest just now, as it shows a "Wolseley" staff car in a village on the lines of communication in Mesopotamia. The modern neatness and fine finish of the car emphasise the picturesqueness of the natives in their national dress.

To my way of thinking, they have considerably worsened their case now, by threatening to withdraw ten men for every woman employed by the companies, and thus, in the words of their Union, to render the women "economically useless." How beautifully chivalrous! If this is not trade unionism at its very worst, then I do not know what it is. There is this comfort about it, that it will alienate the last vestiges of sympathy the public might have had for them. Personally, I do not often use taxicabs, but for the future I will take care of one thing, and that is that when I have occasion to use one, it will be driven by a woman. If the public generally will do this as far as possible, it will not be long before the men are brought to their senses.

The Motor on the Farm.

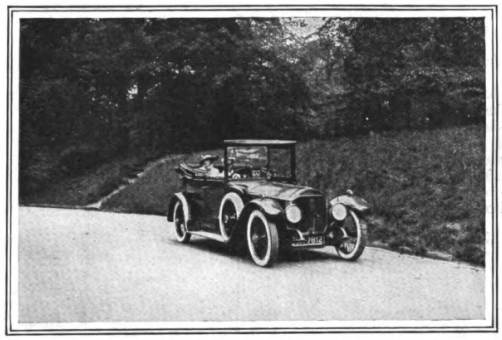
The efforts that are being made to ameliorate the food position by the cultivation of more land have directed a great deal of attention to the possibilities of the agricultural motor. The "farm tractor" is being boomed as though the one way to salvation lay through the bringing into use of numbers of these engines. So much has been said regarding their potentialities, most of it of a partially informed, and therefore misleading, character, that Mr. S. F. Edge, who is now in control of the Agricultural Machinery Department of the Ministry of Munitions, has thought it advisable to announce that, in order to avoid inevitable disappointment and loss through the employment of unsuitable types, his department will at any time be pleased to give advice and information to those who are in any way interested.

This is unquestionably a move in the right direction. The agricultural motor has made comparatively little headway in this country, and we therefore know very little about its possibilities. At the present moment, American makers of these farm-tractors are advertising their wares over here, and it is quite natural that, in view of the shortage of labour on the land, the British farmer should be looking at the new idea with less conservative eyes than might otherwise be the case. Now, it is not every soil that lends itself to economical cultivation by motor. Under one set of circumstances the motor will show a very substantial saving in comparison with the horse. Under other conditions, the motor is entirely out of it in the matter of cost. It is here that Mr. Edge and his department come in. They have collected all the available data, and Mr. Edge has had a great deal of practical experience in farming by motor.

A Talbot Appointment.

Mr. A. White, until recently a member of the managerial staff of Lloyd's Bank, has been appointed Secretary of Clement-Talbot, Ltd., in succession to the late Mr. Thomas Long.

W. W.



A HANDSOME CAR IN A BEAUTIFUL SETTING: A NAPIER ON HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

The fine car shown here is a very handsome Pullman saloon-body car, 30-35-h.p. six-cylinder Alpine model, by the well-known firm of D. Napier and Son, Ltd., 14, New Burlington Street, W. The body, which was built by the Cunard Motor and Carriage Co., Ltd., is arranged to open from the front V-shaped screen, and lies flat back. This model Napier has earned the reputation of being a perfect town carriage, silent and smooth-running, and it is also capable of undertaking the longest journey.

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Medical Reports:
Académie des Sciences (Paris, June 28, 1909)
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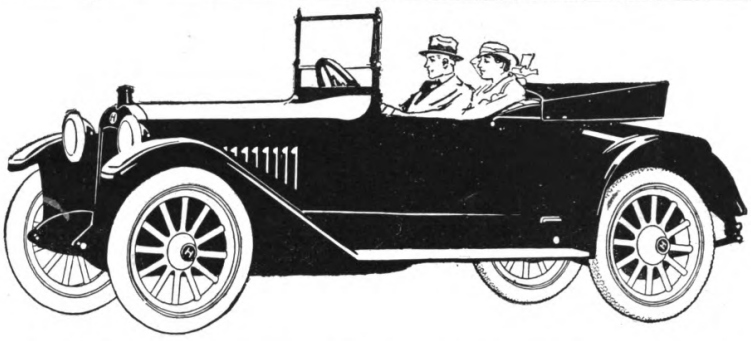
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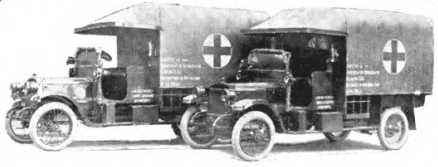
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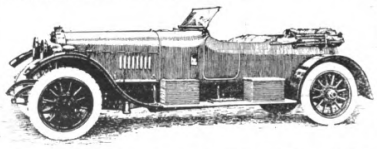
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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE." AT THE LYCEUM.

WHAT Lyceum playgoers expect, and have been taught to expect, from a Melville drama is a succession of thrills, and they get them in "Seven Days' Leave," the hero of which is made to pack into a week more excitement than some persons would care to encounter in a lifetime. There is the excitement of gaining a girl's consent to be married, and then being incontinently dismissed. There is his ordeal of having to make love to a woman-spy, and seeing his sweetheart, as a consequence, snatched up by a rival. There are his troubles and his wound at the hand of a sham Belgian refugee, whose plot is to carry off the English artillery officer to Germany by submarine and make him betray secrets about English guns. But, after all, it is Mr. Walter Howard's heroine, perhaps, who is granted the beau rôle of the play, for does she not swim out to sea by night to give the signal which causes the submarine to rise to the surface? And it is certainly for the audience that is reserved the greatest thrill of all, watching as it does at a comfortable distance the spectacle of searchlights being trained on the U-boat and destroyers' guns battering it to pieces. The straightforward story is straightforwardly acted by Mr. Alfred Paumier and Miss Annie Saker as hero and heroine, by Miss Gladys Mason and Mr. J. C. Aubrey as a pair of spies, of whom the woman has all the courage; and by Mr. Leslie Carter as a Colonel who serves as chorus, so to speak, of the play. There was wildly enthusiastic first-night applause.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: GUNNERS AND THEIR "MASCOT."—[*British Official Photograph.*]

"THE CATCH OF THE SEASON." AT THE PRINCE'S

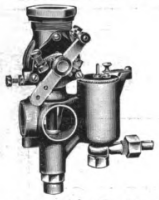
That old favourite, "The Catch of the Season," wears remarkably well, although it is a dozen years old. So fresh and tuneful is its score that it is the new numbers interpolated to render it more topical which seem as if they could be spared; while, as for the story, is it not a variant on that story which can never grow old, "Cinderella"? Even the Gibson girls, who might be thought to date the piece, have their uses, and are appropriately retained as a reminder of pre-war modes in musical comedy. But, of course, an entertainment would have to be very old-fashioned to appear so while it enjoyed the services of such mercurial vivacity, such youthful energy as Mr. Seymour Hicks always shows. He is at his best in this revival—delightfully natural in his courtship scenes, and full of happy improvisations. His best supporter is a little boy-actor, Master Charles McConnell, whose mock-heroics in the rôle of the love-sick page provide first-rate fun, all the better for being quite unforced. In Miss Ellaline Terriss's place we have Miss Isobel Elsom. There is some pleasant singing from Miss Alice O'Brien, some hearty acting from Miss Mary Rorke, and such costumes and scenery as might grace the première of a new production.

It is something desirable, in these times when domestic conditions have been often made more difficult than before, to know of a really pleasant hotel at moderate prices, and such a one is the Barkston Hotel, Kensington. It faces the Barkston Gardens, one minute from Earl's Court Station, and is only twelve minutes by tube from Piccadilly and the West End. It has a hundred recently refurnished and redecorated rooms, with handsome suites overlooking the Barkston Gardens.

In view of the changes made at the formation of the present Government, exceptional interest attaches to the new edition, for 1917, of "Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench" (Dean and Son), the fifty-first annual issue of this useful book of reference. It contains, of course, the new Ministry, and full details of all changes in the *personnel* of the House of Commons during the six years' life of the present Parliament. One passage in the preface is also memorable: "Several M.P.s on active service have been mentioned in despatches and awarded decorations; while in the Obituary will be found the names of nine members who have been killed in action or died as the result of active service, two more are prisoners of war, and another is reported missing."

Cricketers have "played the game" for their country on the grim field of war with splendid patriotism, as is shown in the long Roll of Honour included in the new 1917 edition of "Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack." The most famous cricketing name on the list is that of Lieutenant K. L. Hutchings, who was killed in action last September. The ordinary obituary also contains a number of well-known names. Cricketers look forward to another blank season this year as regards first-class cricket, but it may be hoped that there are brighter days in store for the national game.

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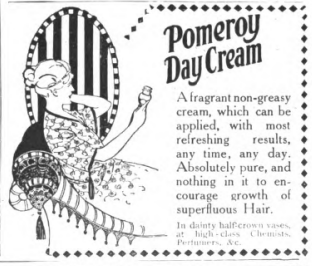
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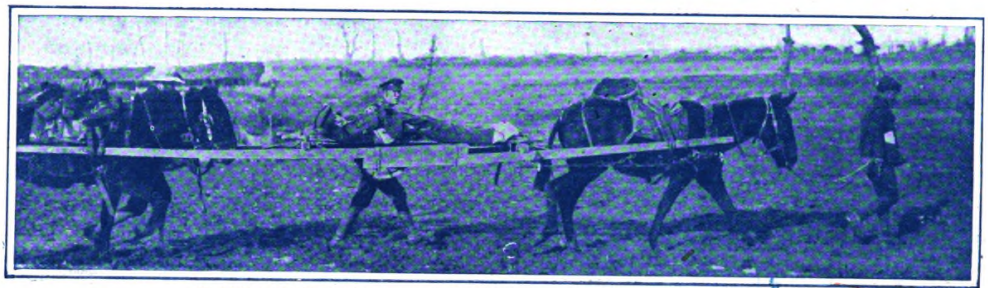
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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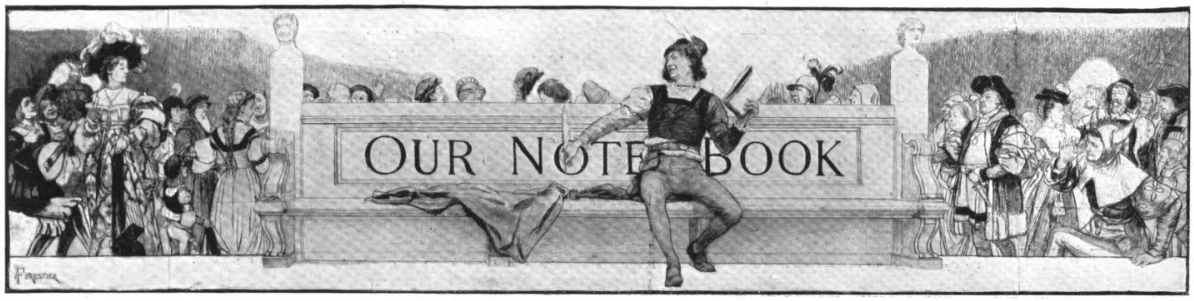
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THE RE-CAPTOR OF KUT: MAJOR-GENERAL SIR F. STANLEY MAUDE, COMMANDING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

In a War Office announcement of February 27, "from reports received from Sir Stanley Maude, G.O.C. Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force," it was stated, after an account of the fighting on the Tigris on the 23rd and 24th: "The whole of the enemy's positions from Sanna-i-Yat to Kut-el-Amara have been secured. Kut itself passes automatically into our hands." General Maude, who was knighted last December, has been in command of the forces in Mesopotamia since last October. After devoting great attention to railway development and the lines of communication, he began the actual advance towards Kut on December 13. He is the son of the late General Sir F. F. Maude, V.C., and is related to Viscount Hawarden. Earlier in the war he was serving in France, where he was wounded in 1915, and he has been five times mentioned in despatches.

PHOTOGRAPH BY SWAINE.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE submarine extravagance, and the practical reaction it produced in America, convinced all neutrals of a certain fact. It was a fact which many of them had mentally evaded, which many of them were in the very act of mentally evading—that there is something very peculiar about modern Germany. But there are many who are already convinced, and who are still puzzled. They are like men who have met a dragon walking down the high street: they feel it is scarcely philosophic to call him fabulous, but they still cannot call him natural. Yet this would be precisely the impression produced on people not by a dragon, but by a crocodile, if they had really never heard of one before. An elephant or a rhinoceros must have looked very like a fable to the man who first found that it was a fact; but it was a fact. We have not perfected a good popular science of exceptions, or of things that are not even exceptions, but only awful examples. A naturalist may assure us that the elephant belongs to the pig family; but this will not ensure its being easily insinuated into any private pig-sty. It would not enable the elephant to slip unobtrusively past the most sleepy swineherd, or join the most varied herd of swine without remark. A crocodile may be a lizard; but the traveller in Italy, who dreamily watches the lizards dancing in the sun, could not but note the fact if a crocodile were to join the dance. In short, even if we are not concerned with exceptions, we must confess the existence of exaggerations. There are, both in physical and moral nature, things in which some familiar tendency or trait becomes unfamiliar by its very emphasis. Also there are real exceptions. The whale is an exception. Prussia is an exception; and the rest of modern Germany is, to put it mildly, an exaggeration.

Now, many modern critics of the moderate sort cannot get this very simple truth into their heads at all! They are so used to everything being classified that they seem to fancy that everything has been equalised. It never seems to strike them that things which are similar in some particular point of theory can be highly dissimilar for some particular end of practice. They seem to think that, because a mouse and a whale will both go into a book on mammals, they will both go into a mouse-trap. They have fallen into the habit of marshalling certain things in a sort of decorative order, like a pattern: the arts, the animals, the elements, the religions, and the nations. And this makes them think vaguely of them as being all the same size and colour—and especially of the same social importance or ethical merit. But history gives no support to this illusion of harmony. There have been many things in religion and politics that were both very important and very extraordinary. The Jews are not only a problem; they are the only problem of their kind. Modern Japan cannot properly be classified either with Europe or with Asia. The Turk at Constantinople was described, in a famous phrase, as a sick man; and he was probably the one sick man who was really right in thinking his illness was unique. The gipsies are mysterious and probably Oriental, yet the particular enigma they present is quite different from the enigma of the Jews or the enigma of the Turks. The negro problem of America does not exist in other great and civilised countries, for which the other great and civilised countries may be justified in thanking the goodness and the grace that on their birth has smiled. Nor would it be difficult to adduce similar instances in matters that are happier, or at least more heroic. The French Revolution was purely French; nothing exactly like it occurred in the other countries which seemed to have the same institutions. The English sea-power is not, as the Germans say, oppressive; but the Germans are quite right when they say it is exceptional. No other empire was ever in the least like the Roman Empire; and, when I express my own belief that no other religion is like the Christian religion, I believe it to be supported not merely by faith but by facts.



THE OPENING OF THE SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES BY THE KING: HIS MAJESTY, QUEEN MARY, AND PRINCESS MARY AT THE CITY BOUNDARY.

On February 23, the King visited the City to open the new School of Oriental Studies at the London Institution. The picturesque and ancient ceremony of proffering the Pearl Sword to the King at the gate of the City was gone through on the Embankment, where his Majesty touched the Sword and left it in charge of the Lord Mayor. On arriving at the School, their Majesties were received by Lord and Lady Curzon of Kedleston, and Sir John Hewett addressed the King upon the purpose of the School. In his reply, his Majesty emphasised its work—how it would afford fresh opportunities of study to those services which have been the pioneer of progress and the instrument of good Government in India and Egypt, will furnish with a fuller technical equipment the pioneers of commerce and industry, and develop the sympathy existing between India and our Far-Eastern ally, Japan. Lord Curzon also spoke at length upon the objects of the School.—[*Photograph by C.N.*]

Now, if we lump any such abnormal things along with normal things, we shall get into a muddle. Whatever else may be useful, it will be quite useless simply to say that an American in South Carolina was having a difficulty with his servants, as if they were white servants. The black might not be so black as he was painted; but we cannot state the problem at all unless we put it down in black and white. If we were to talk about the French Revolution as if it were a General Election, we might work out some very exact tables of electioneering figures; but it would be vain to record how men voted without a word of what they said—or, what was not the least important, what they did. The red flag was certainly not so red as it is painted; but no office can afford to file it as a pink form. And the permanent Prussian Government, like that particular Parisian Government, is a revolutionary Government. It is revolutionary in the sense that it is abnormal and a challenge to the natural course of events; only it is not a revolution meant to declare liberty, but a revolution meant to destroy it.

Even in the face of the last flaming facts, there are still well-meaning people who murmur that one country must be very much like another, that neighbours in Europe cannot be so very different, that masses of men cannot go so very wrong. But to say this is to cut the ground from under the feet of every reformer, and certainly of every revolutionist. It is idle to demand good institutions if large masses of men are not hurt by bad institutions. It is the whole point of political idealism that it ultimately has its issue in popular realities; otherwise it would be mere day-dreaming. Men will not run the risk of being Abolitionists if slavery does not produce slaves. Men will not suffer for their humanitarianism if brutality does not brutalise. Modern Germany offers the spectacle of a State in which the servile machinery has produced a servile psychology, and in which quite ordinary soldiers have really become brutal through being treated as brutes. It is an exception because it is a disease; but the disease is an epidemic. The poison is also a quack medicine. As with any other epidemic, some people do not catch it; as with any other poison, some resist it better than others. But, unless we consent to see it thus in the bulk as a thoroughly bad thing, we shall suffer perpetually from fantastic surprises, and find ourselves wrong every time. We shall have the same adventures as a man who should refuse to believe that a rhinoceros is a rhinoceros, because it has an extraordinary shape. If he insists on calling it a cow, he will find it is a very peculiar cow, and one not overflowing with the milk of kindness. Mr. Snowdon, I think, said in the House of Commons the other day that the German threat about submarine warfare was "unfortunate," as if the German had made holes in the bottoms of half-a-hundred separate ships by a sort of slip or oversight. Mr. Snowdon could not get away from the idea, I suppose, that the Germans were acting out of their character—the character he chose to invent for them. Certainly it may be very unfortunate that a rhinoceros has a horn on his nose; but it is not (after the first optical shock) unexpected. I do not know how many keepers Mr. Snowdon requires to have killed before he finds out that the rhinoceros has a bad temper, and is not one of the creatures normally friendly to man. Another remark made by Mr. Snowdon was that there has never been a war that came from the people, though there may have been wars expected by them. Would he say that there has never been a revolution that came from the people? And would he have asked any people to suffer from their own rulers the sort of thing that such men as he have asked us to suffer from strangers? If he wanted this, he certainly would not get it; and if the great war had ended in German domination it would, I hope, have only been the prelude of the greatest of all human revolutions.

ONCE MORE IN BRITISH HANDS: KUT; AND SCENES OF OUR ADVANCE.

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 AND 4 BY TOPICAL.



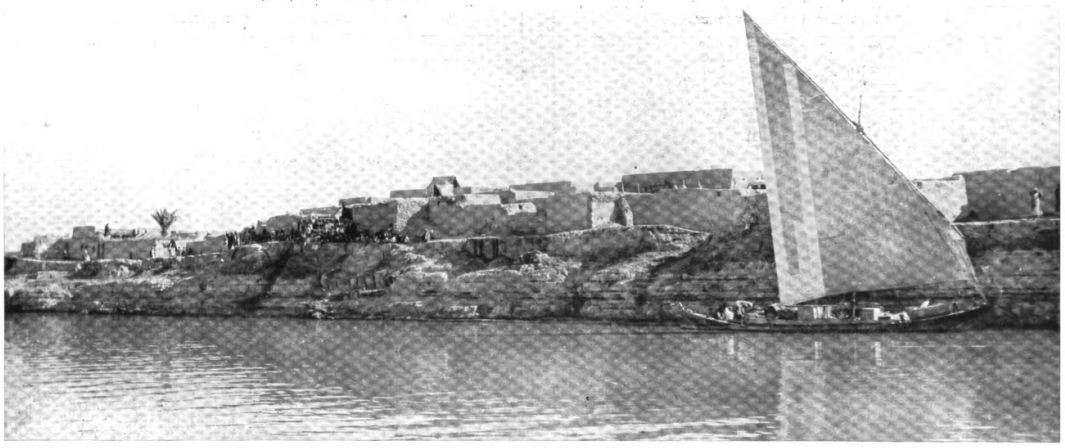
MODERN SCIENCE AND MEDIÆVAL ARCHITECTURE IN KUT-EL-AMARA: PART OF A WIRELESS MAST AND A GROUP OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.



COUNTRY IN WHICH OUR TROOPS ARE FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA: A BLOCKHOUSE AMONG DATE-PALMS.



DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSPORT IN MESOPOTAMIA OWING TO FLOODS: PACK-MULES STRUGGLING THROUGH WATER.



SHOWING THE HIGH BANKS OF THE TIGRIS AT THIS POINT, WHICH MADE KUT OF MILITARY IMPORTANCE: A VIEW OF THE TOWN FROM THE RIVER.

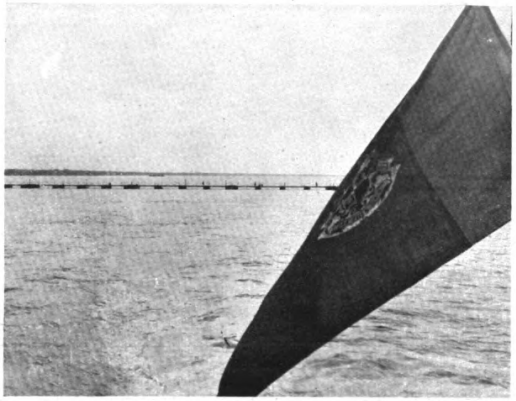
As mentioned under the portrait of Sir Stanley Maude on our front page, the recapture of Kut by the troops under his command in Mesopotamia resulted from the fighting of February 23 and 24, during which a British force crossed the Tigris higher up and took the Turks in the rear, capturing 1730 prisoners. "The little town of Kut-el-Amara," writes Mr. Perceval Landon, "once more flies the Union Jack over what remains of the public buildings in the battered square. . . . Among the many Kuts of Irak and the neighbourhood, this poor little collection of hovels—fronted by decent two-storeyed houses along the Tigris and around the town square—will acquire the proud distinction of being 'Kut' *par excellence*. And its new dignity will have been due solely to an accident of geology. Between Basra and Ctesiphon there is but one point along the Tigris where the river bank rises 25 ft. above normal high water, and that is at Kut." The place thus forms a bulwark against the Tigris floods. When General Townshend retreated from Ctesiphon, Kut was consequently the first place where he found it wise to halt. He re-entered it on December 3, 1915, and the historic siege of 147 days ensued.

THE DANUBE AND ROUMANIAN TRANSPORT: AT A PONTOON-BRIDGE.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY BAUDOUIN.



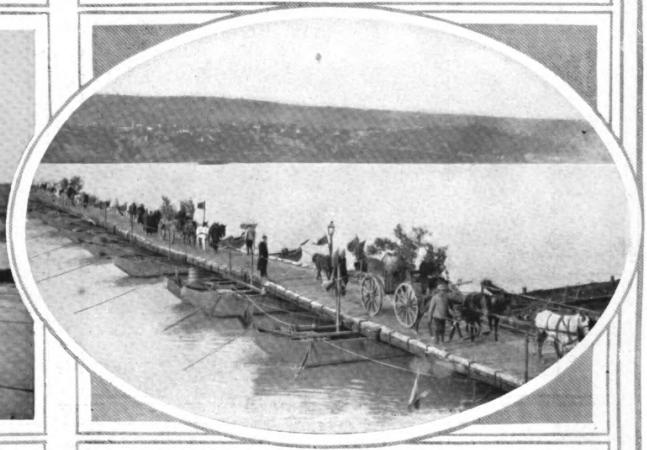
A ROUMANIAN TRANSPORT ON THE DANUBE: THE S.S. "MARIA" AND OTHER ROUMANIAN SHIPS.



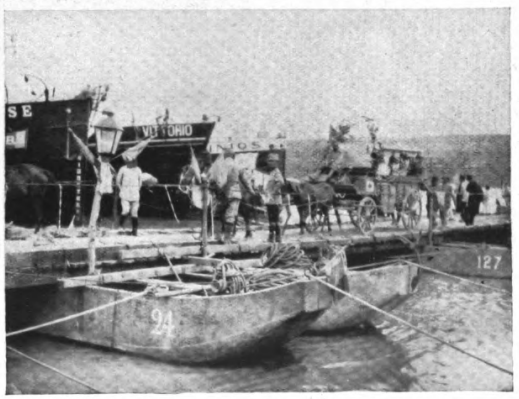
AS SEEN FROM A ROUMANIAN TORPEDO-BOAT: A TEMPORARY PONTOON-BRIDGE ACROSS THE DANUBE.



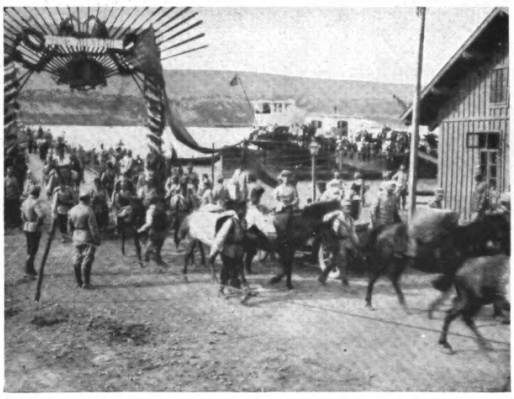
FOR CONCEALMENT OR DECORATION? A RED CROSS AND OTHER WAGONS, COVERED WITH FOLIAGE, CROSSING THE DANUBE.



ALL CARRYING BRANCHES OF FOLIAGE: A COLUMN OF ROUMANIAN TRANSPORT-WAGONS ON THE PONTOON-BRIDGE.



READY TO CONVEY WOUNDED TO ODESSA: ROUMANIAN HOSPITAL-SHIPS BY THE PONTOON-BRIDGE ACROSS THE DANUBE.

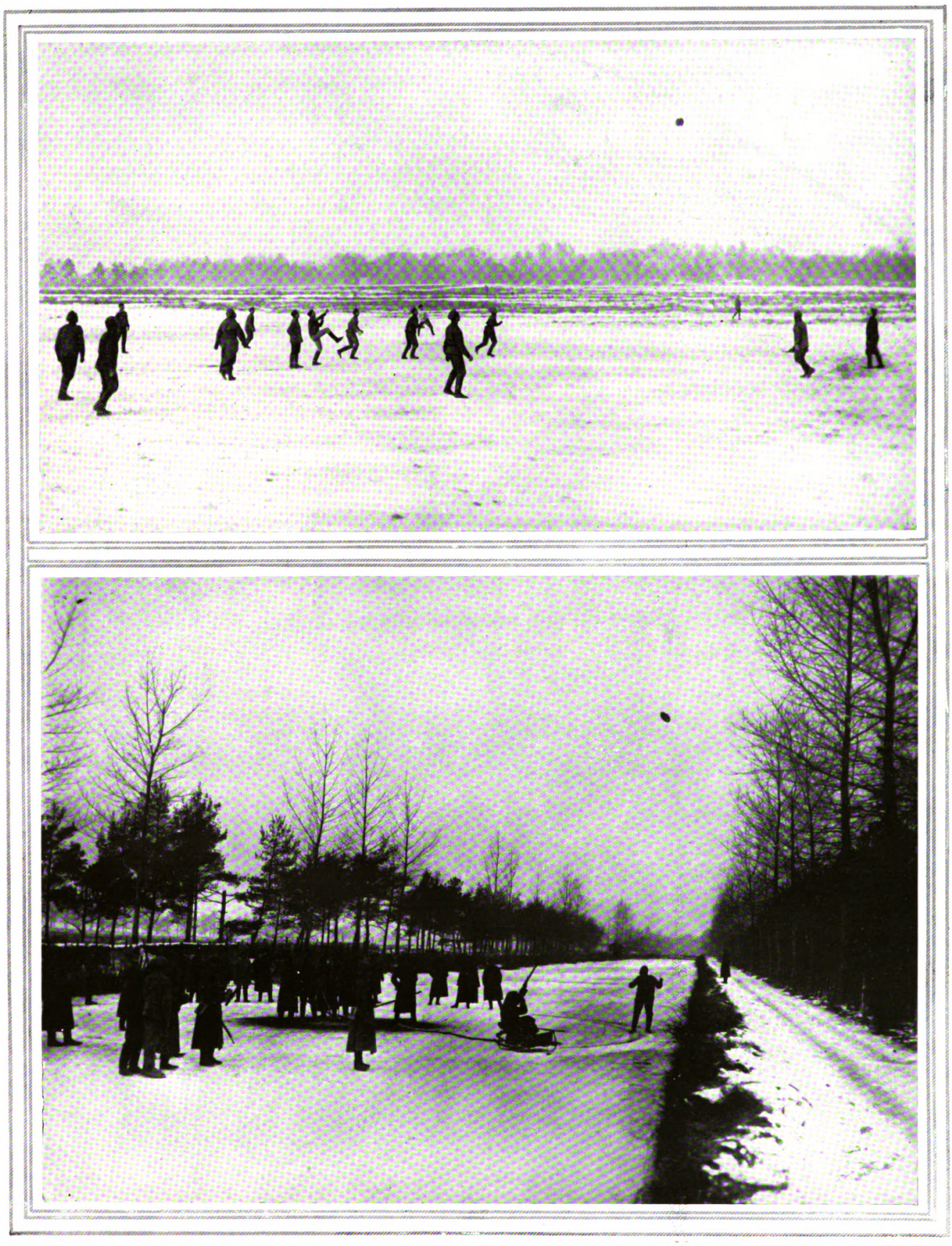


PASSING BENEATH A DECORATED ARCH: A ROUMANIAN TRANSPORT COLUMN LEAVING THE PONTOON-BRIDGE.

A Russian official communiqué of February 23 stated that reconnaissances by small parties and some infantry firing were taking place on the Roumanian front, but, apart from that, there has been little news from that quarter, up to the moment of writing, for some considerable time. Our photographs belong to a rather earlier period of the Roumanian campaign, but as they have only just come to hand, they will doubtless be new to our readers, and the fact that they are inevitably not quite up to date does not detract at all from their inherent interest. They show the work of the transport branch of the Roumanian forces, in connection with a temporary pontoon-bridge constructed across the broad-flowing Danube. As regards the foliage which the wagons are seen to be carrying, it is not stated whether this was for the purpose of making the vehicles less visible to the enemy when passing along roads, or whether it was in the nature of decorations. The ornamental arch at the end of the bridge rather supports the latter explanation.

IVAN OFF DUTY IN FRANCE: RUSSIANS ON THE CHAMPAGNE FRONT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.



1. A BRITISH NATIONAL GAME ADOPTED BY THE RUSSIANS IN FRANCE: FOOTBALL ON A FROZEN LAKE.

2. RUSSIANS IN CHAMPAGNE ENJOYING ICE SPORTS ON A FROZEN CANAL: CAP-SHOOTING FROM A ROUNDABOUT SLEDGE.

It is interesting to see that the Russian troops in France have taken to football, a fact which suggests new opportunities of Anglo-Russian friendship. A different game is shown in the lower photograph. A Russian soldier seated on a sledge revolved round a circle on the ice, by means of a long pole on a pivot in the centre, is shooting at a cap just thrown into the air by the man on the right. Keen competitions in this pastime are held. Describing a recent visit to it, Mr. G. H. Perris writes: "Most of these men come from Siberian regiments. . . . Among them, in this moorland camp, I feel again, as in happier days I have felt on the Russian prairies and rivers, that of the deepest stuff of civilisation there is more in these warm, simple natures than in all the philosophy of Berlin, Tübingen, and Jena. The Russian sector . . . presents the familiar scenes of winter rest and preparation. One stretch of trenches had just been battered to bits; but Herr Boche had found Ivan Ivanovitch quite ready, and had got nothing for his pains."

AN ATHLETIC PRINCE, AND OTHERS: PERSONALITIES OF WAR TIME.

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 AND 2 BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU; 3 AND 5 BY CANADIAN WAR RECORDS (COPYRIGHT RESERVED); 4, BRITISH OFFICIAL; 6 AND 7 BY ALFIERI.



THE KING'S THIRD SON IN THE ETON SENIOR STEEPLECHASE: PRINCE HENRY TAKING A WATER JUMP.



SIXTEENTH OUT OF A FIELD OF SIXTY IN THE ETON STEEPLECHASE: PRINCE HENRY "CHANGING."



SECOND IN COMMAND OF THE GRAND FLEET: ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES MADDEN.



AFTER RECEIVING THE G.C.M.G.: MARSHAL MISHITCH, WITH GENERAL MILNE, WHO PRESENTED THE DECORATION.



COMMANDING THE BRITISH BATTLE-CRUISER FLEET: REAR-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM PAKENHAM.



WOMEN AS MAIL-VAN DRIVERS: A GIRL BEING COACHED BY MR. LYNFORD PALMER, THE WELL-KNOWN WHIP.



IN THEIR NEAT UNIFORMS OF NAVY SERGE PIPED IN RED: THREE OF THE NEW WOMEN MAIL-VAN DRIVERS.

Prince Henry, the third son of their Majesties the King and Queen, ran in the Senior Steeplechase at Eton on February 26, and finished sixteenth out of a field of nearly sixty runners. In the Junior Steeplechase last year he came in twelfth. Prince Henry was born on March 31, 1900.——The fact that Sir Charles Madden is now Second in Command of the Grand Fleet, and Sir William Pakenham Commander of the Battle-Cruiser Fleet, only transpired recently through the release for publication of photographs of the Grand Fleet by the Canadian War Records authorities. Sir Charles Madden had been Chief of the Staff to Sir John Jellicoe on board the "Iron Duke." Sir William Pakenham was Second in Command to Sir David Beatty in the Battle-Cruiser Fleet.——Marshal Mishitch, Commander of the 1st Serbian Army, who did much towards the taking of Monastir, has been made a G.C.M.G. —— Women are now being engaged by Messrs. Macnamara, the London mail contractors, to drive the Royal Mail vans, and it was arranged to swear in the first four at the General Post Office on February 26. The women are trained by two fine whips, Mr. F. Ward, of Tattersall's, and Mr. Lynford Palmer, the animal-painter.

"FORMALLY SALUTED IN A PUBLIC SQUARE IN ATHENS": ALLIED FLAGS.

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY C.N.



THE CEREMONIAL REPARATION OF GREECE FOR THE EVENTS OF DECEMBER 1: THE FRENCH, BRITISH, ITALIAN, AND RUSSIAN FLAGS BEING SALUTED BY GREEK TROOPS IN THE ZAPPEION SQUARE AT ATHENS.

In the Allied Note to Greece demanding guarantees and reparation for the events of December 1, when Allied forces were attacked in Athens, one clause was as follows: "The Greek Government shall present formal apologies to the Ministers of the Allies, and the British, French, Italian, and Russian flags shall be formally saluted in a public square in Athens in the presence of the Minister of War and the assembled garrison." This ceremony was duly performed in the Zappeion Square on January 30. At a given signal, four officers bearing the colours, followed by a squad of twenty men, marched down the steps of the Zappeion and stood facing the Greek troops drawn up along three sides of the square. On the steps of the Zappeion, behind the flags, the Allied Ministers, Admirals, and Generals, with their staffs, then took up their position. The Greek bands played the National Anthems of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, and the troops presented arms. A Greek battery on the Hill of Nymphs fired a salute of 21 guns, to which an Allied war-ship in Phaleron Bay replied. The Greek troops then marched past the Allied flags at the salute. A cavalry detachment was led by Prince Andrew.

WAR AGAINST "THE PEOPLE OF 15": SCENES IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.



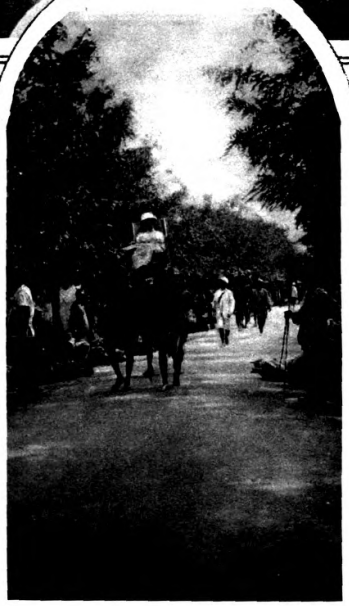
DRAWN BY BULLOCK TEAMS: BRITISH NAVAL GUNS IN EAST AFRICA.



WITH THEIR MAXIM IN CAMP TRENCHES: MEN OF THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.



IN THE STATION YARD AT TABORA: NATIVES WORKING UNDER A BELGIAN *SOUS-OFFICIER*.



BRITISH MISSIONARIES RELEASED BY THE BELGIANS: A PARTY LEAVING TABORA.



HUNG WITH DRIED GRASS THE COLOUR OF THE LANDSCAPE: A SIGNAL-STATION IN CAMP.



A BATTALION OF THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES ON THE MARCH: LEAVING ADALA MISSION STATION IN PURSUIT OF THE GERMANS.

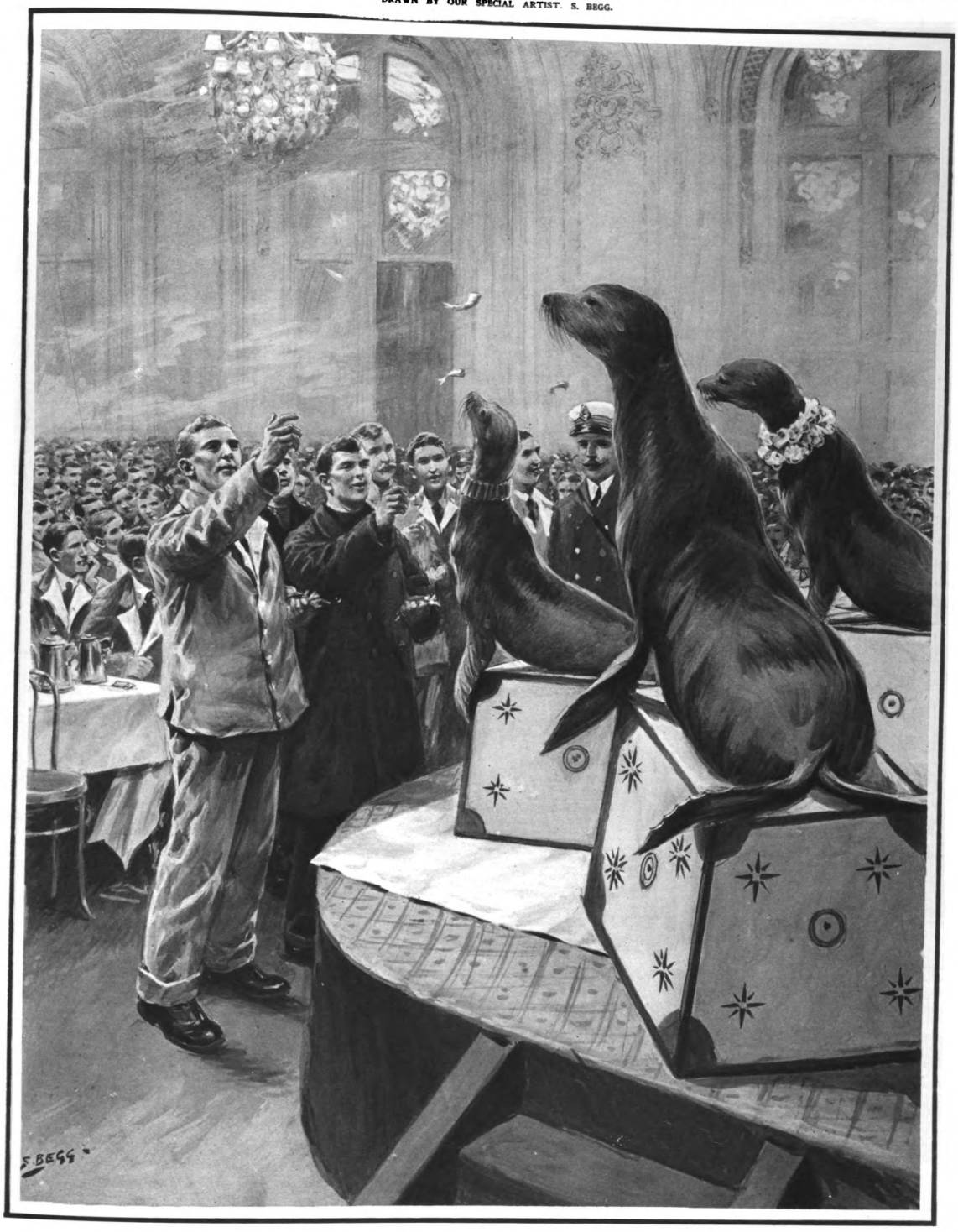


A SUPPLY COLUMN OF THE BRITISH FORCES ON THE MARCH IN EAST AFRICA: A PICTURESQUE SCENE ON THE ROAD BETWEEN TABORA AND MWANZA.

The successes of the British and Belgian troops in East Africa have been hailed with delight by the natives. An account of the entry of the Belgians into Tabora, given in a Reuter message, said: "The common cry of the natives was: 'The people of 15 have gone away. May they never return!' The '15' refers to the number of lashes which was the German minimum for trivial offences." When the war began, there were about a score of British missionaries, including several ladies, in German East Africa, and they were subjected to much ill-treatment. They were released by the arrival of the Belgians at Tabora, and recently reached England. One of them, the Rev. J. H. Briggs, said at a meeting in London the other day: "Last Easter all the British prisoners, 50 in number, and 40 native prisoners of war, were removed to Tabora, and on the journey they were huddled together for the night in a shed. Orders were given to the guard that if any of the prisoners got up or moved about they were to shoot." Another missionary, the Rev. E. W. Doulton, stated that the Germans flogged native Christians to make them testify falsely that he had taught them heliography and incited them to rebel. In his despatch published recently, General Smuts praised "the spirit, determination, and prodigious efforts of all ranks" of the British forces. On his leaving to attend the War Conference, the chief command in East Africa was assumed by Lieutenant-General A. R. Hoskins.

"JOFFRE": "JELLICOE": "DORANDO": SEALS ENTERTAINING WOUNDED.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.

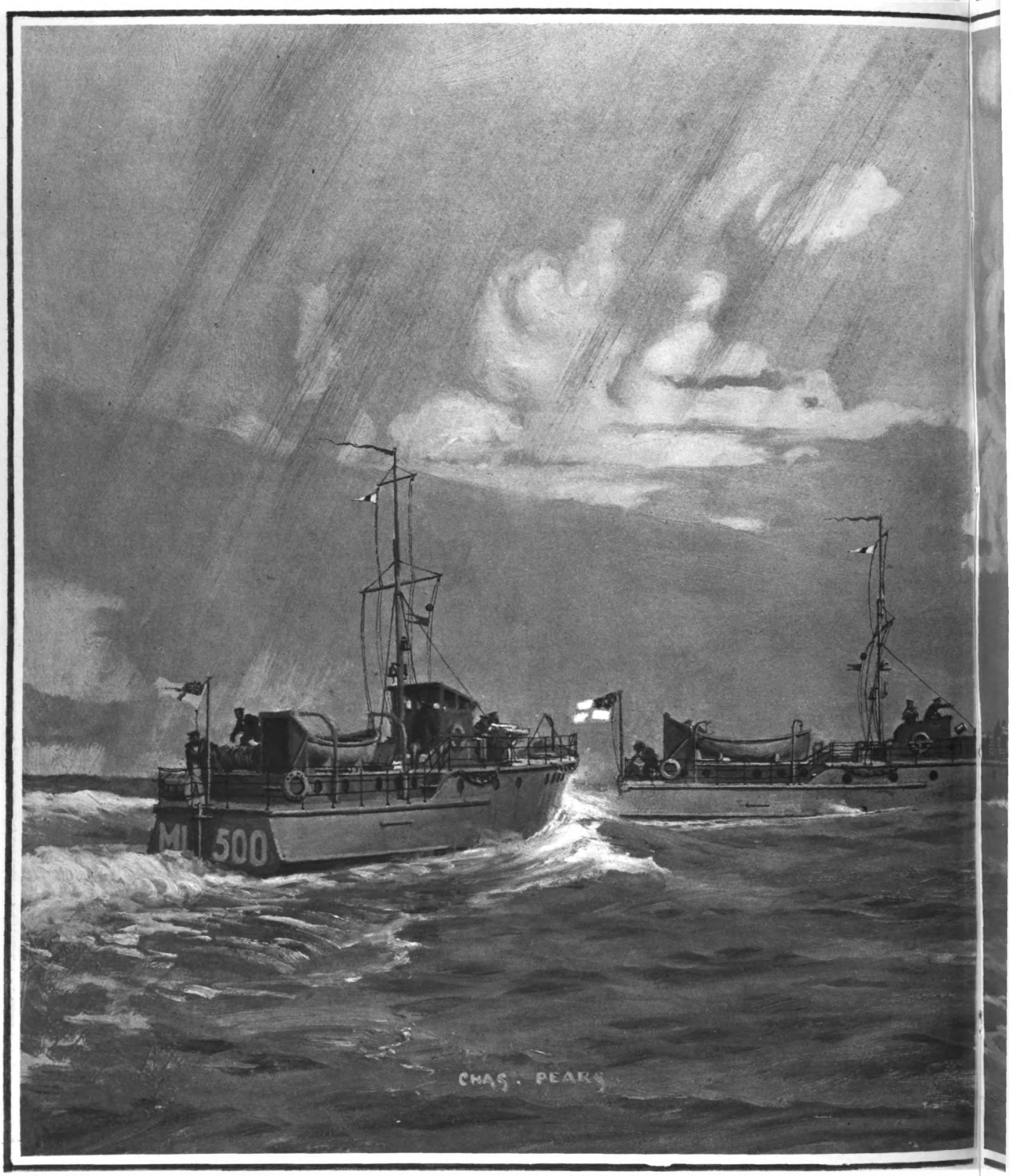


WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS FEEDING SEALS AT A TEA-CONCERT: A NOVEL BALL-ROOM SCENE.

The feeding of the seals is a familiar and amusing sight at the "Zoo," where the creatures flop about on the rocks and catch the fish that the keeper throws to them, or else dive after it into the water, where their movements are as graceful and rapid as on land they are slow and ungainly. A similar scene, without the watery element, was enacted the other day in a place where, in former days, it would have been least expected—the great ball-room of the Savoy Hotel. The three seals, named respectively "Joffre," "Jellicoe," and "Dorando," were in charge of Captain Fred Woodward (seen between the left-hand two), who acted as showman. Some wounded soldiers and a sailor are shown throwing pieces of fish to the animals. The whole floor space of the ball-room was occupied by tea-tables, at which wounded men were closely seated, with a packet of cigarettes at each man's place. These popular tea-concerts for wounded are held at the Savoy Hotel on the first and third Tuesday in each month. A payment of one guinea entitles anyone to bring ten soldiers or sailors and to act as their host. Entertainments are provided, many leading artistes giving their services free. Those wishing to bring parties should apply to the Hon. Sec., Mrs. Leake, Savoy Hotel, London, W.C.—[*Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

"KILLING" A U-BOAT: "M.L.'S" DEALING WT

DRAWN BY CHARLES

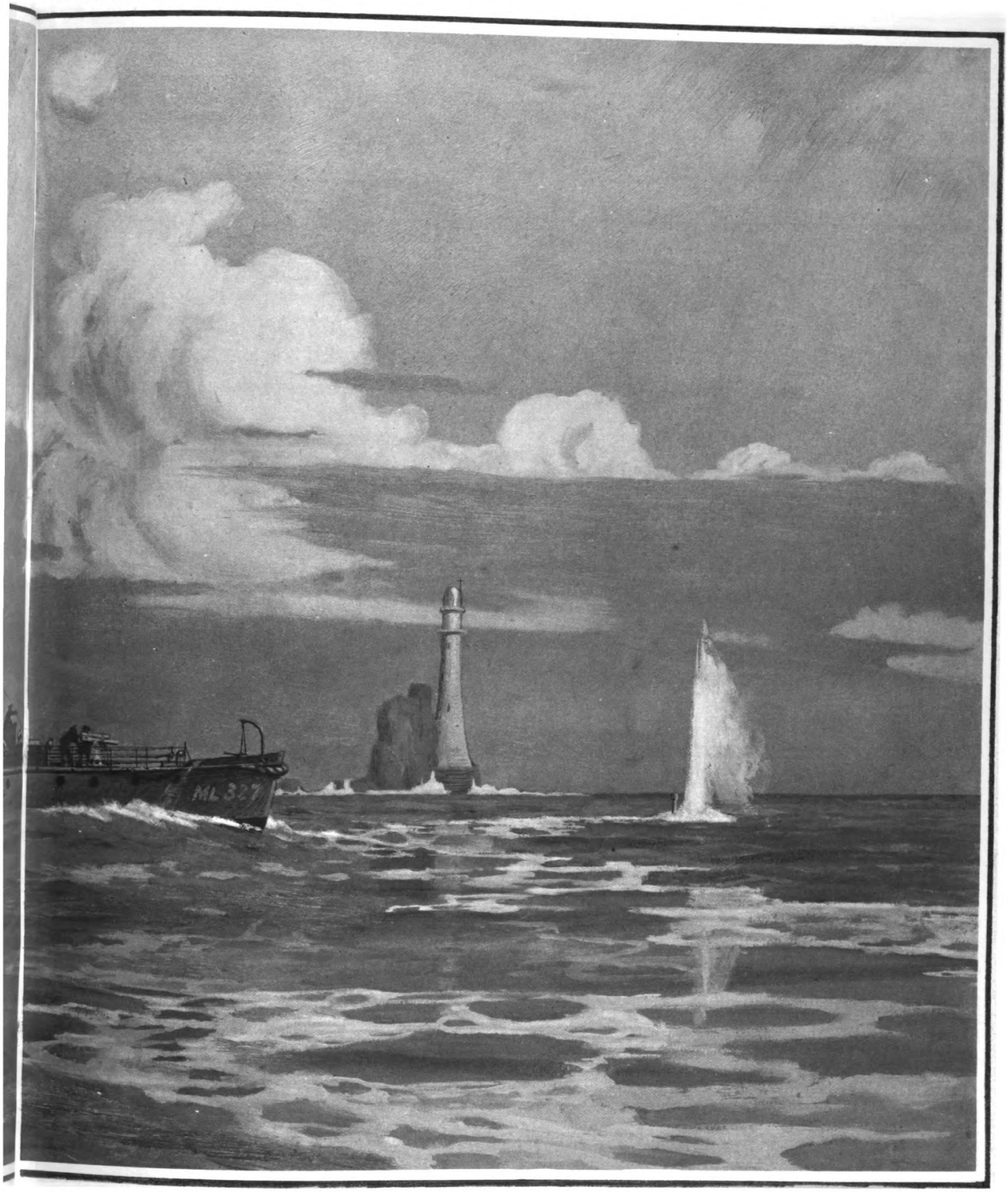


BRITISH MOTOR-LAUNCHES v. GERMAN U-BOATS: AN ENEMY SUBMARINE SPOTTED AND DES

For obvious reasons, Sir Edward Carson gave no details of identity in making his statement that since the outbreak of the present German submarine campaign, early in February, no fewer than forty fights with U-boats had taken place within eighteen days. Nor did the First Lord of the Admiralty say what kinds of vessels were engaged on our side. We are permitted, however, to give this illustration of the fate which, not long since, overtook one U-boat at a certain place off the coast where arriving ships are accustomed to make their landfall, or sight a certain point of land on the way to their destination. Motor-launches, or "M.L.'s" as they are familiarly called, did the work on the occasion. The M.L.'s, of which hundreds are on

WITH AN ENEMY SUBMARINE.

DRAWN BY CHARLES PEARS.



AND DESTROYED ON COMING UP TO VERIFY HER POSITION IN THE TRACK OF SHIPPING.

service, are mostly commanded by yachtsmen, and are largely manned by men previously of all kinds of occupations ashore. Captains and crews are as keen on submarine-hunting as any crew of the Grand Fleet on fighting the German Fleet. The incident illustrated shows two M.L.'s "killing" a U-boat surprised off a certain landfall point. The submarine, while lurking in ambush, had come up to verify her position, and her periscope was above the surface when the M.L.'s spotted it. The U-boat turned and twisted like a wriggling snake in trying to dive and escape. The foam of her contorted wake is seen all over the right-hand lower quarter of the illustration. Yet she was "killed."—*[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]*

"UNCEASING, SILENT, AND WATCHFUL": WITH THE BRITISH FLEET.

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THE LION'S "TEETH": TAKING SHELLS ABOARD H.M.S. "LION."



WHEN OUR SILENT NAVY SPEAKS: FIRING 15-INCH GUNS ON BOARD ONE OF OUR LATEST BATTLE-SHIPS.

In his speech on the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons a few days ago, Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, before dealing with the question of the submarine menace, surveyed briefly the part played by the British Fleet in the war. "The vast work," he said, "the unceasing, silent, and watchful work—of our Fleet deserves at all events a passing word. The Grand Fleet, though never advertised, is never done working. . . . I do not think people really realise the calls that have been made upon the Navy as the war has expanded." Sir Edward Carson then gave some remarkable statistics showing the enormous scope of the Navy's work in connection with transport and the blockade of Germany, and reminded the House that it is also largely assisting in the expeditions in Mesopotamia, Salonika, Greece, and Egypt.

DIAGNOSING A SHIP'S "WOUND" AT SALONIKA: DIVERS AT WORK.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.



A FLOATING REPAIR-SHOP IN THE HARBOUR OF SALONIKA: MENDING A HUGE GASH IN A SHIP'S SIDE CAUSED BY A COLLISION.

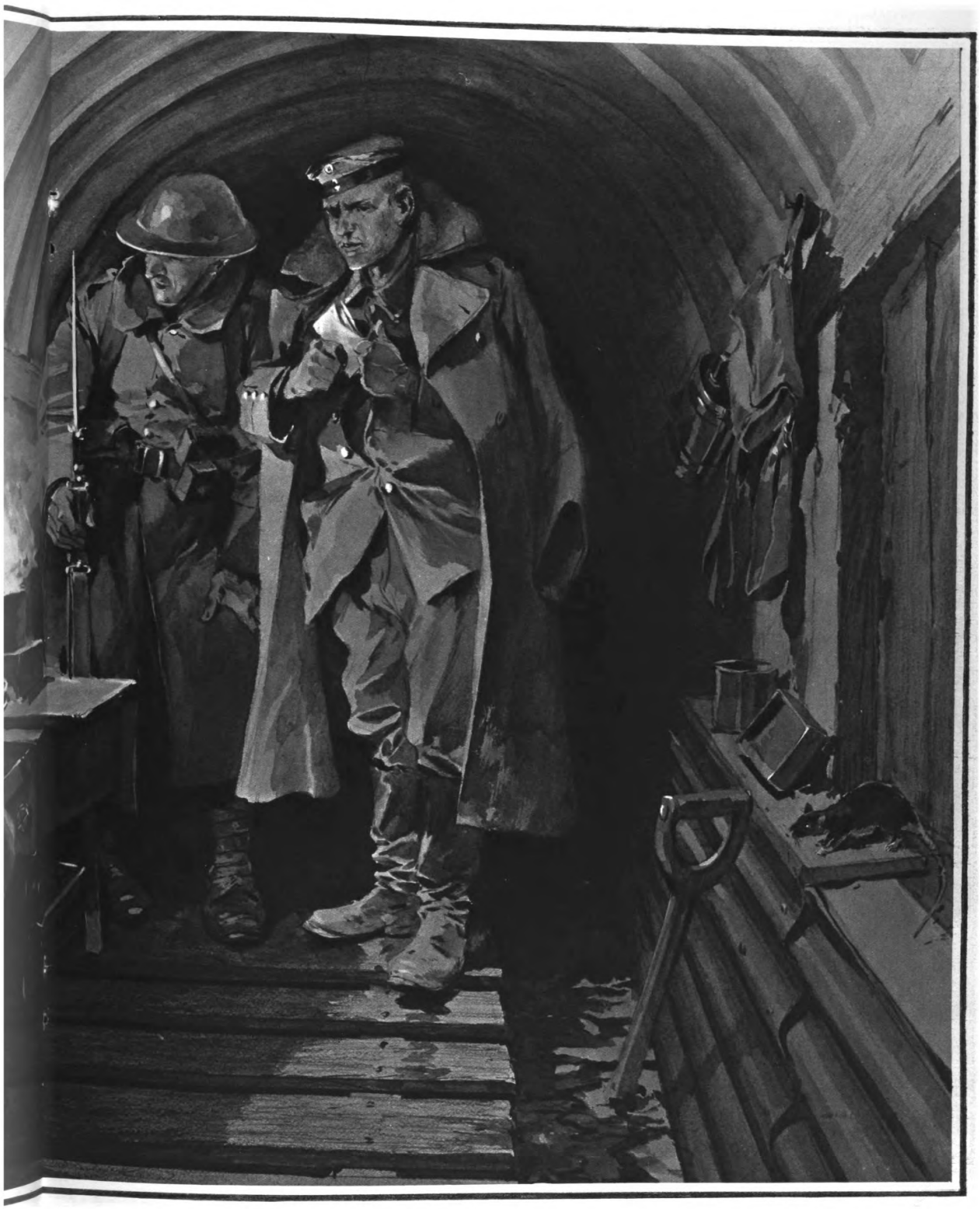
The difficulties of a floating workshop are well illustrated in the above photograph, taken in the harbour at Salonika, and showing the repair of a huge gash in the side of a vessel caused by a collision. The picture may also be regarded, incidentally, as a testimonial to the construction of the ship, which continued to float in spite of its extensive injury. The stage of operations here shown is the examination by divers of the damage done below the water-line. Two divers are seen in the water, one in the centre-foreground and the other close to the vessel's side, their round metal head-pieces appearing just above the surface. In the group on the left two other divers, out of the water, may be observed, having their diving-dress adjusted. The head of one of them is seen emerging from the metal collar from which the head-piece has been removed.



THE INTERROGATION: A GERMAN PRISONER, TAKEN IN A TRENCH-RAID, BROU

Considerable numbers of German prisoners have been taken in the numerous trench-raids made by our troops, and others are constantly dribbling in after smaller encounters, or surrendering of their own accord. After a trench-raid the prisoners file one by one into the dug-out, or "funk-hole," which is used by the company commander as an office and sleeping-place during his spell in the front line. They are rapidly interrogated, and their papers are docketed. Then they are marshalled along the shell-torn and battered communication-trench to Headquarters and the enclosures. In the drawing a British Captain is seen seated on a petrol-tin at a "table" made of two more petrol-tins. The place is lit by a flick the sides steps for trench hin

DRAWN BY FREDERIC DE HAENEN FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITN



CH-RAID. **BROUGHT BEFORE A BRITISH OFFICER IN HIS FRONT LINE "DUG-OUT."**

counters, in
n office and
attered con-
place is it.

by a flickering candle and the light of a "Tommy's cooker" in a round tin. All the officer's belongings—accoutrements, gas-helmet, food supplies, and so on—are hung round the sides of the dug-out. The floor is afloat with filthy water, bridged by a trench-board, and now and again a daring and inquisitive rat splashes its way through, or stops for a moment to survey the scene. The low roof is of arched corrugated iron. The prisoner is going over his papers, whilst the guard behind him stands ready to teach him good manners should he prove refractory. Most of the German prisoners, however, are in a good humour, glad to be out of it and alive.

AS SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS. COPYRIGHTED IN THE U.S.A. AND CANADA.

THE BLIGHTY RAILWAY: BRITISH WOUNDED COMING B

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM



LIGHT RAILWAYS USED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF WOUNDED: R.A.M.C. MEN ON THE WESTERN FRONT

The ground over which our armies have advanced is a mere chaotic waste: roads, villages, and tracks have been blasted out of all recognition. Over the pitted ground small trench-board tracks and light railways are laid by the Engineers, and the wise man keeps to these rather than make a line for himself across country towards his objective. The light railways are most useful for carrying up rations and supplies of ammunition and other material to the front; likewise for the easy transport of wounded back to the aid-posts behind the firing-line. In the drawing several parties of wounded men are seen riding on the light tram, or trolley, route which winds through the valleys, the trucks being pushed or hauled

BACK AFTER A FIGHT IN THE SNOW ON THE ANCRE.

MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



BRINGING DOWN CASUALTIES TO A DRESSING STATION, AFTER A BRITISH ATTACK DURING THE SNOW PERIOD.

by men of the R.A.M.C. In the background on the right are the stumps of some blackened trees marking the site of a ruined village, and some half-concealed batteries. Along the trench-board track, or "duck-boards," as they are called, just beyond the light railway, one of the "walking wounded" is seen being helped along, on the extreme right of the drawing. All the wounded are bound for the same spot—the dressing-station and the motor-ambulances waiting to take them to the base. In the left foreground is a trolley that has been smashed by a shell.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]



UNIVERSITY LIFE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY: A DOCTOR RECEIVING THE

JEERING AT BURGHERS TRESPASSING ON THEIR GROUND: STUDENTS OUT OF SCHOOL. (16TH CENTURY.)

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

RATIONS AND SUPER-RATIONS.

LORD DEVONPORT'S request to those who buy their own food—soldiers, sailors, paupers, lunatics, and prisoners, whether civil or military, being as obviously excluded by this definition as are children of tender years—to abstain from exceeding a fixed weekly limit in the consumption of bread, meat, and sugar has given some of us seriously to think, particularly when it was followed up by the hint of compulsion if it were not complied with and of other possible restrictions to come. The request does not mean, of course, that we are to subsist on this ration alone, because it is evident, as will presently be shown, that beside the 4 lb. of bread, the 2½ lb. of meat, and the 12 oz. of sugar thus allotted to each of us, we are expected to provide ourselves with a quantity of something like a half of their total in other foodstuffs. The choice of these is wide at the time of writing, and ranges over fish, cheese, rice, macaroni, tapioca, sago, lentils, peas, and other vegetables, as well as fruit, although it is quite possible that the list may be cut down before this gets into print.

The way this figure is arrived at is perfectly simple. Our object in eating food, apart from the pleasure normal people find in the act, is to replace the energy expended by the body in the exercise of its various functions by exactly the same process, as has been frequently said in this column, as in stoking a fire. To calculate this, the *calorie*, or amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one gramme or cubic centimetre of water by one degree Centigrade, is taken as the most convenient unit of energy. Many experiments have shown that an adult man in full work expends rather more than 3000 of these calories daily, and must therefore be supplied with a corresponding quantity of food. This has been recognised in the dieting of our fighting men, of the inmates of our gaols and workhouses, in text-books of physiology, and in the report of the Royal Society's committee on which the Food Controller admittedly acted. But the rations of bread, meat, and sugar that he allows us do not furnish more than 1800 of these calories. *Ergo*, we have to provide ourselves with the remaining 1200 from the other sources just enumerated if we are to get our full 3000 calories.

Not everyone, however, requires the whole of these 3000 calories. To produce them economically one would require to consume about 100 grammes of protein, 100 grammes of fat, and 500 grammes of carbohydrates, the chief foundation of the diet being bread up to the extent of at least one pound daily. But this is for an able-bodied man doing manual labour; and people in s occupations, women, and the elderly of b can do with a good deal less. Playfair fou "Song of the Shirt" days that a Londo woman contrived to live on 375 gramme in all; and Voit, the great authority on the Trappist monk thrives on 518. the great number of able-bodied me or doing national service in which the found for them, we may assume that behind only a relatively small propor the full scale of diet. Nor is it prob habitually attempt it. Professor A. Chairman of the Royal Society's C



ON THE MARNE FRONT: FIXING A TRENC
French Official Photograph.



ON THE MARNE FRONT: CARRYING A SEARCHLIGHT

A GIANT AND ITS PIGMY CREATORS: A BRITISH BIG GUN.

DRAWN BY MUIRHEAD BONE. (REPRODUCED FROM "THE WESTERN FRONT.")



A MONSTER OF THE BRITISH ARTILLERY IN THE MAKING: A HEAVY GUN IN AN ORDNANCE FACTORY.

Some idea of the gigantic bulk of the largest type of heavy long-range guns, as now built for the British artillery, can be obtained by comparing it with the diminutive size of the men in the above drawing. The rate of output of big guns from British ordnance factories has increased enormously. Our illustration is from Part III. of "The Western Front," a series of drawings by the official artist, Mr. Muirhead Bone.—*[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]*

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS O

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BASSANO, ROBINSON, SWAINE, LAFAYETTE, RUSSELL, LANGFIER,



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Norfolk Regt. Distinguished military record: Soudan and South Africa.

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Dorset Regt. Son of Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. W. E. Dudley, Portland Place, Bath.

2ND LIEUT. EDMUND D. SPICER,
R.F.C. Youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Newton Spicer.

2ND LIEUT. W. G. HARRIS,
Gloucester Regt. Officially reported as having been killed in action.

CAPTAIN RUPERT G. RAW, D.S.O.,
Northumberland Fusiliers. Awarded D.S.O., S. African War. Son of Mr. George Henry Raw, Albert Court, S.W.

LT. MICHEL S. DE BAY,
Princess Patricia's Canadian L.I. Son of Mr. J. S. de Bay, Imp. Mun. Board, Ottawa.

LIEUT. ALFRED H. WILLOUGHBY, R.N.,
Officially reported as having been lost at sea.

COMMR. H. C. WOOLLCOMBE-BOYCE, R.N.,
Son of late Arthur Courtenay Woollcombe-Boyce, Berkshire Regt. Lost at sea.

FLIGHT LIEUT. H. M. E. ADIE,
R. Flying Corps. Son of Mr. J. Adie, of Ontario.

COMMR. THE HON. RICHARD O. B. BRIDGEMAN, R.N., D.S.O.
Brother of Earl of Bradford.

CAPTAIN J. C. McMILLAN,
R. Scots Fusiliers (attd. R.F.C.). Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. McMillan, of Brightlingsea.

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LITERATURE.

Venizelos and the War.

During the war, no more interesting or significant personality has emerged than that of M. Venizelos. Already recognised as the saviour of Greece from financial confusion and corruption, he has since August 1914, appeared in a very especial sense as the apostle of liberty to the Hellenic world. His very name, Eleutherios, is symbolic of his mission. The great Cretan has been in love with freedom since his boyhood. He liberated his native island, and then took up the cause of purifying Greek politics generally. But in so doing he aroused dynastic antagonisms, which have forced him into his present position. What that position exactly is and how it was brought about is shown by Mr. Crawford Price in "Venizelos and the War" (Simpkin, Marshall), an able little volume written with first-hand knowledge of the whole network of latter-day Greek intrigue. The sketch handles, in brief, every side of the question, and explains much on which even the most careful newspaper reader desires more light. For Mr. Price has things to say that have not got into the home papers. He is extremely fair to King Constantine, without sympathising for one moment with his endless subterfuges. On the Queen's attitude he is likewise judicial and enlightening. But when the best is said, the sinister hand of Prussia is only the more clearly revealed. The story of how the egregious Von Schenk zu Schweinsburg captured the Athenian Press for Potsdam is a romance of journalism, but not a very savoury one. The agent, however, did his work almost with genius, and Mr. Price does not fail to expose the details of the dingy manœuvre. Through all the welter of Greek politics, Venizelos stands out with something of Garibaldian heroism. His day has not yet fully dawned. It may be that he is to prove the Garibaldi of a regenerated Hellas. The omens certainly point that way. All who would understand recent affairs in Greece should read this excellent monograph.

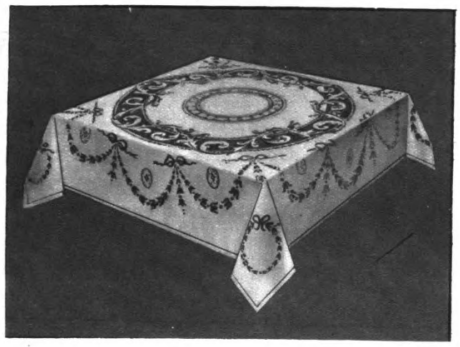
"The Mark of the Beast."

It is impossible to have too many reminders of the reasons why there must be no "peace without victory." The public memory, surfeited with horrors, becomes, as the war drags out into years, less alert to indignation, and at the risk of repetition it is necessary to enforce and enforce again the lessons of Belgium, Poland, and Se
It is necessary also to keep always clearly in view the
about Prussian militarism, its purpose and organisa
The public must never forget what that stands
Possibly a considerable number of people are still not
alive to the truth about Moloch. Hence the value
timeliness of Sir Theodore Andrea Cook's volume, "
Mark of the Beast" (John Murray), in which the v
body of Prussian offence is brought together in lucid
succinct form. Those who have followed closely the t
history of the last two-and-a-half years may not find r
that is new in the book (the author does not claim
they will), but the familiar story gains new force and
by its compendious presentation. And those who are



WITH THE GREEK SOLDIERS IN MACEDONIA: MULETEERS.—[*Fren*

yet fully informed may here repair the gaps in their k
ledge, and come to a proper and salutary realisatic
the ideals we are fighting to uphold and the counter-i
we are fighting to destroy. Sir Theodore Cook mak
accusations which he cannot substantiate. His acc
of nameless atrocity are all proved up to the hilt.
besides giving a record of crime, he examines philosophi
the mentality, motives, and beliefs of the criminals
examines also their tortuous policy, and, giving ch
and verse, exposes completely the colossal consp
against the liberty of the world. "Prussia," he
"informs the slave population of her Isle of Penguins
they live not merely in a State, but for it and for it a
She decorates their prison cell with all the fantastic n
mares of what an omnipotent and entirely unmoral
can, by brute force, achieve; and, having roused



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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"RUTS." AT THE COURT.

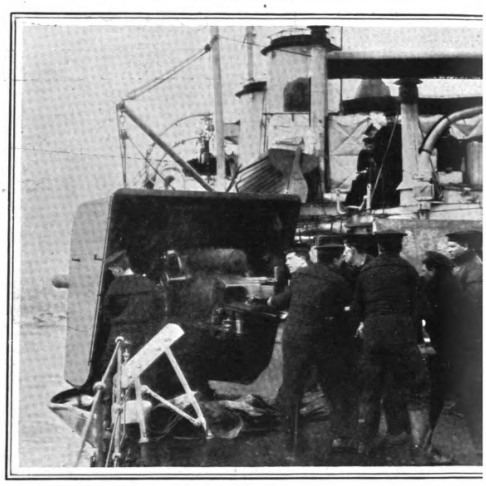
EVERY devotee of the stage must wish Mr. J. T. Grein well with his London Repertory Theatre, now started at Court matinées; and it is only natural that he should inaugurate it with the prize play in his own competition. "Ruts," the work of Mr. Harry Wall, was worth producing; but it is making no reflection to say that here we have a thesis-drama of a sort which, with its triangle of sex and its backboneless hero, we have come to look upon as old-fashioned. The simple, country-bred wife it is who redeems the story from the commonplace; her quaintness and her charm, her level-headedness and her angelically forgiving temper, lend it its attractiveness and much of its humour. You may doubt whether such a girl would have responded to an unintended invitation of an old sweetheart to take a trip to Paris; you are quite sure that a wife of her *aplomb* would prevent her life from being wrecked. There are one or two other characters amusingly hit off—thus the Bloomsbury landlady wisely allotted to Miss Sydney Fairbrother, and a provincial county councillor of breezy type, represented by Mr. Roy Byford. But it is on his creation of Emily that the new dramatist most deserves congratulations. He is fortunate enough to find the ideal actress for the part in Miss Hilda Trevelyan.

"THE IMMORTAL MEMORY." AT THE COURT.

The idea behind the comedy which has provided the second novelty of Mr. Grein's repertory season is one that has been used often enough already, and is quite good enough to use again. When the twice-married heroine of "The Immortal Memory" faints in her husband's presence on being confronted with a man visitor, it is, of course, because she sees before her her former lord, whom she has long reckoned for dead. Here is a problem with possibilities. But Mr. Robert Whittaker raises your expectations only to damp them down. All the agitation into which the poor Mayor of Marberry is thrown as he foresees scandal; all this second husband's embarrassing interviews with his scamp of a predecessor; all his anxieties about his little step-daughter's engagement, turn out to have been wasted when the wife, saying what she might have said before, instead of fainting, informs him and her audience that she had divorced the drunkard before she wedded the Mayor. Miss Kate Cutler's comedy talents c but scant scope; Mr. Jerrold Robertshaw has not ma enough to make the returned prodigal more than s ficially picturesque; and such acting chances as ther fall to Mr. Sydney Paxton as the needlessly worried M

"THE SPRING SONG." AT THE ALDWYCH.

Anything less likely to stimulate erotic passion Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" it is hard to imagine it is the provocative effects of that hackneyed melod a Prince of bulky physique, so susceptible to its influ that he makes love instantly to the nearest woman, w are made to justify the use of the title of "The Sp Song" in the case of the newest example of Angli French farce. The idea, however grotesque, has sibilities in it which are not quite exploited to the advantage at the Aldwych. Instead, the piece se down into the tiresome old rut wherein a young scapeg fibs his way through a variety of escapades before h sufficiently off with an old love to be on with a Mr. Spencer Trevor works hard in this old-time Haw rôle; Mr. Bruce Winston is amusing, when he is permi



WITH THE GRAND FLEET: CLEANING GUNS AFTER PRACTICE ON ONE OF THE LIGHT CRUISERS.—[*Canadian War Records. Copyright Reserve*

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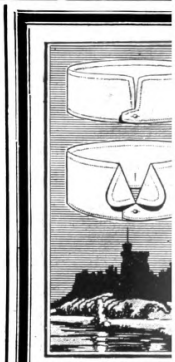
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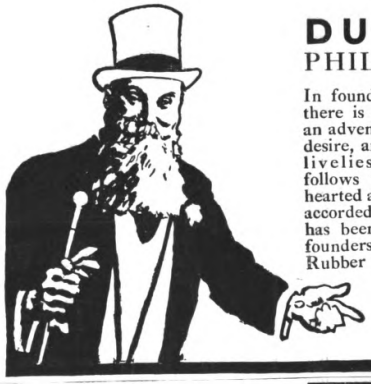


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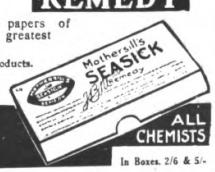
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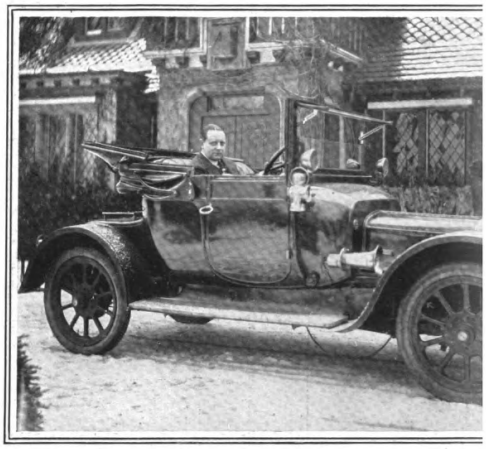
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Chancellor and Motor Taxation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had his attention called in the House the other day to the situation caused by the restriction of the petrol supply after payment of the Revenue taxes on cars. He admitted that, if the effect of the new restrictions was as it was represented to be, there was a clear case for consideration. Further, he promised that, if disability could be proved, later on he would be pleased to give the necessary consideration to the matter. This will be good news to those motorists who have been, or are likely to be in the immediate future, deprived of the use of their cars by reason of the shortage of petrol. As I pointed out when dealing with the subject a fortnight ago, the belated announcement of the further restrictions on the supply of fuel seemed very likely to result in positive injustice to numbers of car-owners who had hastened to pay their taxes during the first days of the New Year. It also undoubtedly resulted in many owners who had not paid laying up their cars, on the principle that they might as well do voluntarily now what they would be compelled to do later on. Of course, those who did this are liable to pay in any case, because the literal effect of the law is that if a car is used on even one day of the year its owner is liable for the tax, except in the case of a car which only comes into use after Oct. 1, in which case only half the duty is payable. In any event, the statement of the Chancellor appears to put matters reasonably right now, and it seems that the best thing for the motorist to do is to use his car and pay the taxes in the hope that the fuel situation will have eased by April. There seems to be very little probability of any relief, but at least we know now that the Government is inclined to regard with favour some scheme of tax-adjustment.



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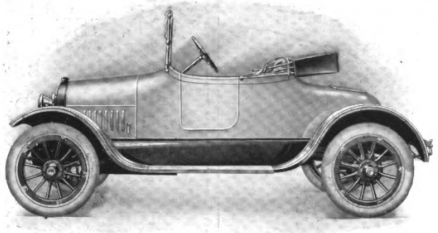
Mr. Archie White, who is seen here in a handsome Clement Talbot car, is the new Finar known Company, Clement Talbot, Ltd. Until recently, Mr. White was a member of the Bank, and left to assume his new post.

A Lighting Definition.

According to a letter addressed by Scotland Yard to a correspondent of the *Autocar*, the definition of a too-powerful light is one that throws a beam of more than thirty yards in any direction. As the *Autocar* points out, this is hardly a "definition" at all. A beam of light has no defined termination. In air it travels until gradually absorbed, and it is entirely a matter of opinion where that absorption in any given case may be held complete. If visibility from points outside the beam is to be any criterion, this depends as largely on the state of the atmosphere at the moment as on the power of the beam itself. I take it t the definition is less an arbitrary one than one designe act as a rough guide to the motorist in assessing the po of his lights. Up to the present, it cannot be said that Metropolitan Police have been at all unreasonable in t interpretation of the various lighting orders as applic to vehicles. It is, nevertheless, interesting to learn t they have fixed a standard power of light for the motori guidance.

What is "Motor Spirit"?

A correspondent writes to ask me the legal definition of "motor spir His difficulty appears to be that h using a mixture of petrol and paraffin, and is uncert whether he is justified in using double the quantity of mi fuel allowed by his licence. That is the way he puts I take it to mean that he purchases the quantity of pe allowed him, and adds to it an equal quantity of para Certainly he is quite within the law in doing this. Se months ago, when char-à-banc owners were being p secuted for the alleged illegal use of motor spirit, the H Office defined the latter as being "any motor fuel on wh an import duty was imposed by the Customs authoriti



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say about the only quick, positive, and never-failing cure for sore, tired, tender feet that ache, burn, smart, swell, itch, and develop corns, bunions, callouses, chilblains, or other forms of foot misery. Also, *you can stop any rheumatic pains within ten minutes.*

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Photo. Abdey.



Miss **Phyllis Monkman,** the Musical Comedy Actress, writes:—
It is wonderful for tired, tender, aching feet or any other foot troubles. The medicated and oxygenated water has the same effects as that at famous spas.

Photo. Wratner & Buys.



Mr. **R. G. Knowles,** famous Music Hall Entertainer writes:
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Photo. Hana.



Mr. **Harry Pilcer,** the well-known Dancer, writes:—
In one week I was able to walk without discomfort, and commence practising my dances again. In three weeks my serious rheumatic attack was completely and permanently cured.

Photo. Sneaior.

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NEW NOVELS.

"The Mark of Vraye."

"The Mark of Vraye" (Hutchinson) is just the book for those who can enjoy a mediæval romance embracing murder, treachery, a strong love-interest, and a forced marriage. Heiresses in the Middle Ages were, as we know, exposed to many perils from suitors who desired their fortunes not less than their persons; but Yvonne de Vraye was wedded out of revenge by the man on whose cheeks she had caused to be imprinted the mark of Vraye—two "V's" slashed bloodily by his enemy's rapier. She was lucky, because Charles, Vicomte de Montbrison, was the hero of the piece, and she might have fallen to her cousin, the villainous Philippe. Mr. H. B. Somerville has taken pains with his plot and its setting. He has reconstructed the fifteenth-century Brittany—or at least the Brittany of that time from the nobles' point of view. There are rascals enough, and there are one or two "white men." The book leaves the impression of much intrigue, of much sword-play and furious riding 'twixt town and country, castle and castle, which may all be a very good idea of the old, unhappy, far-off society of a France in fierce convulsion. If both romance and method seem now a little trite, that is probably not the author's fault. It is his misfortune that he comes late into a field well trodden by the great.

"The Sure Shield."

The public is in the vein for naval yarns, and "The Sure Shield" (Duckworth), with its evidences of marine knowledge, has come at the right time. Mr. John S. Margerison writes with grip, if not exactly with distinction. Shore-going people who want to know the inwardness of the sea-affair can learn something from his method, which is entirely lucid and refreshingly unsentimental. His plots are the invention of the practical man, and they deal for the most part with the present war. He instructs the ignorant in such matters as the mechanism of torpedoes and the psychology of a drunken stoker. The first sketch, "De Mortuis nil Nisi Bonum," is excellent in its searching examination of Thomas Burdett, whom nothing but the iron bands of discipline kept from being one of his Majesty's bad bargains, and whose funeral, with naval honours, was the solitary glory of his career, and a decorous veil drawn between the man and his office. The Lieutenant saw the grim humour of it, and the mother to whom he had been an undutiful son found ample consolation in the last stately ceremonial. For the rest, a non-professional critic has been obliged to refer to the nearest naval expert, who advises that the tales are first-rate stuff, but doubts if a battle-squadron would be found lying at anchor in an unprotected harbour in *this* war, and chuckles meditatively at the thought. "Making Good," which tells how Jimmy Paget erased his past failures by torpedoing a German cruiser, is calculated to make the mouths of all young lieutenants water; but again—how singularly simple the Hun was in his choice of an anchorage!

CHESS.

To Correspondents.—*Communications for this department addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand,* W

Edith Vicars.—We have taken the liberty of making a slight your problem, and putting it on a sound footing, as you will

Charles Willing (Philadelphia).—Thanks and again thanks.

C H Batey.—Your solution of No. 3748 is not sufficient. Eve on Black's reply. Thanks for problem.

E Amable (Stapleford).—We have complied with your request.

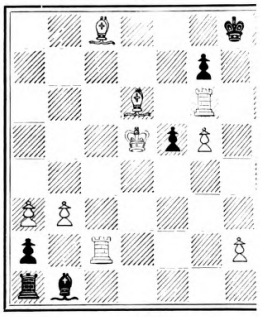
W Trueman and Others.—There is no solution of Problem way of 1. Q to Kt 5th.

Correct Solution of Problem No. 3747 received from (Toronto); of No. 3749 from J B Camara, A W Wills F C Parsons (Seaton), E Amable (Stapleford), W Sutherlan Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), E P Stephenson (Llan Salusbury-White, N R Dharmavir (Padiham), T A Truscott E W Allan, J Isaacson, J Verrall (Rodwell), and M Green from J Isaacson (Liverpool), J B Camara (Madeira), an (Highgate).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 3752 received from H G (Farnham), E W Allan, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), I (Birlingham), J S Forbes (Brighton), J Fowler, M Green, (Bath), and J Grant.

PROBLEM No. 3753.—By Edith Vicars.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Solution of Problem No. 3750.—By O. H. L.

WHITE	BLACK
1. R to Q 3rd	K takes R, or R
2. B to B 5th (ch)	K moves
3. Q to R 6th (mate).	

If Black play, 1. K takes P, 2. B to Q 7th (dis ch); if 1 to R 6th (ch); and if 1. P takes P, then 2. K to Kt 6th (ch),

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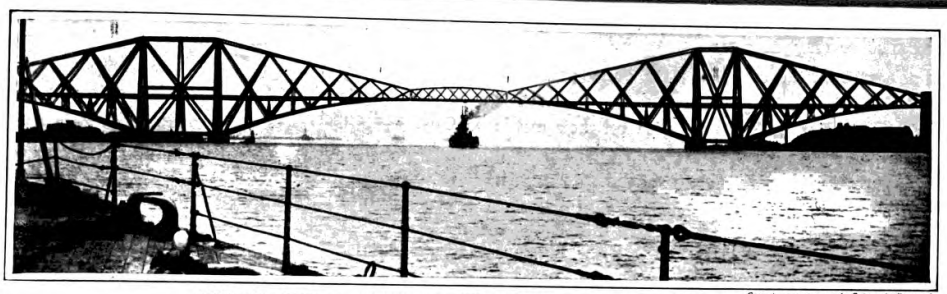
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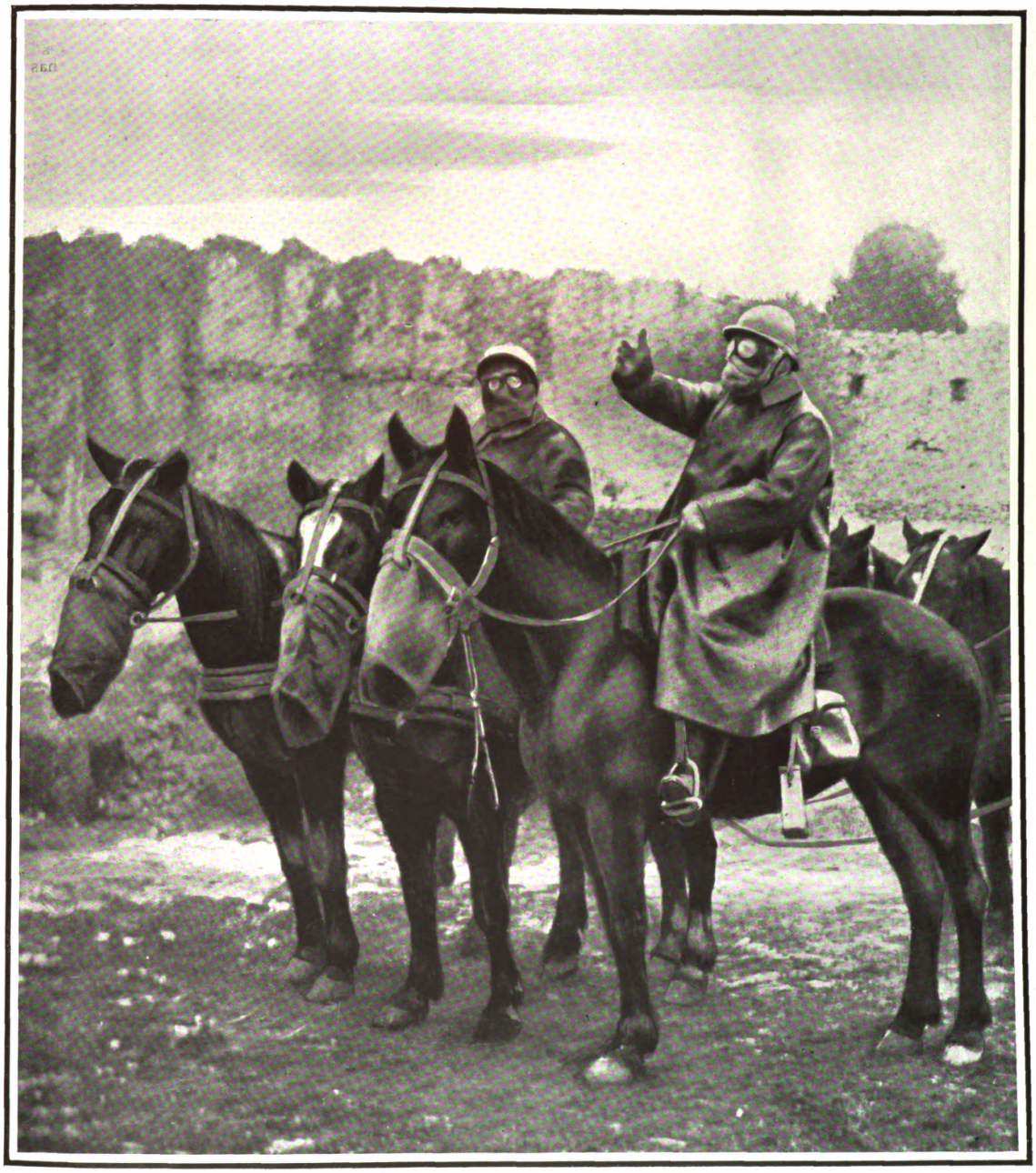
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

No. 4064.—VOL. CL. SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1917. SEVENPENCE.

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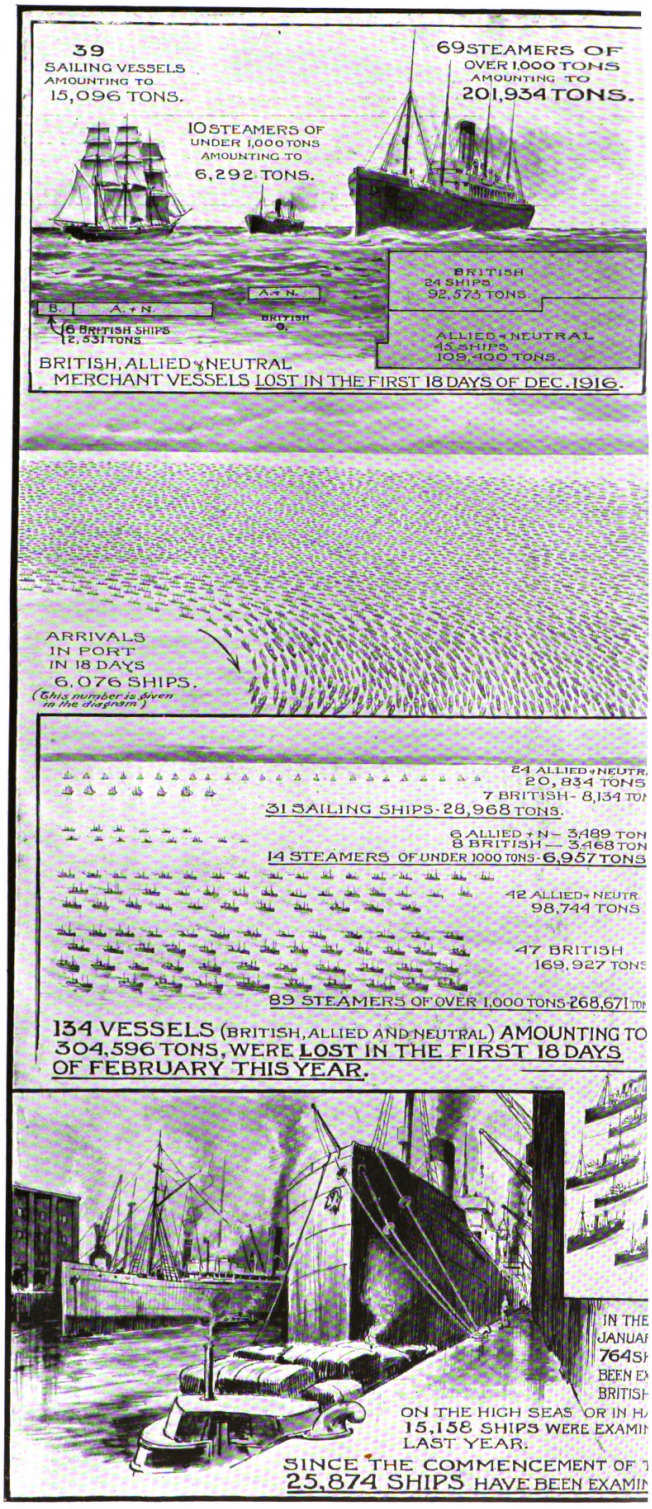


HORSES AS WELL AS MEN MASKED AGAINST GAS! A FRENCH AMMUNITION-TEAM ABOUT TO ENTER THE DANGER ZONE.

Poison-gas affects all living creatures, and special precautions have to be adopted with animals, as well as with men, who have to enter danger zones. Of soldiers in gas-masks we have given many illustrations in previous issues; and we have also illustrated dogs employed in the war wearing gas-masks. Here we have yet another departure—gas-masked horses. The men and horses seen are French, the leaders of a team just halted on the outskirts of a danger zone, after having put on the gas-masks. For the horses, in particular, gas-masks are used with teams bringing up ammunition to the firing front. As shown above, the masks look very like ordinary nose-bags. The regulations are strictly enforced, and the arrangements in connection with them are very practically organised as to details. Along the edge of the danger areas, wherever the convoy roads enter possible poison-gas zones, sentries are kept posted beside notice-boards which bear painted on them in large letters: "Attention. Nappe de Gaz." The sentries' orders are to let nobody pass without masking. Every ammunition or other convoy moving to the front halts, and is masked and inspected.

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.

THE RELATIVELY SMALL SUB

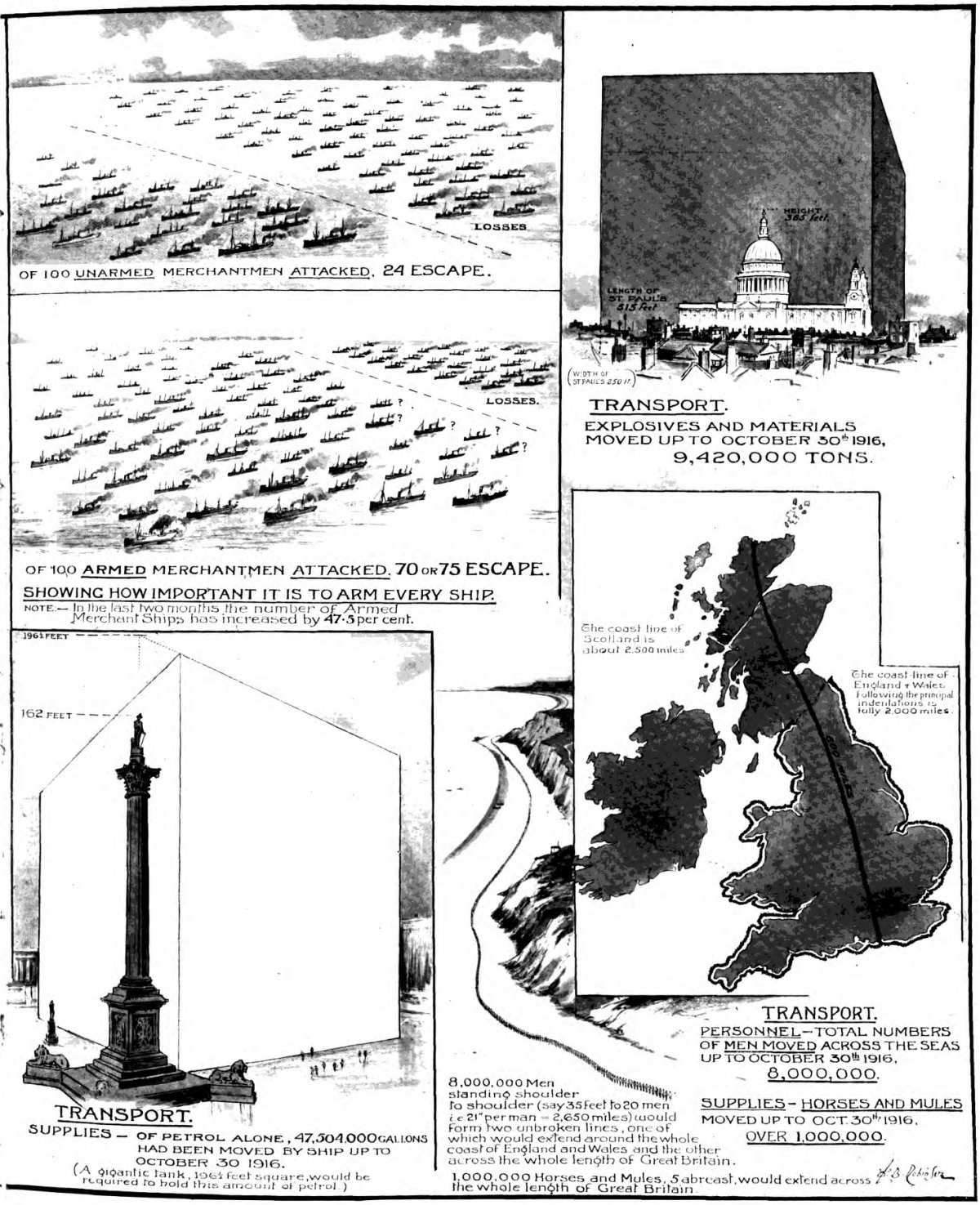


SIR EDWARD CARSON'S IMPRESSIVE FIGURES

Our artist has put into a pictorial form which is more striking than words the remarkable statistics given Sir Edward Carson. Particularly impressive is the diagram illustrating the huge volume of shipping tha by German submarines. The drawing contains the exact number of ships—6076—that arrived in ports of th because Sir Edward Carson spoke on February 21, and had the figures as nearly up to date as possible. during the same period, his imposing fleet would have been nearly doubled. The First Lord also dwelt upon with our blockade of Germany. "Since the commencement of the war," he said, "we have examined 25

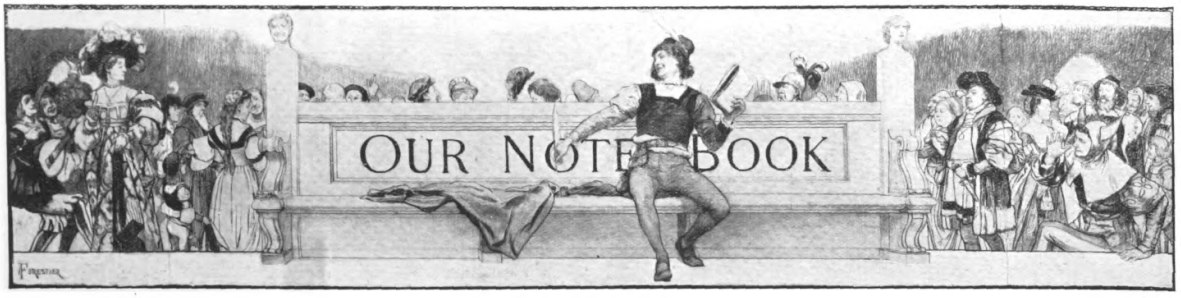
WORK OF THE NAVY: ADMIRALTY STATISTICS IN DIAGRAM.

ARTIST, W. B. ROBINSON.



SHIPPING: THE PROPORTION SUNK; AND THE NAVY'S BLOCKADE AND TRANSPORT WORK.

fleet more than four times the number shown in the above-mentioned diagram. With regard to the diagram illustrating the percentage of armed and unarmed merchantmen respectively that escape after being attacked by submarines, it must be remembered that these are percentages only of the total number attacked, and not of the whole volume of shipping. Very impressive, too, were the figures given by Sir Edward Carson regarding the transport work of the Navy. From the beginning of the war up to October 30 last, the Navy had transported across the seas 8,000,000 troops, 9,420,000 tons of explosives and material, 47,504,000 gallons of petrol, over 1,000,000 sick and wounded, and over 1,000,000 horses and mules. Further figures on the submarine question are now issued weekly. In the week ending February 25, there were 2280 arrivals and 2261 sailings of merchant vessels (over 100 tons net) at and from United Kingdom ports. Of British merchant vessels 21 were sunk by mine or submarine and 12 were attacked unsuccessfully. Four British fishing-vessels were sunk.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

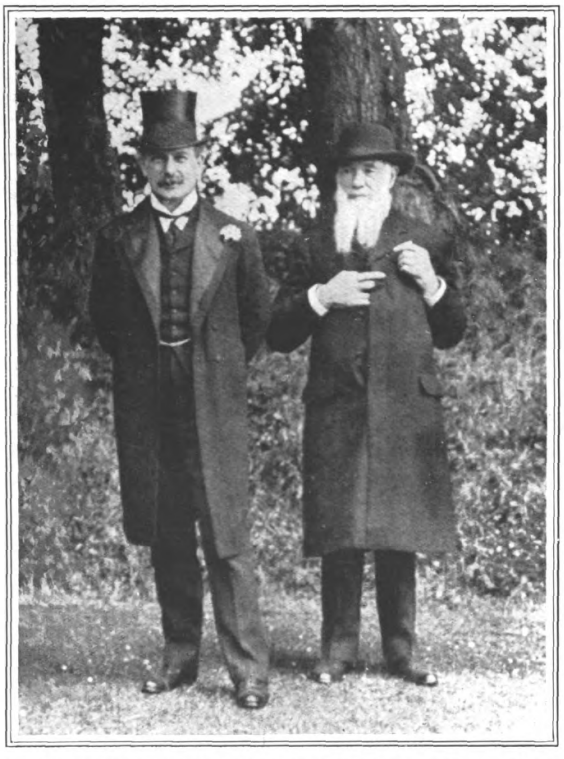


By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT would be counted a very impudent paradox to say that this war has been an orderly and even an uneventful one. But some such paradox is needed as a sharp corrective to the picture of mere chaos and accident so commonly painted. The daily journalist must, I suppose, dip his brush in earthquake and eclipse; but even eclipses and earthquakes follow the great curves of natural law, and I suspect that the curve of the great war, though a gradual, will ultimately be found to be a simple one. Daily journalism has to deal with every danger that *might* alter it; but it will be greatly simplified if we look back and see how very little such dangers *have* altered it. It must be remembered that the mildest progress could be made to look irregular if each of its possibilities was announced in a somewhat panic-stricken fashion. A gentleman walking down the street from his place of business to his house might seem to be thwarted and thrown hither and thither like Ulysses on his wandering way back to Ithaca. We could be told that a chimney-pot was very loose, but it had *not* fallen on him; that a paving-stone was very slippery, but he had *not* slipped on it; we could be warned that he was very short-sighted and careless about crossing the side streets, and shudder as taxi-cabs and cars shot past him; we could watch with bated breath as he passed a policeman, who was said to be eyeing him with suspicion, and breathe again when he was not arrested. And all the time the traveller himself might be only conscious of going home as quietly and as quickly as possible to his tea.

It would be fantastic, of course, to represent any war as being as regular as this; but I fancy there is many an individual soldier, even in an important post, who has been doing his duty for three years and been almost as unconscious of the crises and escapes which have played with the nerves of the newspaper-reader. But even a newspaper-reader can see the truth for himself if he will only look back through a file of old newspapers. It is, by the way, the one thing that most newspaper-readers never do; and it is a sobering and enlightening experience. If they did, I repeat, they could see for themselves that there has been a large and fundamental simplicity about the real course of the war. That Germany should first strike Westward with heavy man-power; when that failed, strike Eastward with heavy munitionment; when that failed, break the third and weakest of the Allies, and bribe a neutral with its spoils; when another weaker Ally appeared, strike at that weaker Ally and simultaneously suggest peace; and, when that came to nothing, fall back on the most furious atrocity of war, while at last beginning to withdraw her armies—all this seems to me, who have no special knowledge, a very logical and natural process, probably the only process after the first failure in the West. But most men's wits are still tottering with the terrors of what might have happened—or what they were told might have happened. Russia was supposed to have "made her contribution," and collapsed after Warsaw; but she did not. A conquered Serbia was supposed to be the key to our Asiatic possessions; but, to say the least of it, the key seems to have got mislaid. The capture of Bucharest was supposed to be the first great "hammer blow" of Hindenburg; but his hammer-blows seem to have died away into a very unobtrusive tapping. If we look back now upon all these much advertised interruptions, we shall find that the largest and most lucid fact about them is that they did not interrupt. The chimney-pots of Warsaw did not fall on our heads; the traffic between the Balkans and Bagdad did not run over us; the very pompous policeman named Hindenburg did not arrest us—or arrest the march of retribution.

The readers of newspapers have, in fact, suffered from an optical illusion. It is similar to the type of optical trick which certain advertisements often offer to our eye—a trick by which a line could be made to look much less clear than it is by placing other lines at certain angles to it. By drawing fantastic maps with arrows pointing to India or China, or the Great Gromboolian Plain, it has been possible to confuse the curve that runs round the besieged Germanies. The very fact that the process was slow, and that therefore the real line was almost stationary, made it easier to turn the eye away from it, for such digressions were at least diversions from the dull horror of a protracted war. Nevertheless, war ought not to have been an occasion for being diverted—*in* either sense of the word. The strain upon human nature ought to be relieved by pantomimes and revues in war-time, but not by representing the war itself as one long pantomime, full of knockabout entrances and exits, or as one interminable revue, in which no one incident has any connection with any other. The Yellow Press ought not to have given us the blues merely to create a more lively colour-scheme. It ought not to have depressed people merely in order to brighten them up. The real story was at once much more humdrum and much more hopeful than could be gathered from those who insisted on using the last rockets that could be sent up as signals of distress, because the crowd would be dull without fireworks.



THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE MAN WHO WAS "MORE THAN A FATHER" TO HIM: MR. LLOYD GEORGE WITH HIS UNCLE, THE LATE MR. RICHARD LLOYD.

Mr. Lloyd George's uncle and foster-father, the late Mr. Richard Lloyd, died at Criccieth on February 28, aged 82, and the Premier attended the funeral there on March 3. Mrs. Lloyd George, who was with Mr. Lloyd at the end, wrote, in a letter cancelling an engagement: "He has been more than a father, and Mr. Lloyd George owes everything to him." Mr. Lloyd, who was a brother of the Premier's mother, took her and her children to live with him on her husband's death. He was formerly a shoemaker, and was unpaid pastor of the Disciples' Baptist Church at Criccieth for 58 years. Our photograph was taken some few years ago, but is the best one of Mr. Lloyd that was obtainable.—*[Farrington Photo. Co.]*

The very real problem with which the nation is now grappling, the problem of the submarines, may easily be used as another example of diversion; but it is, in fact, another example of continuity. It is not the only example in which what may seem like a break is really rather a culmination. In a cross-examination, or any dialogue of a detective kind, the supreme climax will probably be an attempt to change the subject. In the long battle with Germany, the supreme crisis is an attempt to change the battlefield. There is a rhetorical phrase, that has been used in many wars, about driving the enemy into the sea. There is a real, although a new and limited, sense in which the Germans have been driven into the sea. Just as it might well be maintained that at certain points there was nothing for them to do but to defeat the Serbians, and nothing for them to do but to defeat the Roumanians, so (when these things had been done, and done in vain) it may well be said that there is nothing for them to do but to declare war on all maritime commerce, even at the risk of making enemies of everybody. In the former case, Pyrrhic victories might be almost as bad as defeats; but they might also be almost as involuntary as defeats. In the latter case, it might be necessary to add to one's enemies even in order to diminish them. It may have seemed better to fight America than to lose the last possibility of fighting anybody. It is the only thing to be done, even if they burn their boats by sinking ours. I am not here concerned to say that things are satisfactory, but simply that they are logical. Anyone who ardently desires to do so has a right to look at the future with doubt; I only say he has no right to look at the present with surprise.

Touching the truth about war, I do not know what is meant by optimism and pessimism; but I do know what is meant by order and anarchy. I do not know what an optimist is like; but I know that there are men who have from the first considered the central knot of the war, traced its real convolutions, counted what could be counted and discounted what could not, made an intelligible map of the whole matter, and waited. And I do not know what a pessimist is like; but I know that there are men who have from the first believed every German bluff, trusted to every German feint, feasted German vanity and trumpeted German good fortune, fled from every German bogey and fallen into every German trap; and who have actually described all this tomfoolery as taking the war seriously.

BY SEA AND LAND: A GERMAN CRIME; AND ITEMS FROM FOUR FRONTS.

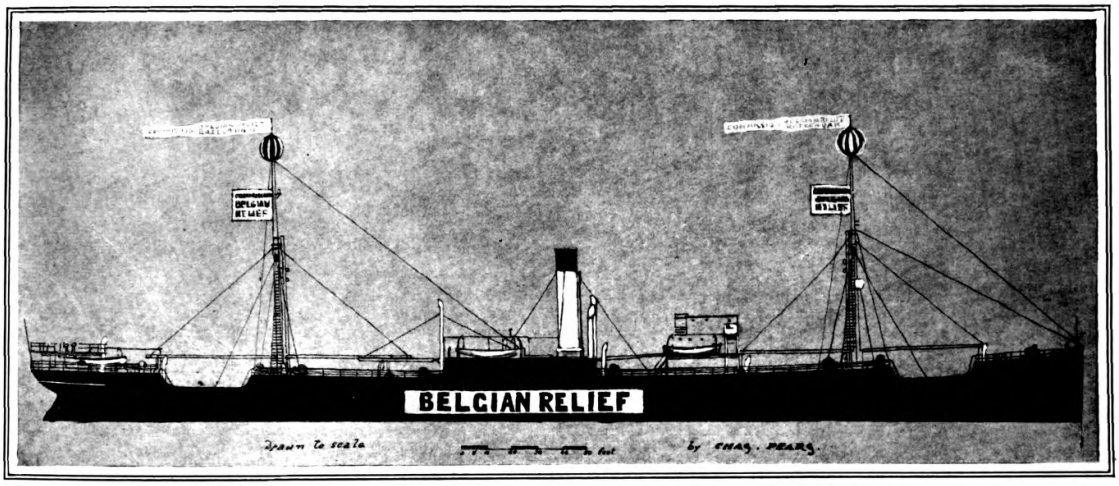


DOGS OF WAR IN HARNESS: A BELGIAN MACHINE-GUN CARRIAGE ON A ROAD NEAR THE NORTHERN FRONT.

The Belgian Army makes considerable use of dogs for drawing machine-gun carriages and other light vehicles. Dogs are employed in various armies also for patrolling, scouting, sentry duty, and ambulance work.—Numbers of Greek troops of the Venizelist forces raised at Salonika are assisting the Allies in the Balkans. Most of those in the photograph, it will be noted, have been provided with steel helmets. *French Official Photographs.*



GREEK VENIZELIST SOLDIERS IN STEEL HELMETS: AN INFANTRY COLUMN ON THE MARCH IN MACEDONIA.



A FLAGRANT CASE OF WANTON GERMAN BARBARITY: THE BELGIAN RELIEF-SHIP "LARS KRUSE," TORPEDOED, AND SUNK WITH THE LOSS OF ALL HANDS BUT ONE, DESPITE HER UNMISTAKABLE MARKINGS.

The relief-ship "Lars Kruse," a Danish vessel carrying an important cargo of maize for Belgium, was torpedoed by a German submarine on February 3 and sunk with all the crew but one. The same fate befell another Belgian relief-ship, the "Euphrates," just before the German declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare. These dastardly outrages are among the worst in the long list of German crimes. Both ships were duly provided with the flags and markings of the Neutral Relief Commission, which, as our drawing shows, were so conspicuous as to admit of no possible mistake. At each masthead was a collapsible ball in red-and-white stripes with a pennant 50 ft. long inscribed "Commission Belgian Relief, Rotterdam." Lower down the masts were flags lettered "Commission Belgian Relief." For the benefit of aircraft, two canvas cloths, marked "B. R." in huge red letters, were stretched across the deck. —[*Drawn to Scale by Charles Pears. Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]



WHITE UNIFORMS FOR PROTECTIVE COLORATION IN THE SNOW: A FRENCH PATROL OF SKI-RUNNERS JUST STARTING OFF.

The use of white uniforms and clothing as protective coloration when the landscape is covered with snow is not, of course, a novelty at this stage of the war. The device was adopted during the first winter,

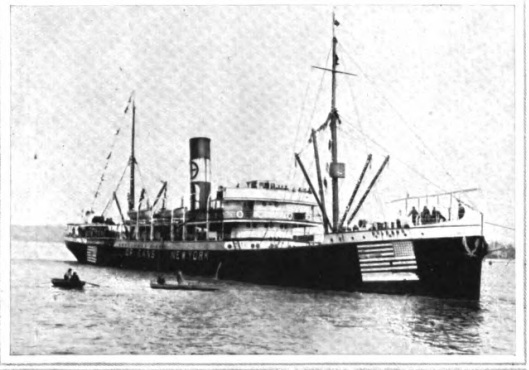


WHITE CLOTHING AS PROTECTIVE COLORATION USED BY THE ITALIANS IN THE ALPS: A SOLDIER TAKING FOOD TO THE TRENCHES.

and is now common in most armies. Ski-running is practised both by the Italian Alpins and the French Chasseurs Alpins in the Vosges; also by the Russians.—[*French and Italian Official Photographs.*]

UNMOLESTED BY SUBMARINES: "LONE

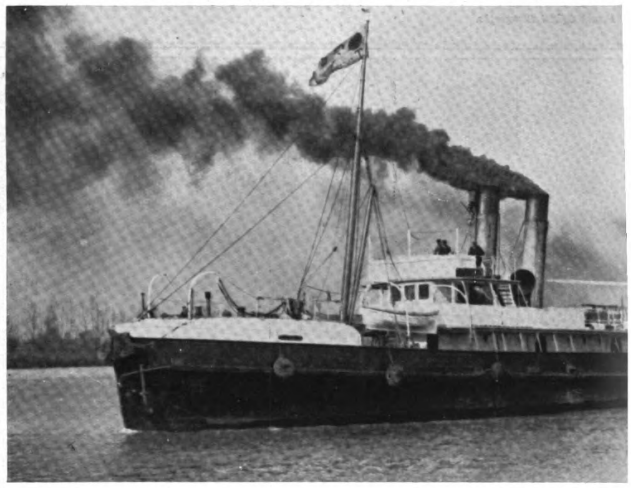
PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, PA



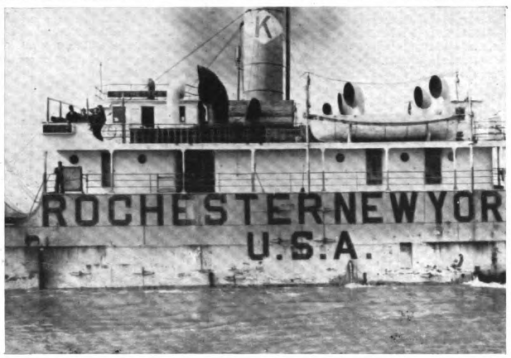
WITH THE STARS AND STRIPES, HER NAME, AND PORT CONSPICUOUS ON HER SIDES: THE "ORLEANS" ON HER ARRIVAL AT THE PORT OF BORDEAUX.



A C



REFLOATED AFTER GOING AGROUND IN A FOG IN THE GIRONDE ESTUARY: THE ON HER WAY TO BORDEA



WITH HER NAME AND NATIONALITY PAINTED IN COLOSSAL LETTERS: THE "ROCHESTER" IN HARBOUR AT BORDEAUX.



AS
O

The two unarmed American cargo-boats, "Orleans" and "Rochester," of the Oriental Navigation Company, were the first U.S. ships to leave for the war-zone after Germany had announced unrestricted submarine warfare. They sailed from New York on February 10 for Bordeaux, their voyage being regarded as a test of the German "blockade." The "Orleans" arrived safely at the mouth of the Gironde on February 26, and later entered Bordeaux Harbour. The city officials went on board and were greeted by Captain Tucker and his officers, who were fêted at the Hôtel de Ville. The party walked th
bouquet.
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IN SEARCH OF SUBMARINES: NAVAL AIR-SCOUTS STARTING FOR A FLIGHT.



WITH A CAR SLIGHTLY MODIFIED FROM THAT OF AN AEROPLANE: A TYPE OF SMALL ALLIED NAVAL DIRIGIBLE USEFUL FOR SUBMARINE-HUNTING.

This photograph, from a French source, gives an excellent view of the car of one of the small naval dirigibles used for scouting and observation, as it appears in flight. The head of the pilot can be seen near the front of the machine, with the observer sitting behind him to the left. The whirring blades of the propeller can be faintly discerned just above the right wheel. The car is a slight modification of that of an aeroplane.

As mentioned on the double-page following, the little scouting airships were first introduced by our own Navy, and have been found very useful in tracking submarines, which can be seen when under water in clear, calm weather. A dirigible can itself attack a submarine by dropping bombs upon it. Provided as it is with wireless apparatus, a scouting airship, on sighting a submarine, at once communicates with the patrol-boats.

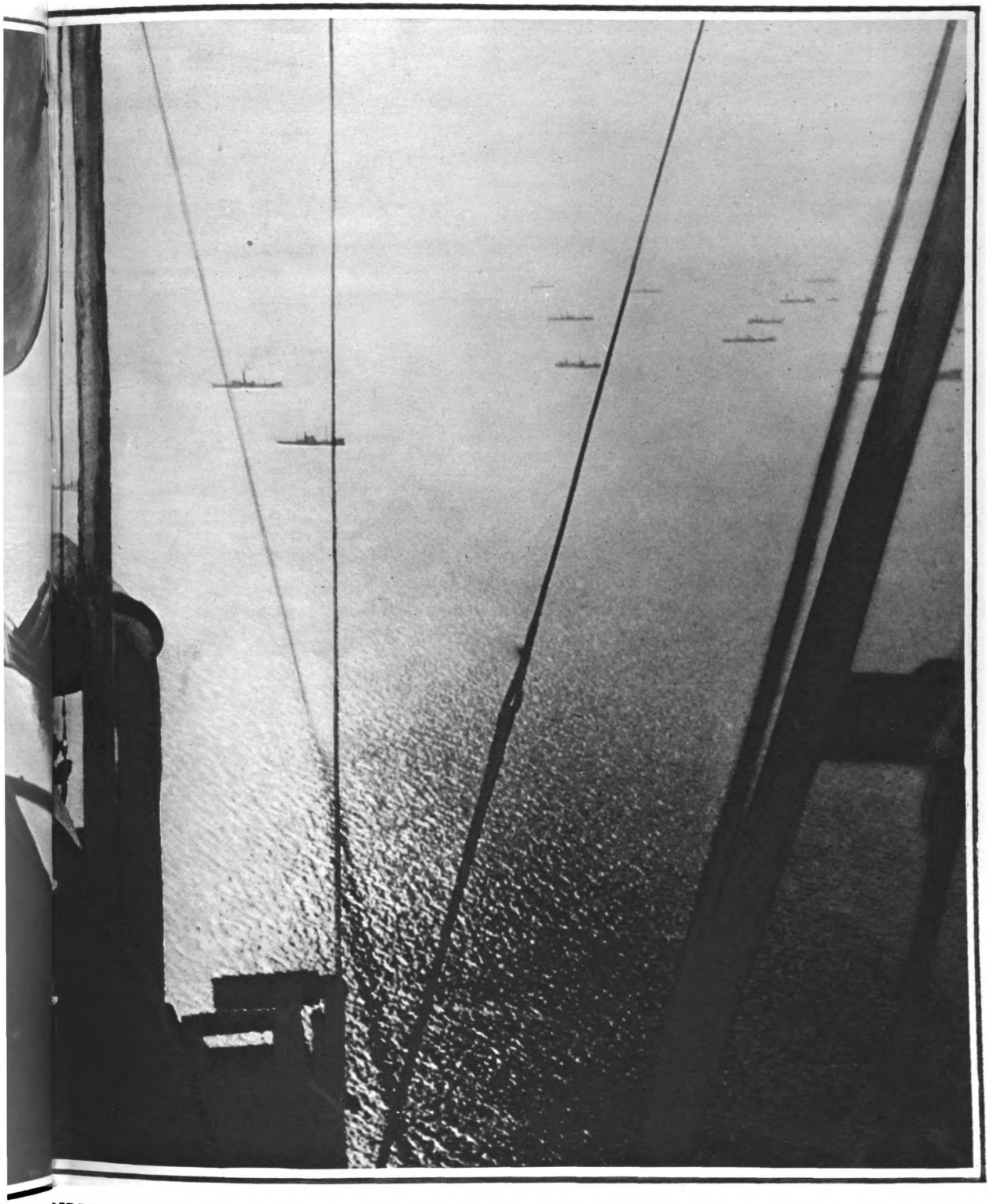
A SUBMARINE-CHASER OF THE AIR: A REMARKABLE PHO



ONE OF THE "EYES" OF THE FLEET USED AGAINST SUBMARINES: AN ALLIED NAVAL DIRIG

Many wonderful war-photographs taken from the air have been reproduced from time to time in our pages, but they have for the most part been taken from aeroplanes flying over land, and have illustrated the warfare of the trenches. The photograph given above was taken by the observer of the scouting naval airship whose pilot (and part of the car) is seen in the foreground, and shows far below the wide waters of a roadstead with a number of ships. "The British, who were the first to make use of these airships," writes M. Raymond

RKABLE PHOTOGRAPH FROM A SCOUTING NAVAL DIRIGIBLE.



DIRIGIBLE PASSING OVER A ROADSTEAD ON ITS RETURN FROM A RECONNAISSANCE.

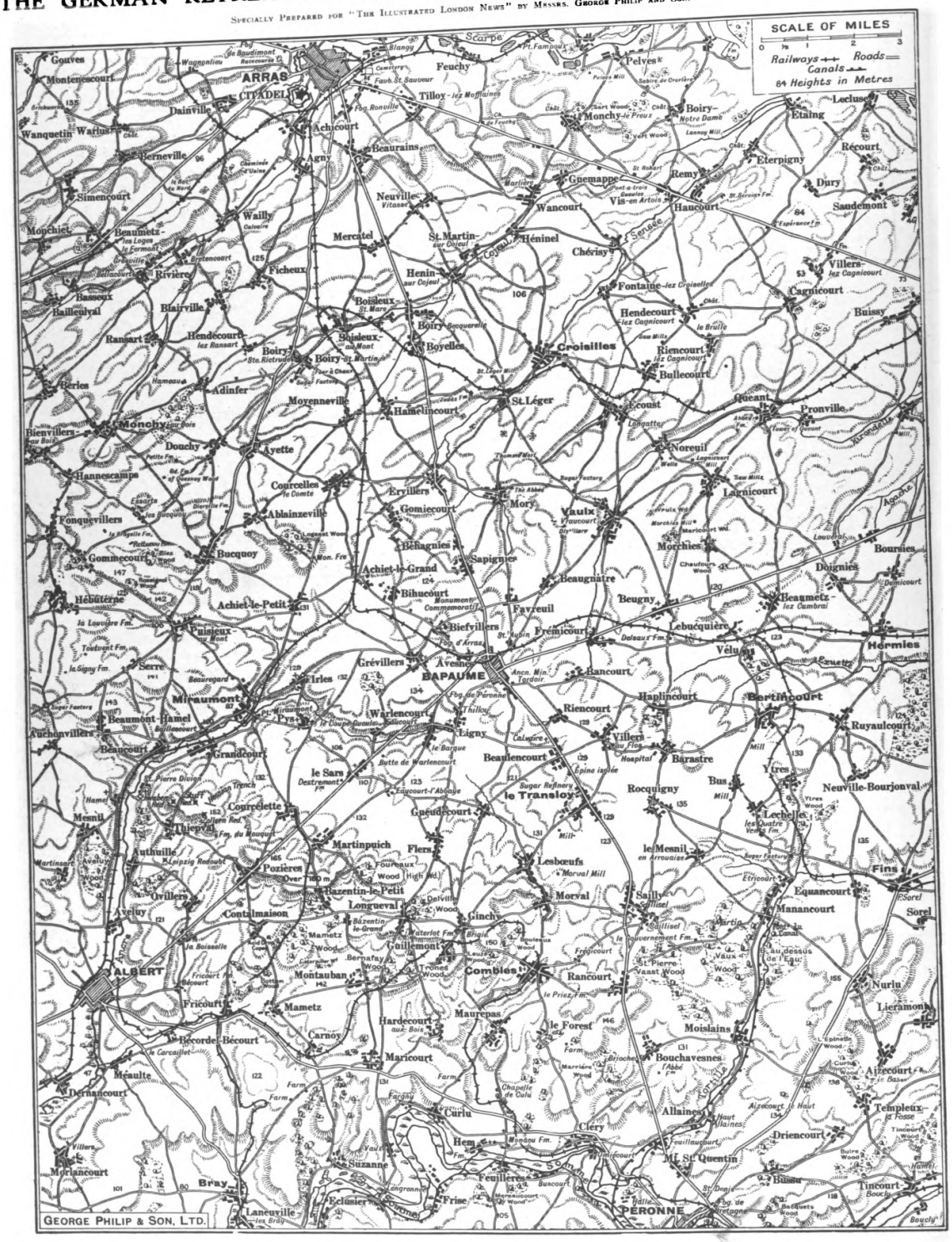
'D NAV.

flying over land. car) is seen in es M. Raymond

Lestonnat in "L'Illustration," "have christened them the 'eyes' of their fleet. It is well known that, from a certain height, submarines can readily be detected under the surface. These dirigibles, from which observation is easy, are thus invaluable. Moreover, they are armed with bombs, by which they can themselves attack an enemy submarine which they have discovered, at the same time signalling its presence to the patrol-boats."

THE GERMAN RETREAT: A MAP OF THE COUNTRY AROUND BAPAUME.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY MESSRS. GEORGE PHILIP AND SON.



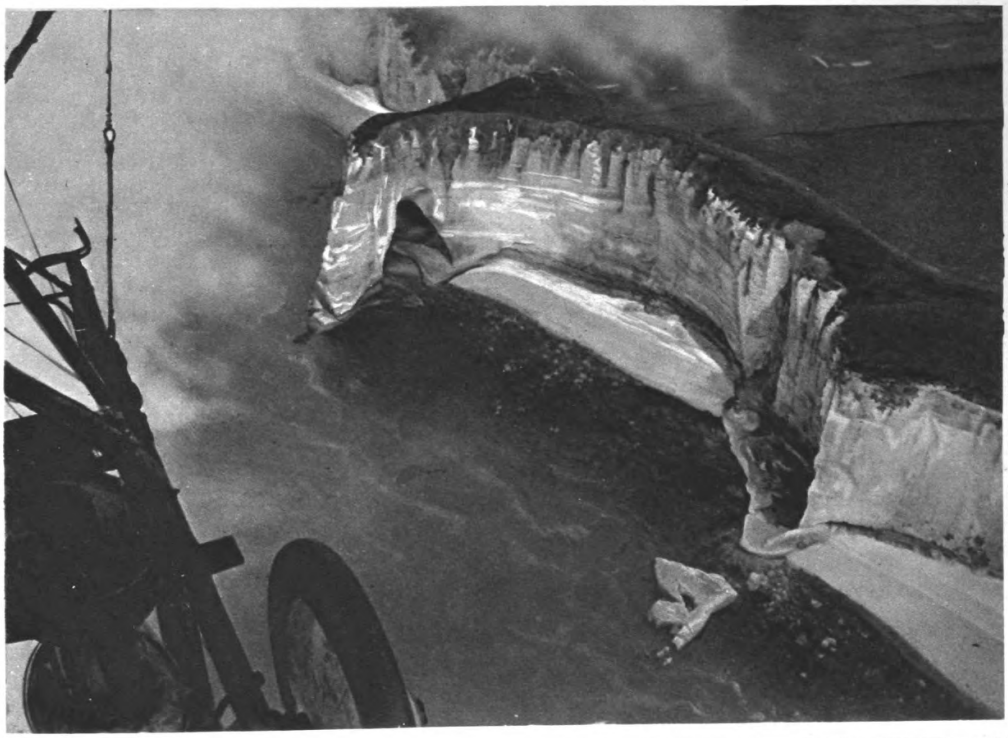
WHERE OUR TROOPS HAVE "FORCED THE ENEMY TO QUIT CAREFULLY PREPARED AND STRONGLY FORTIFIED POSITIONS": THE TERRAIN OF THE GERMAN RETREAT AND THE BRITISH ADVANCE ON THE ANCRE.

In view of recent movements on the front in France, it is interesting to obtain a general idea of the geography of the country where the British troops have followed up the German retreat. We have, therefore, had this map prepared to assist our readers in studying current events. His Majesty the King, it will be remembered, said in his congratulatory telegram to Sir Douglas Haig: "I wish to express my admiration for the splendid work of all ranks under your command in forcing the enemy by a steady and persistent pressure to quit carefully prepared and strongly fortified positions." The progress made up to March 1 was summarised in an official despatch from General Headquarters as follows: "During the month of February we have captured 2133 German prisoners, including 36 officers. The following villages have also been captured by us or surrendered to us by the withdrawal of the Germans: Ligny-Thilloy, Thilloy, Le Barque, Warlencourt, Pys, Miraumont, Petit Miraumont, Grandcourt, Puisieux-au-Mont, Serre, and Gommecourt." On March 4 were announced a successful British attack near Bouchavesnes and an advance near Gommecourt.

A SCOUTING AIRSHIP AT WORK: HAILING A NEUTRAL: AND COASTING.



HAILING A NEUTRAL SHIP FROM THE AIR: AN ALLIED NAVAL DIRIGIBLE OPERATING AT A LOW ALTITUDE—ABOUT 230 FT.



A COAST-LINE PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE AIR AT 1000 FT.: A NAVAL AIRSHIP JUST ENTERING A CLOUD.

Like those given on the preceding pages, these photographs were taken on board an Allied naval scouting dirigible, part of which can be seen in the foreground in each case. The upper illustration is of interest as showing how an airship can get into communication with a steamer on the sea below. The vessel is a neutral, and the airship is flying only some 230 ft. above the water. The lower photograph was taken from a scouting dirigible flying at a height of a little under 1000 ft., along part of the French coast. In the left-hand top corner may be noted a cloud which the airship is just about to enter. The photograph also shows how objects under water—in this case—are visible from the air above.

ONE REASON FOR THE GERMAN RETREAT: THE CONTINUAL

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM

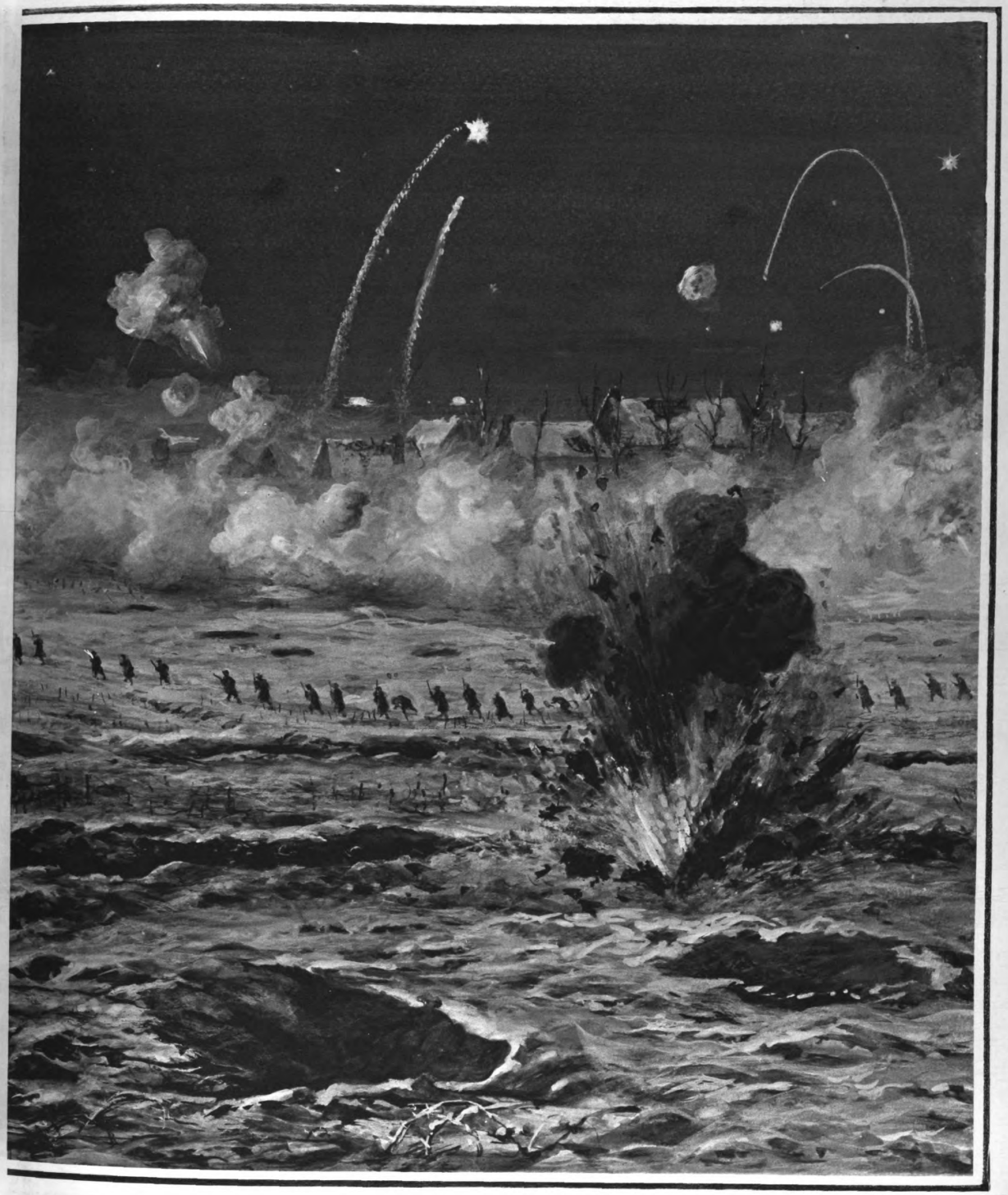


FOLLOWING CLOSE BEHIND THE LINE OF BURSTING SHELLS FROM OUR ARTILLERY'S

Various theories have been suggested to explain the German retreat on the Ancre, but one reason undoubtedly was the continual pressure to which the enemy had been subjected by the British troops, in the form of heavy bombardments and constant infantry assaults. The severest weather did not deter our men. The above drawing illustrates an attack made on a certain German position at about half-past five on a snowy morning, by "the cold light of stars" and a winter moon. The line of the enemy's front trenches may be dimly discerned in the background, beneath the continuous white cloud of bursting shrapnel shells from the British artillery. Beyond are seen the roofs of a village and a few rockets going up from the enemy's support-trenches behind. In the foreground are the British trenches, with three German shells bursting in or near them, and the ground pitted with recent craters,

BRITISH PRESSURE—AN INFANTRY ATTACK ON THE SOMME.

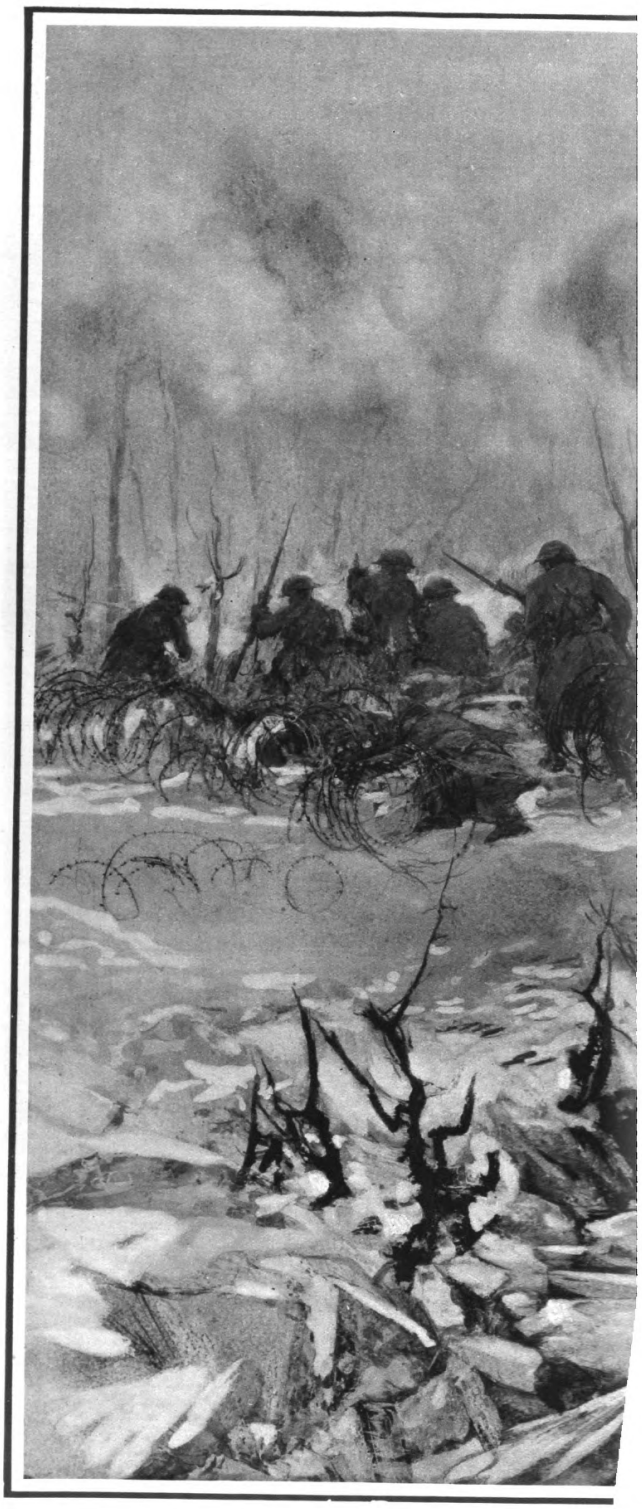
MATERIAL RECEIVED FROM AN EYE-WITNESS.



BARRAGE FIRE: OUR TROOPS ADVANCING TO ATTACK GERMAN FRONT-LINE TRENCHES.

showing black against the surrounding snow. Some of our troops are still in their trenches; others have gone "over the top" and are advancing at a steady walking pace and clad in their winter overcoats, following close behind the British artillery barrage towards the enemy. Some of our men, in the centre of the drawing, are moving along a sunken road, which was crossed by the German front line at a point just to the right of the black shell-cloud which is the middle one of the three. The road was nearly flat on its left side, while the right bank was five or six feet high. At the time which the drawing represents, the attack had only just started; otherwise, it is pointed out, the whole place would be shrouded in the smoke which quickly obscures everything during such an action.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

HALF AN HOUR BEFO



FOLLOWING CLOSE IN REAR OF THI

"We attacked this morning an important enemy position on the highest point of We gained the whole of our objectives and captured a machine-gun and 78 priso Office from Headquarters on the evening of February 8. It was an early mor the ground covered with deep snow, frozen firm and hard on the surface. As se artillery barrage-fire. The advanced-line men are shown as they moved forwar

'EBRUARY MORNING: THE ATTACK ON SAILLY-SAILLISEL.

M MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

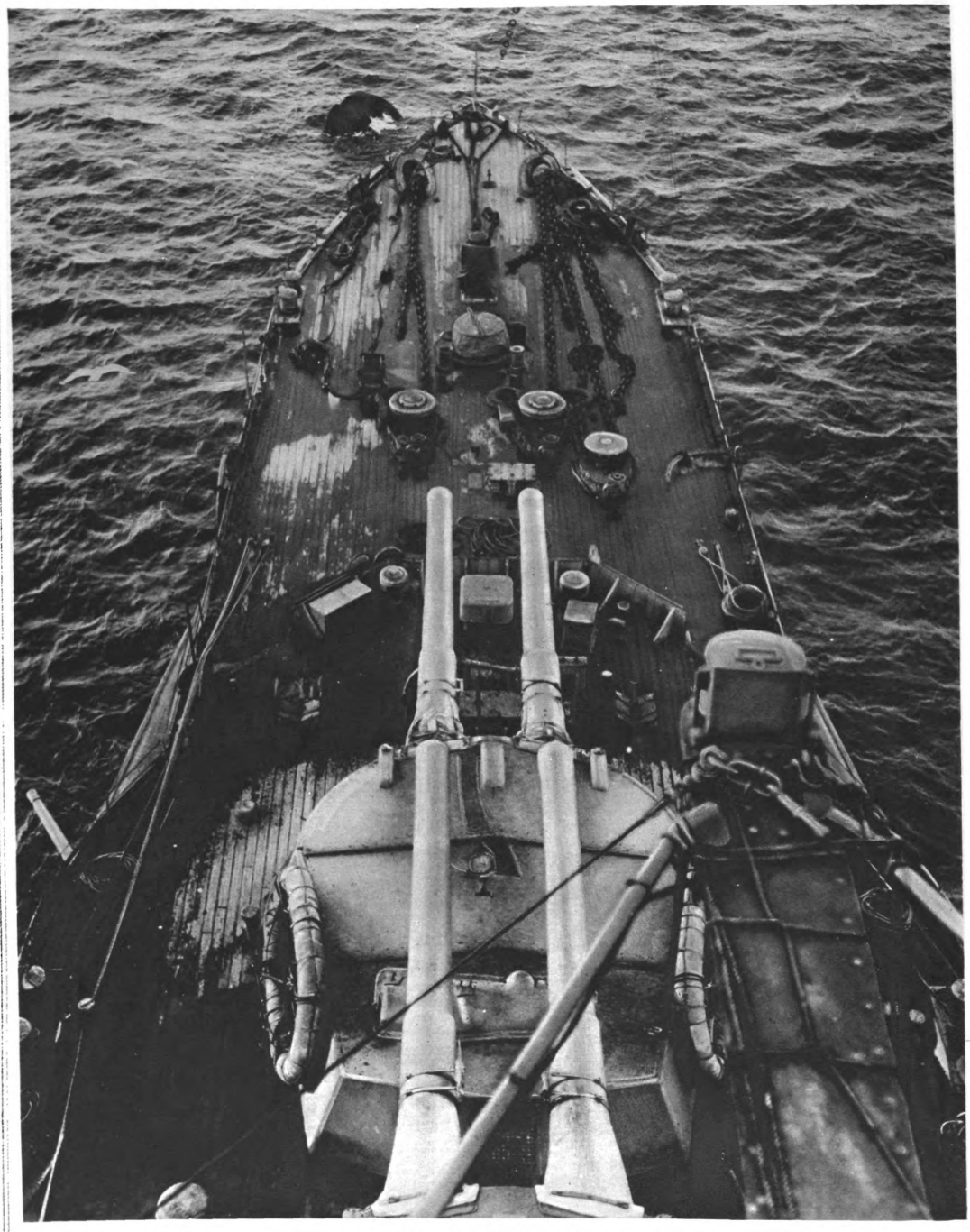


INFANTRY GOING FORWARD IN THE MIST TO STORM THE POSITION WITH THE BAYONET.

Present- the War scene, and from the barrage- ire lifted to shift on ahead stage by stage. Close in rear of these (in the foreground of the illustration) came on our second line of infantry in support; keeping up at a short distance behind the others as they pressed on across the broken ground through the sparse brushwood of the copses below the hill. Until Christmas the neighbourhood of Sailly-Saillisel formed part of the French front north of the Somme; about half a mile north of the St. Pierre Vaast Wood, where the Germans were in force and strongly organised. Since the action here illustrated, of course, our troops have made considerable advances, capturing, among other places, Serre, Petit Miraumont, and Gommecourt.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

FANGS OF THE BRITISH "LION": A WAR-SHIP'S "CHASERS."

CANADIAN WAR RECORDS PHOTOGRAPH. COPYRIGHT RESERVED.

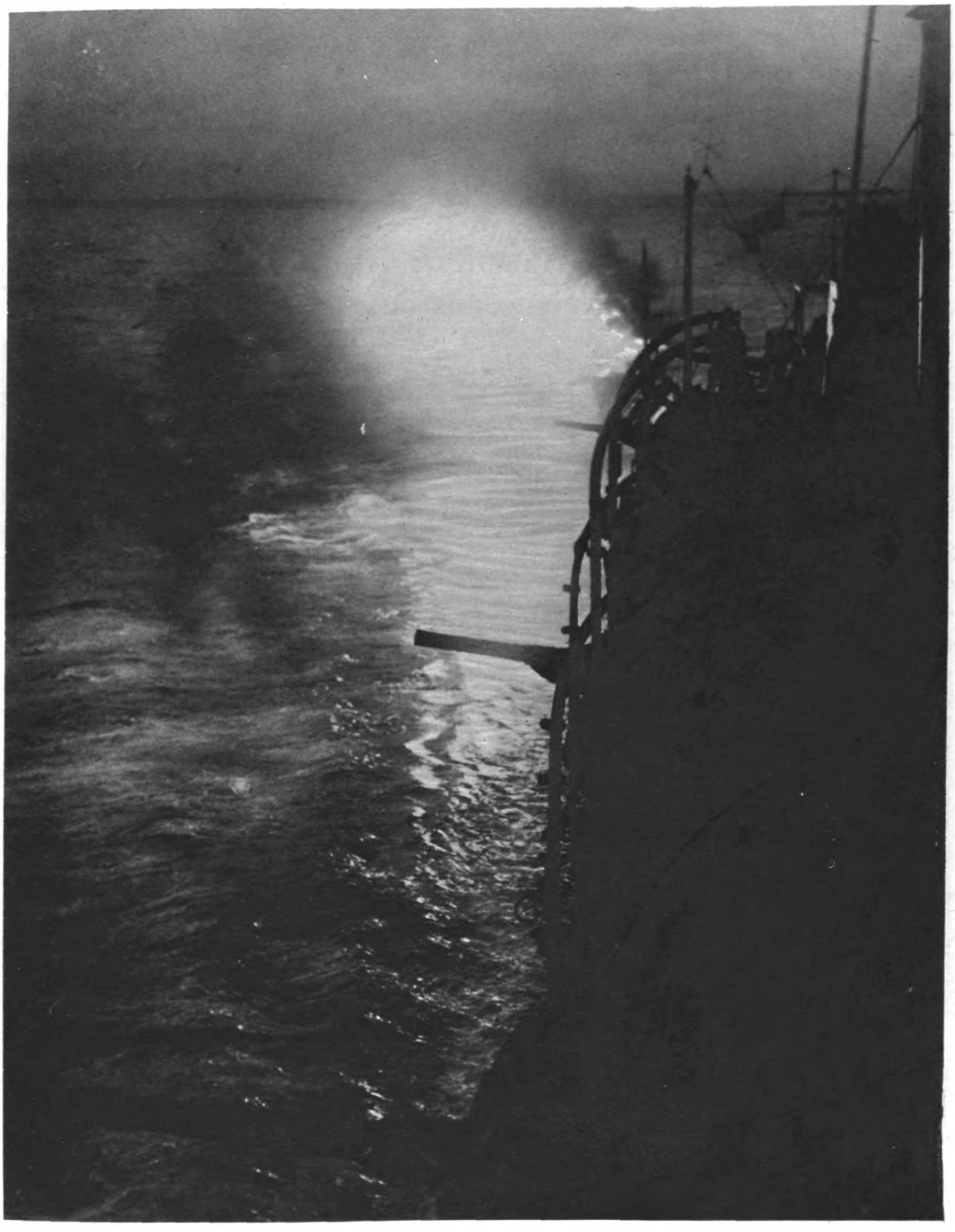


ON BOARD A GRAND FLEET BATTLE-SHIP: THE UPPER DECK TURRETS AND GUNS VIEWED FROM ONE OF THE TOPS.

The view here given shows at a glance the disposition of a modern battle-ship's turret or barbette guns. The method of arrangement is practically the same for battle-ships built within the past ten years in all navies. The view is taken from one of the tops of a war-ship. Four of the ship's heaviest guns, or "main armament," are shown, mounted two by two, each pair in a turret or barbette. The upper pair, when firing end-on, directly ahead as in chase of an opponent—or directly astern in a retreating action—have a command of fire some feet above and clear of the armoured roof of the lower turret, so that the gunners inside the lower turret run no risk of injury from the blast of the upper guns. The guns of the upper turret are shown at full length in the foreground of the illustration, projecting over the roof of the lower turret in advance. Just the edge of the roof of the upper turret may be seen at the bottom of the illustration. Turret guns are mounted in the same manner for action at either end of the ship. For broadside action, or when engaging at an angle with the ship's course, the upper turret guns fire well away from the roof of the lower turret.

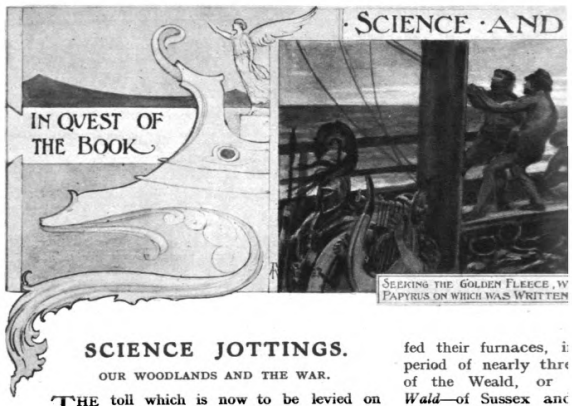
THE SECRET OF BRITISH MASTERY AT SEA: GUNNERY PRACTICE.

CANADIAN WAR RECORDS PHOTOGRAPH. COPYRIGHT RESERVED.



ON BOARD A GRAND FLEET CRUISER: FIRING PRACTICE ON BOARD ONE OF OUR LATEST SHIPS, UNDER SIR DAVID BEATTY'S COMMAND.

In the Heligoland Bight action, and in the battles of the Dogger Bank and of Jutland, one outstanding feature of all these three encounters, specially remarked upon officially, was the superb marksmanship of our seamen-gunners. The destructive and marvellous accuracy of their shooting was maintained at every range during the different stages of each engagement. The good shooting was characteristic of the gunners on board every class of ship from the "Iron Duke" or the "Lion" down to the smallest of the light cruisers or the destroyers. With their ships tearing through the water at top speed, and the enemy constantly shifting position, hit after hit continued to be scored. The secret of it all was, of course, constant target-practice and firing exercises carried out, after the Navy method, under all conditions of weather at sea. For years before the war, "gunnery, gunnery, gunnery" was, so to speak, the Navy's watchword. It has been the same with the Grand Fleet ever since the war began. Gun and target practice goes on incessantly on board every ship. The illustration shows one of our newest cruisers doing her turn at firing exercise.



SEEKING THE GOLDEN FLEECE, W
PAPYRUS ON WHICH WAS WRITTEN

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

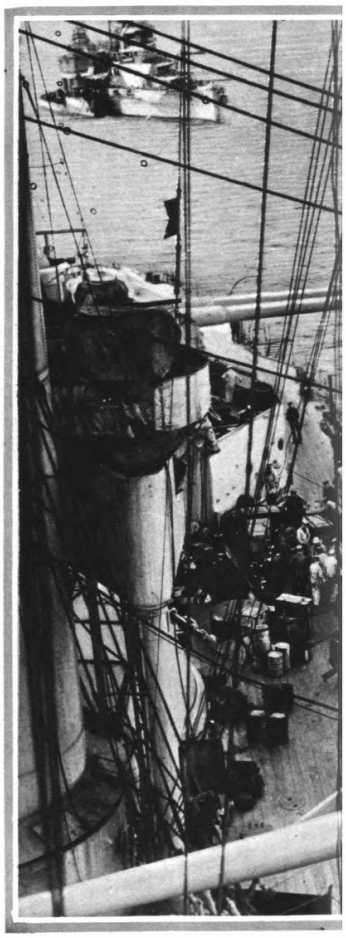
OUR WOODLANDS AND THE WAR.

THE toll which is now to be levied on our woodlands, as a result of German "Frightfulness," will, it is to be hoped, be levied with discretion—that is to say, under expert supervision—for the consequences of irresponsible felling may prove serious in the not-distant future. Nowadays our woods and plantations are merely commonly regarded as charming features of the landscape or as groves sacred to the pheasant. In reality they are much more than this; and our failure, as a people, to realise this fact is due to our official neglect of the scientific study of forestry.

To-day, about half of England and about three-fourths of Ireland and Scotland may be described as green with grass of some sort. But this is a purely artificial state of things. For time was when Great Britain was covered with almost continuous forest. During the last few hundred years, however, from one cause or another, the trees have been gradually cleared away. Yet relics of these old forests still linger among us.

The introduction of the beech by the Romans probably had no very definite aim, but it was followed by quite unexpected results, since it accounts, among other things, for the abundance of pigs in Ireland to-day! For the beech-tree, introduced into our vast forests of oak, added the beech-nut to the heavy crop of acorns which served as mast for pigs, which in Anglo-Saxon times outnumbered all our other domesticated animals. For centuries great droves of them, attended by swineherds, roamed about the forest glades, as readers of "Ivanhoe" are vividly reminded. A survival of this method of pig-culture existed in Serbia and the forest lands of the Balkan Peninsula until the outbreak of the present war. The important place which the pig holds in the rural districts of Ireland, where it is cherished as a household pet, is to be explained as an indication of the late prevalence of the forests there.

Our earliest industries were rooted in our forests. These industries were tanning and iron-ore smelting. The last-named played havoc with our forests. The work of destruction began with the Romans, who demolished the great Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire, in their smelting operations. But their methods of extraction were so imperfect that the refuse from their furnaces was re-smelted by British smiths centuries after. They fed their furnaces, i
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WITH THE GRAND FLEET. TH
Canadian War Re

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certain superior grades
careful husbanding en
of a wood famine, an

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SWAINE, LAFAYETTE, ELLIOTT AND FRY, AND LANGFIER.



2ND LIEUT. DESMOND H. INMAN, Royal Engineers. Son of Mrs. Francis Inman, Yew Court, Sealby, Yorkshire.

CAPT. A. G. FERGUSON, Australian Infantry. Son of Mr. Justice Ferguson, Supreme Court of New South Wales.

2ND LIEUT. R. L. FORTUNE, Royal Scots. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Fortune, of Edinburgh.

CAPT. WILLIAM ODELL, M.C., Indian Infantry. Son of the late Capt. William Odell, Ardmore, Co. Waterford.

2ND LT. N. C. A. NEGRETTI, Middlesex Regt. Youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. J. Negretti, Manor House, Frognal, Hampstead.

CAPT. F. W. H. SIMPSON, R.G.A. (attd. R.F.C.). Son of Professor and Mrs. W. J. Simpson, York Terrace, N.W. Mentioned in despatches.

MAJOR J. WALSH, Royal Fusiliers. Has been officially reported by the War Office as having died of wounds.

CAPT. G. R. TREADWELL, East Lancashire Regt. Has been officially reported by the War Office as killed in action.

LIEUT.-COL. R. J. F. MEYRICKE, Royal Fusiliers. Was the elder son of Mr. R. H. Meyricke, of No. 13, Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park, W.

LIEUT.-COL. W. M. MACFARLANE, D.S.O., Highland Light Infantry (att. Seaforth Highlanders). Son of late Mr John Macfarlane, M.V.O., D.L.

LIEUT. HAROLD BRINDLEY ROBB, Army Service Corps. Mentioned in despatches. Died of gas poisoning.

MAJOR MAURICE A. BLACK, Dragoon Guards. Served in Boer War; Queen's and King's medals with five bars. Was a well-known polo-player.

CAPT. GERALD MAX MAYER, London Regt. Eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Mayer, Bolton Gardens, S.W.

2ND LIEUT. KENNETH HINDE, K.O. (R. Lancaster Regt.). Son of Mr and Mrs. Charles Hinde, West Kirby, Cheshire.

2ND LIEUT. RONALD W. A. WATTS, M.C., Worcester Regt. Son of Rev. Alan. H. Watts, Vicar of Lenton.

LT. CHARLES McEACHRAN, Devonshire Regt. Son of Mr. J. J. McEachran, "Belmount," Campbeltown, and Cardiff.

LIEUT. A. McW. LAWSON-JOHNSTON, M.C., Grenadier Guards. Son of late Mr. John Lawson-Johnston.

2ND LT. J. ROLAND FREEMAN, Northumberland Fus. Son of late Mr. John Henry Freeman, Harborne, and of Mrs. Bye, Upper Tooting.

LADIES' PAGE.

LORD BUCKMASTER'S Bill to enable women to qualify as solicitors passed the second reading in the House of Lords without a single vote against it, although two ex-Lord Chancellors declared their opposition to the measure. As Lord Buckmaster observed, "Into every avenue of life into which women have advanced they have had to force the gates; they have never been opened from within." This has been true of the profession of the Law in other countries. Women are now able to appear as barristers in the highest Courts in France, in the United States, and in most of our own Colonies; but in every case the doors were jealously guarded by those within, and had to be forcibly pushed open by Acts of Parliament. These were passed by legislators who, nevertheless, were prepared to die in the last ditch rather than admit that women were equally capable with themselves of performing their own exceedingly superior functions. At this moment, the taxi-drivers' union is threatening a strike if "one woman driver is licensed to take out a cab!" So it is from the highest to the lowest! It is frequently possible to persuade men, however, that women are capable of successfully undertaking some other man's job; and this is fortunate, as it is by this means that the previously unsuspected and even hotly or contemptuously denied abilities of our sex are proven.

Once the thing is done, it is quite usual to find a large number of the men working with women quite satisfied with the result. This has especially been the case in Medicine. Women had to be admitted to that close borough by an Act of Parliament, which was most strenuously opposed by the immense majority of those already within the pale; but, after sufficient experience, the leaders of the profession have again and again, especially recently, testified to their satisfaction with the work of women in the profession of healing, and in surgery particularly. In America, quite a number of men and women lawyers have married, and practise happily in partnership. The Bar is probably the best legal field for the exercise of women's special abilities. Is it not an age-old reproach against us that we are too talkative? But the same natural fluency of speech and readiness of expression that are merely exasperating when used by an empty-headed or illogical female are powerful and precious weapons when at the service of a trained and self-controlled mind, filled with knowledge, and skilled in ratiocination.

When any substitute for meat or bread is largely adopted, the unfortunate but inevitable result is to bring about a scarcity in the substitute; but, so long as they last, dried foods may be now recommended as a simple device of economy. Thus, bloaters are much more economical as food than fresh herrings, supposing the prices are nearly equal, because in the fresh fish a very large proportion of the size and weight is merely water. There are various brands on the market of dried milk and dried eggs, which deceive themselves if they really think, as they boldly state, that they are as nice as the fresh products;



AN ARTISTIC TEA

Of palest flesh-pink crêpe-de-Chine and pa
with shaded-pink chiffon roses. The fich
a train at the back, is of Rose du

'To CURE—is the Voice of t
To PREVENT—is the Divine



INDO(

When brainwork, nerve strain, ar

ENO'S '

in a glass of cold w

This world-famous natural aperient f
impure blood and indigestion.

It is pleasant and convenient to take
digestive regulator.

It is *not* from what a man swallows,
first act of digestion is chewing the food
expect a good digestion.

Unsuitable food and eating between
mass of food into the mass already partly
first received to lie until incipient fermen

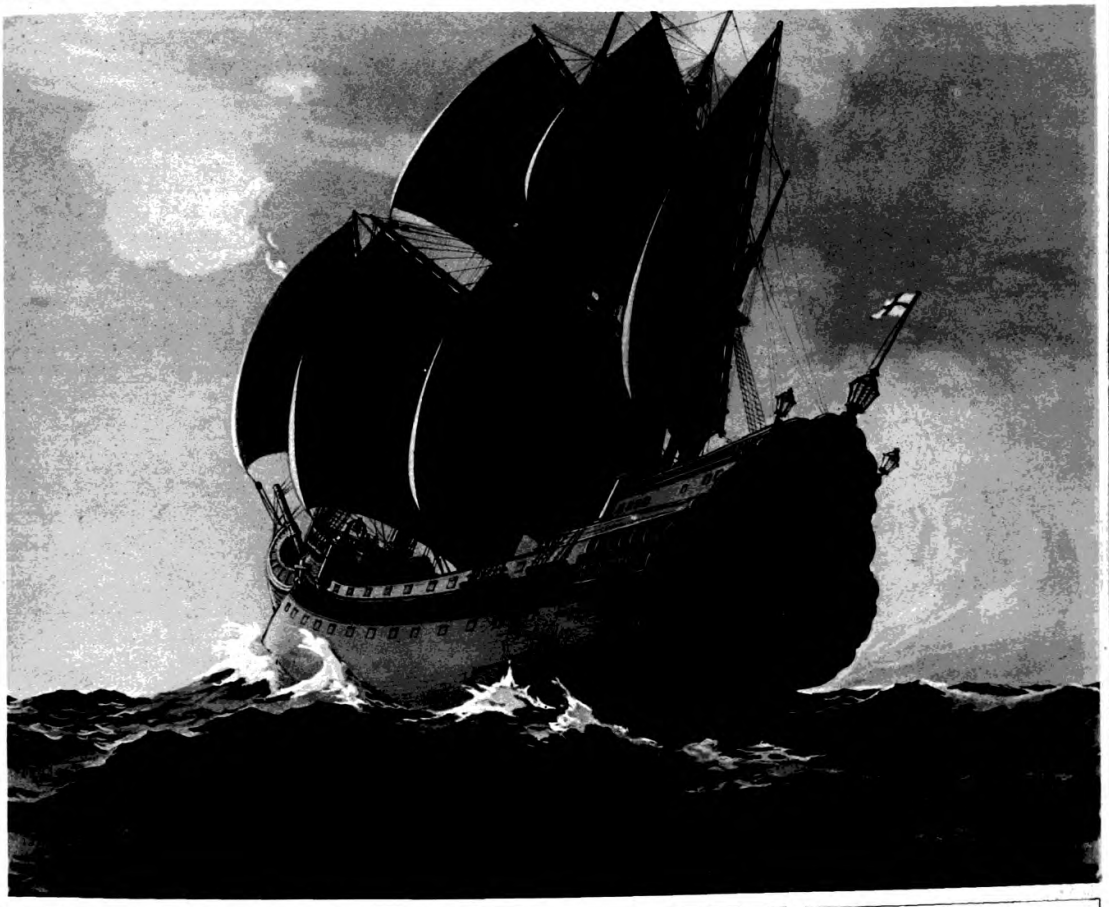
A Judicious Rule.—"1st, Restrain yo
2nd, *Do not touch anything that does not*
have been adopted in principle by all die

'A LITTLE at the RIGHT TIME, is better than

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' IS SOLD BY CHEMISTS A

Prepared only

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt



PIONEERS

PIONEERS ARE THOSE MEN OF ENTERPRISE WHO GO AHEAD, AND KEEP AHEAD OF THE CROWD

Tootals, who were weaving cotton fabrics in the old days of the hand loom, have always been pioneers. They were among the first to manufacture by steam power, to apply spinning and weaving inventions, and to send Manchester cottons round the world.

Tootals have also been quick to apply all cost-reducing machinery, but they steadily refuse to adopt those processes that secure an artificial value of appearance at the expense of quality.

The pioneer spirit of Tootals is now evidenced in their policy of a world-wide guarantee of all their goods listed on this page. Nor does this old British firm falter in these days of War prices for cotton, labour, and dyes: the advance in price of Tootal goods is noticeably light, thanks to the heavy advance purchases which are an essential part of the Tootal Policy.

All Tootal quality cottons are easily identified by selvedge mark or otherwise, and all are guaranteed sound and satisfactory. This Tootal Policy is everywhere popular with the discerning public, and with drapers.

A PIONEER REPUTATION THAT DATES FROM HAND-LOOM DAYS IS BEHIND ALL THESE TOOTAL MARKS.

TOOTAL GUARANTEED COTTON FABRICS

SOLD BY HIGH-CLASS DRAPERS & OUTFITTERS

TOBRALCO: A silky dress fabric, in a choice range of white and coloured designs for all purposes.

TOOTAL PIQUÉ: Double width; soft and supple, strengthened between ribs. In white and colours.

TARANTULLE: For Dainty Home-sewn Lingerie and Baby-wear. In three weights—40 inches wide.

TOOTAL SHIRTS FOR MEN: Ready to wear. Red Label and Blue Label.

TOOTAL SHIRTING for Ladies' and Children's wear. Wide range of patterns: 32 ins. wide.

LISSUE HANDKERCHIEFS for ladies. Dainty exquisite self-white and indelible colour border designs.

PYRAMID HANDKERCHIEFS for men. Correct self-white and exclusive indelible colour border designs; also Khaki.

TOOTAL CLOTH: The Guaranteed Velvet Fabric—more supple than silk velvet.

TOOTAL BROADHURST LEE Co. Ltd. MANCHESTER.

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NEW ZEALAND, WELLINGTON, J. Gruar & Co., 69, Victoria Street.

SOUTH AFRICA, CAPE TOWN, West & Robinson, P.O. Box 580. JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, West & Robinson, P.O. Box 2805.

PAUL & DERRICK · LONDON

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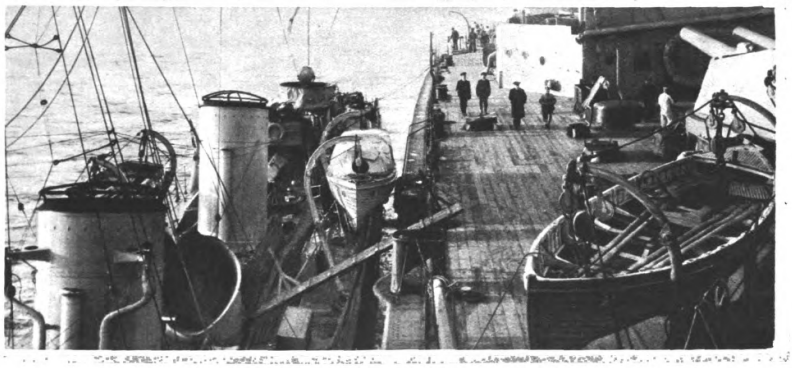
NEW NOVELS.

"In the Wilderness."

In order to make plain his purpose, Mr. Robert Hichens has found it necessary to exaggerate the types of women he would contrast. His story treats of the shuttlecock of a man's soul, tossed between the goodness of the woman he loves and the wickedness of the woman who ensnares him. Now, the goodness of Rosamund when she is good, and the badness of Cynthia Clarke when she is bad, are depicted in "In the Wilderness" (Methuen) as states entirely without light and shade. Rosamund's goodness is of the most stodgy, tactless, flat-footed, domestic quality. She is, in fact, a hopeless bore, or at least that is how she arrives to the reader, though Mr. Hichens may have conceived her otherwise. On the other hand, Cynthia is so abominably and perfectly wicked that it is quite plain she never existed before outside sensational melodrama. She does the thing far too well. Both these ladies had to be, as we said before, to serve their creator's ends; but we cannot help thinking that Rosamund leavened with a sense of humour, or Cynthia with some imperfections in the accessories of her diabolical art, would have been quite as engaging, and would have borne a closer resemblance to human beings. "In the Wilderness" is tremendously long. It begins with pages and pages of Rosamund, the mother-woman, rhapsodising over the baby that is to be. She has no sense of proportion about her baby, being a profound egoist—hence the subsequent disaster. Dion, her loving husband, found her adorable. Most people, we think, would have found her tiresome. It all comes right in the end. But is this any more likely than the rest of the plot? Can an egoist change her nature, any more than a leopard can change its spots? The book is by no means Mr. Hichens at his best.

"The Eyes of the Blind."

The sea-scarred coast between Bedruthan and Padstow, with its chequer of wind-swept parishes, has become a novelists' happy hunting ground. Not without reason, for, if ever there were a place wherein to see visions and dream dreams, it is among the sands of Constantine, where the ruined church crops out of dunes and rabbit-burrows, or in Mother Ivey's Bay, or where the tide spins and swirls across Porthcowan beach. These things are used effectively by Miss M. P. Willcocks in "The Eyes of the Blind" (Hutchinson), and some of their ageless charm is conveyed to the reader. The plot concerns itself with the loves and aversions of a little group of Cornish people, and, since the publisher has labelled it "powerful," we may accept the definition for want of a better. To our mind, the material in "The Eyes of the Blind" is potent stuff rather awkwardly handled, and, as we see the story, moving less in chapters than in jerks—now running freely, and now making heavy weather of the journey. Miss Willcocks has definite ideas and opinions of her own; but her style is careless of a fine lucidity, or of "filing out," as "R. L. S." would have put it, "to the fraction of a hair." There is something big in the picture of the Carlyon family at Lanveau. Madame is a character of fire and feeling; but even Madame is rough-edged in the execution. The outstanding incident is, undoubtedly, the birth and the passing of the hydrocephalous baby—a striking bit of minor tragedy. As for Dorothy's relation with her husband and her impulse towards Gilbert Carlyon, we feel that what Miss Willcocks suggests is beyond acceptance—unless she means us to take a woman in hysteria as a high example of devotion. And we don't believe in Dorothy's hysteria, either. The ugly little encounter is incompatible with her reasonable character—and there we have Miss Willcocks's rough edges again.



WITH THE GRAND FLEET: A DESTROYER ALONGSIDE THE "IRON DUKE.
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"The Dividing Sword."

We must confess our heart sank on discovering, in the first chapter of "The Dividing Sword" (Mills and Boon), one Count Rudolph von Adelhaus "sitting in his rooms overlooking the great quadrangle of Christ Church College, Oxford, in the early summer of 1914." Lest other people should suffer from the same apprehension, we make haste to reveal, by process of elimination, a little of Mr. Harold Spender's plot. The Count is not a German spy. He does not return to Germany to cross swords with his brother undergraduates in a Flanders trench. He has nothing to do with a secret submarine base, and he is innocent of the manipulation of guide-lights for Zeppelins. A war-story that has broken adrift from these conventions deserves, we think, some commendation. Adelhaus is, as Mr. Spender puts it, the victim of fate, who came between the millstones of two great opposing nations, and was crushed. His is a sad story, and possibly in some respects a true one. We do not, however, believe that the Colonel of the Midland (or any other) Battalion would receive an official telegram as explanatory as the one that warned him—"Postpone movement of your battalion. *Submarines signalled off port of departure.*" This is an artless touch that does credit to Mr. Spender's faith in human nature. The, *Lusitania* riot in the East End of London is good; but more stress should have been laid on the mischievous element in the mob. It was not the patriots and the bereaved who went window-smashing, but hooligans ripe for any row and women with an eye to free groceries.



For the Nurse and Munition Workers

Now so many ladies are engaged in nursing our wounded soldiers and doing all kinds of rough and dirty work in the National Cause, they find it a matter of considerable difficulty to keep their hands nice. The continual use of water ruins the skin and makes the hands rough and harsh. The way to avoid this trouble is to apply a little La-rola every time the hands are washed.

BEETHAM'S
La-rola

is a delicately scented toilet milk, neither sticky nor greasy, and is easily absorbed by the skin. It is very economical to use, a good sized bottle costing only 1/6. You can get it at all Chemists and Stores.



PALE COMPLEXIONS

may be greatly IMPROVED by just a touch of "La-rola Rose Bloom," which gives a perfectly natural tint to the cheeks. No one can tell it is artificial. It gives the BEAUTY SPOT! Boxes 1/-.

M. BEETHAM & SON,
CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.



Baby's First Love

His Bottle of Savory & Moore's Food.

Of all Chemists and Stores, in 1/-, 2/-, 5/- and 10/- Tins.

SAVORY & MOORE'S FOOD



White Sale.

Bargains in Lingerie

An example:

No. I.W.S. Nightdress in crêpe-de-Chine, Kimono shape, trimmed Valenciennes lace edging. Smocked in front to give fulness. Colours: pink and white. Price each **27/9**

Sale lasts from March 5 to 17. Catalogue describing many bargains, sent free.

ROBINSON & CLEAVER LD.
THE LINEN HALL,
REGENT STREET, W.

Bell's THREE NUNS TOBACCO

"Sweet, when the morn is gray,
Sweet, when they've cleared away
Lunch — and at close of day
Possibly sweetest."

A Testing Sample will be forwarded on application to Stephen Mitchell & Son, Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co.(of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd.,Glasgow.

"King's Head" is similar but stronger.

BOTH ARE OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

PER 8d. OZ.

"THREE NUNS" CIGARETTES

MEDIUM. 4d. for 10.

1/7 for 50 in cardboard boxes.

No. 529





Tasteful Lighting.

THE most artistic and pleasing effects in the illumination of a Dining Table or a Drawing Room can only be obtained by the use of a soft light; otherwise subtle contrasts in light and shade are impossible. The mellow light of

PRICE'S CANDLES

(93 Awards)

casts the softest of shadows.

Its restful rays emit no enervating glare, while, to quote the words of an authority on the subject, "through hereditary association of ideas, its warm, orange-yellow colour suggests to the mind brightness and mirth."

Moreover, it is not an exaggeration to say that the softer the light the more brilliant the conversation.

GRAND PRIZE PARASTRINE SHADE CANDLES
for use under shades that descend automatically.

GOLD MEDAL PALMITINE CANDLES
are especially recommended for general Dining and Drawing Room use.

Of all dealers in High Grade Candles.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY LIMITED,
London, Liverpool,
Manchester, Glasgow.

CLARKE'S PYRAMID NIGHT LIGHTS

Lotus

"ARE Lotus prices," she asked her bootmaker, "fixed in the shop where the boots are sold or at the factory where they are made?"

"Always at the factory, Madam," he replied. "That's why the prices are the same in every shop where Lotus boots are obtainable. But why do you ask?"

"Because I notice they have gone up 1/6 a pair."

"Quite right, they went up at Christmas, and I fear they will shortly have to go up again to meet the ever-increasing cost of leather and wages."

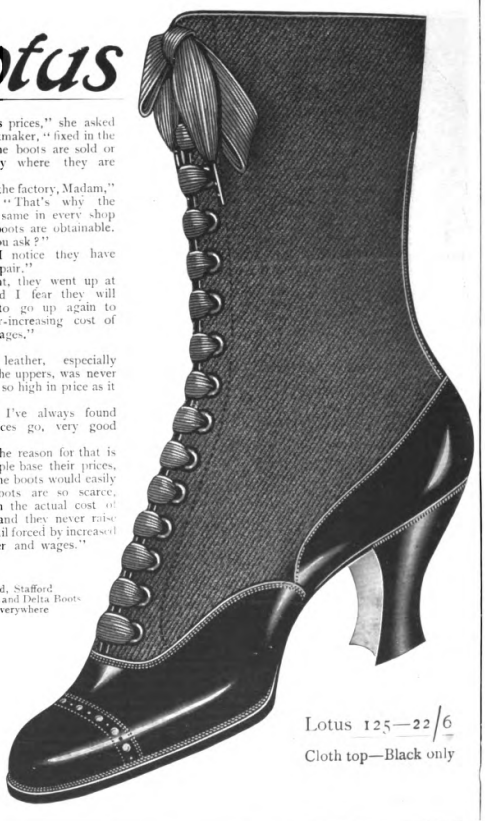
"Why?"

"Because leather, especially glacé kid for the uppers, was never known to be so high in price as it is to-day."

"Yes, but I've always found Lotus, as prices go, very good value."

"Madam, the reason for that is the Lotus people base their prices, not on what the boots would easily fetch now boots are so scarce, but always on the actual cost of manufacture, and they never raise their prices until forced by increased cost of leather and wages."

Lotus Ltd, Stafford
Makers of Lotus and Delta Boots
Agents everywhere



Lotus 125—22/6
Cloth top—Black only

1081

LITERATURE.

Modern War-Work Pictures.

The keynote of the remarkable drawings in which Mr. Joseph Pennell has chronicled his impressions of war-work in the great munition-works and war industries in England—some of which were published in *The Illustrated London News*—is to be heard in a passage in the Introduction to the portfolio under notice, "Joseph Pennell's Pictures of War Work in England," with an Introduction by H. G. Wells (Heinemann). "Mr. Pennell," says Mr. Wells, "gives us the splendours and immensities of forge and gun-pit, furnace and mine-shaft . . . Among them go the little figures of men, robbed of all dominance, robbed of all individual quality." This, despite the records of personal valour, the splendour of supreme sacrifice, makes Mr. Pennell's work eloquent of the contrast between war in the olden days and war to-day, in which the machine, soulless and material, is playing a part as a destructive agent more awful than that of men. "There is still a delusion," says Mr. Wells, "that war is conducted and controlled by gentlemen in red tabs, gold lace, and spurs"; but this cynicism should not be passed over without comment; for, wonderful as are the achievements of science in making instruments of death, they remain inert and valueless mounds of metal until human intelligence, courage, and control are brought to bear. But, to turn to the consideration of Mr. Pennell's drawings as works of art, there can be nothing but admiration for them. His effects of vivid light and blackest shadow, mammoth force and fairy-like delicacy, are brilliant. He sees in "The Land of Iron and Steel" a land of "mist and mystery in the morning, of glitter and glare at noon, of fire and fury at night." In referring to his "Shell Factory" illustration, he says: "It is wonderful to see these girls planing, grinding, polishing the shells; it fascinates, but is intolerable: it is horrible, when you think that all this is done to kill people. But you must not think—if you do you will go mad. The world is mad to-day." It should be added that, so far as Britain and her Allies are concerned, it is not a mad horror in which they are wantonly taking part, but a world-tragedy into the maëlstrom of which they were drawn by considerations of honour and humanity.



OVER SAND AS EASILY AS OVER SNOW: SAND-SLEIGHS WITH AWNINGS, USED BY THE RED CROSS IN THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE TURKS.

The smooth, level, desert sand surface enables the sleigh-runners to glide along their path as quietly and gently and comfortably for the patients as do the ambulance barges on the canals of the Western Front.—[*Photograph by Photopress.*]

France under Arms—Revolution Days.

"From this moment until that in which every enemy shall have been driven out of the territories of the Republic every Frenchman is permanently under requisition for service with the armies. The young men will go out and fight; the married men will manufacture weapons and transport stores; the women will make tents and clothing, and nurse in the hospitals; the children will scrape lint from old linen. . . . The levy will be a general levy; unmarried citizens and childless widowers between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five will be the first to march." The passage applies with extraordinary aptness to the situation of France and the Allies to-day—almost *au pied de la lettre*. It is taken from Barère's speech to the Convention on the establishment of the Government of Public Safety on Aug. 23, 1793, which was pointedly referred to and in part quoted by M. Briand in the Chamber of Deputies in Paris when announcing France's answer to the German Chancellor's peace proposals. It will be found quoted at length in a book brimful of attractive and lively details—a storehouse of facts—about the great French Revolution, "The French Revolution," by Louis Madelin, a translation of which has been published as one of the volumes in Mr. Heinemann's series on "The National History of France." The story is told with an attention to detail that is worthy of Carlyle, and the author's method holds the reader's interest from first to last. The result is that we have set before us the facts with photographic accuracy. It should make M. Madelin's work not only invaluable to all who take an interest in the most romantic and thrilling event of perhaps the whole history of the world, but also indispensable to every student of the period. Mr. J. E. C. Bodley, our highest living British authority on France and all to do with French history, contributes an introduction.



The above quotation is a Splendid Testimony of the Wonderful results which ensue from the

Constant use of

Rowland's Macassar Oil

For the Hair.

Lord Byron preserved his fine head of hair by using this Elegant Toilet Requisite, and recommended it to all his acquaintances.

Use it for your own and your children's hair, as it preserves, nourishes, and enriches it more effectually than anything else. It is prepared in a golden colour for fair or grey hair, and is sold in three sizes, by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers, and **Rowlands', 67, Hatton Garden, London.**



Signet Rings, Fob Seals, Desk Seals.

ENGRAVING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Artistic Designing & Best Workmanship.

HERALDRY, ENGLISH & FOREIGN.

Memorial Brasses & Armorial Windows.

LEO CULLETON, 92, Piccadilly, London.

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PRICE 4/11 AND UPWARDS.

Keeps contents

HOT - 24 HOURS

COLD - 72 HOURS

Send good cheer to a soldier or sailor. An 'ICY-HOT' Flask will enable him to have a warming drink any hour of day or night. Think what this will mean to him during the long, cold hours in the trenches or on the sea. Send one TO-DAY!



Sanitary, Easily Cleaned, Almost Unbreakable.

Avoid inferior imitations; none genuine without ICY-HOT stamped on bottom.

Of all Chemists, Ironmongers, Drapers, and Stores.

HENRY C. QUELCH & CO., 4-5, LUDGATE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.



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CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR

ELEGANCE & COMFORT

THOUSANDS SOLD.

CALL AND INSPECT ONE, AND ALSO THE GREAT STOCK OF JELKS'

HIGH-GRADE SECOND-HAND FURNITURE

ESTD. OVER 50 YEARS.

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JUST PRESS THE BARS
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They are the only Fountain Pens fitted with distinctive nibs to reproduce the action of the famous steel pens.

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WITH BARLESS NIB. 10/6
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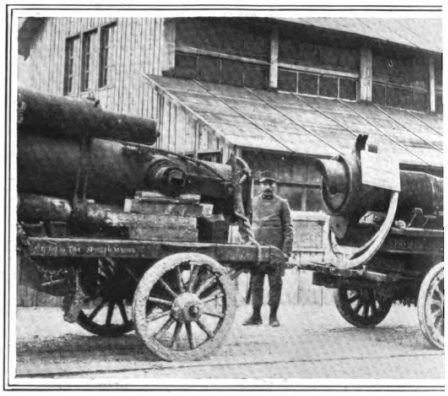


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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Starting Difficulties in Cold Weather.

This winter has been one of the most trying to the motorist that I can remember. Not only has the weather been abnormally cold, but the low grades of petrol which the exigencies of war have compelled us to use have immeasurably increased the trouble of starting cold engines. At one time and another I have heard of a great many shifts and devices for getting over the starting trouble, but an idea that a correspondent of the *Auto* has adopted with apparent success is about the quaintest I have come across. He says that he had made a pair of special blacksmith's tongs, large enough in the jaws to grip the inlet pipe. On cold mornings he heats these tongs to a red heat, grips the pipe until the latter has absorbed sufficient heat to vapourise the fuel, and the rest is easy. I daresay the plan works well enough, but it seems to entail more trouble than is necessary. I have always found that in the coldest weather an old towel wrung out in nearly boiling water and wrapped round the induction-pipe will serve as well as anything. Of course, if one cares to go to the expense of fitting one of the heating devices that have recently come into vogue for the purpose of keeping the water in the radiator hot, there need be no trouble at all, since the ho cylinder walls at a temperature sufficien anything that can be called petrol. seems to me to be the hot-wire resistan like that employed in the Cadillac, fo very little current to heat it, and the p vapourise in a very little while. If come on to the heavier grades o probable (the sort of stuff we are g will be essential for the car of the f



AN ITALIAN TROPHY FROM THE CARSO FRONT: CAPTURED DURING THE ITALIAN AD

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Fine Old Virginia, Cork-Tipped, Ovals.

Consolidating the ground won.

Although national necessity still demands the entire output of our works, yet we look with keen anticipation for the day when the British Motoring Public shall benefit by the unique manufacturing experience which we have gained in the production of

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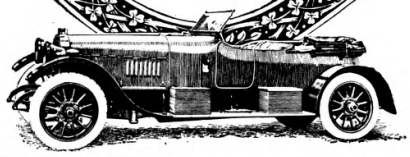
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The post-war Sunbeam car will be a more wonderful production than ever; we shall have won a place second to none upon the tablet of British car manufacturers, and it will then be our aim to "consolidate the ground won" by giving our enthusiastic attention to civil requirements.

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ARC DE TRIOMPHE

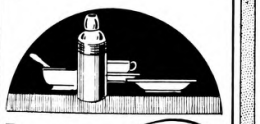
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Also at Manchester, Norwich and Paris.

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THE STANDARD



ALL BRITISH
THE STANDARD MOTOR Co Ltd COVENTRY.

Continued.

for in this way. A great many commandeered cars were replaced by their owners before the restrictions on imports of foreign vehicles became operative, and these would account mainly for the slight recovery in numbers shown by the figures of 1916. We see the influence of the replacement of requisitioned vehicles in the figures relating to industrial cars. These indicate that between five and six thousand cars were taken over by the Government on the outbreak of war. These were nearly all replaced by others during 1915, since we find that the figures of 1916 are very close up to those of the year of the commencement of the war. It will be interesting to compare these statistics with the car census of 1917 when that becomes available. That there will be a very substantial falling-off in the number of cars in private use goes without saying; but it will be very curious to know to what extent motoring has really been hit by the war.



AS A GUARD AGAINST NIGHT THIEVES AND PILFERERS: ON SENTRY-GO AT A COMMISSARIAT LANDING-DUMP ON A BEACH BESIDE SALONIKA BAY.

Official Photograph.

The Rolls-Royce Report.

Rolls-Royce, Ltd., are not issuing any statement of accounts for the year just closed, owing, as the directors' report says, to the extensive capital expenditure undertaken and in progress to meet the requirements of the Government, and consequential financial questions which have to be adjusted with Government Departments. The directors, however, recommend the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent., less income tax, which is not at all bad under the circumstances.

W. W.

THE PLA

"THE MAN WHO WENT

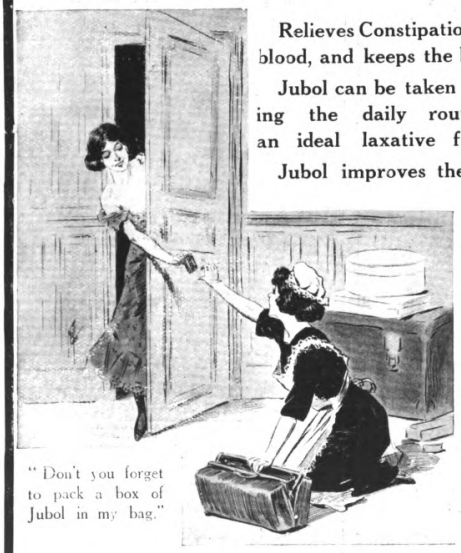
IT is much that the autho at Home" have manag hand for audacious folk who That their s ness of the course, a fo their farce with which i Brent's new but "abroad with spies, a series of connected st the idea of replacing his who is know a political m rall and Har up to any g ment, and the play retr terms of arti situations. the hero i coloured pyj in his bath those garmen of him locked Mr. Kenneth hero, emerges ordeals of Brent with turbability, t the air of res tradition reckons British. Mi as a little siren who is at once man's tormentor and good an delicious piquancy. And we study of a valet from Mr. broad touches of spy villainy f Norwood. If the play might b ing than it is, it is certainly

"REMNANT." AT THE R

In its different way, and thoug no such luridly picturesque as Svengali, "Remnant" bids popular as "Trilby," and for r reasons. It makes the same s appeal with its Gavarni costu pointments, and its scenes of th Paris in the days of Louis Ph with its innocent little slum-bo ing a frankness of speech and irregularity of conduct, it has appeal. Finally, if in Messr

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"Don't you forget to pack a box of Jubol in my bag."

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Jubol can be taken without altering the daily routine, and is an ideal laxative for travellers.

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Constipation
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Medical Opinion:

"It is only necessary to take from one to three tablets of Jubol every night for a few weeks, in order to be free from **constipation.** Jubol is a priceless boon to sufferers from **hæmorrhoids.**"

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PRINCETON, N. J.

THE FALL OF BAGHDAD.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS 7d



ON THE OISE FRONT: SOLDIERS CARRYING SOUP TO COMRADES IN THE FIRST LINE. [French Official Photograph.

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ALL PURE SUSTENANCE.

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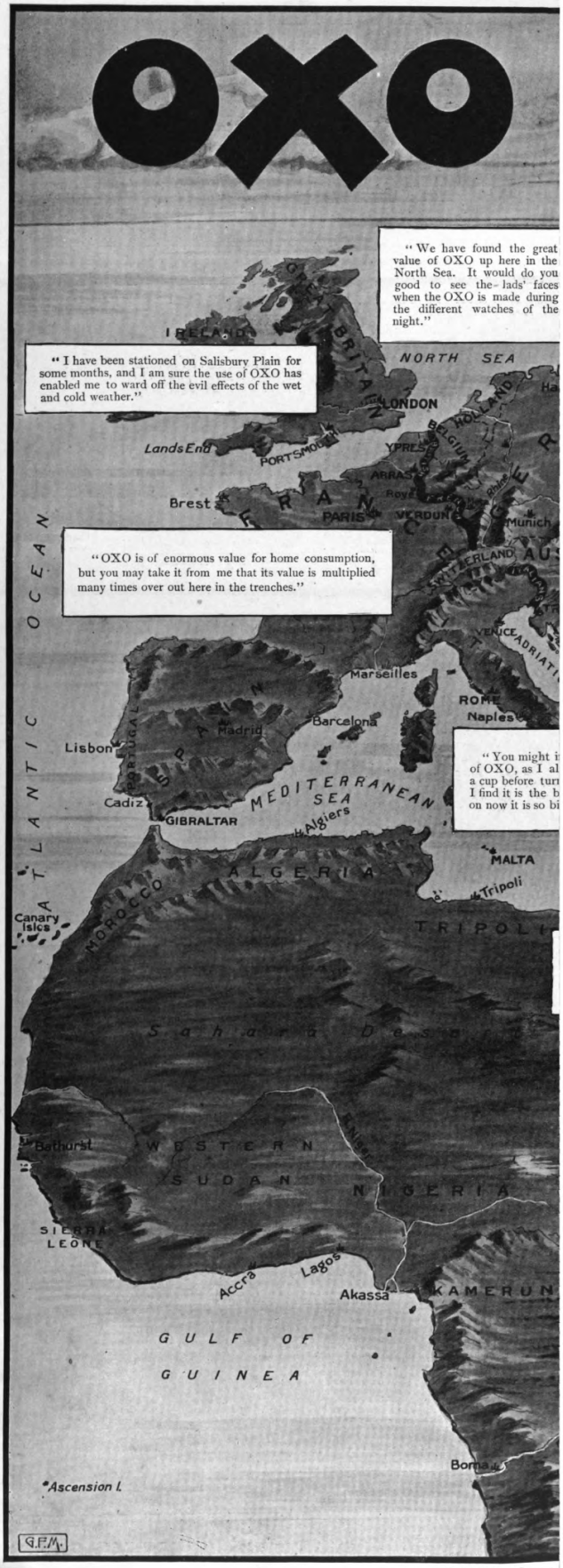


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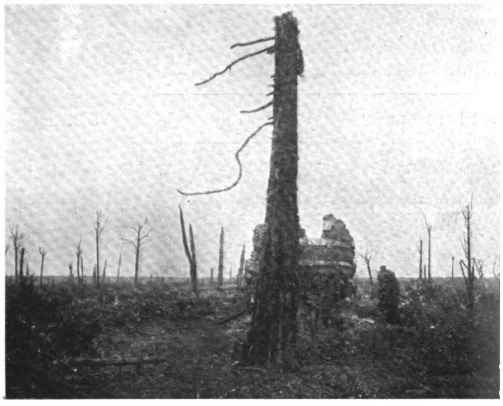
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OFFICIA



WHERE HOUSES OF THE VILLAGE STOOD: A DEVASTATED SPACE OF BATTERED-DOWN MASONRY AND MAIMED TREE-TRUNKS.

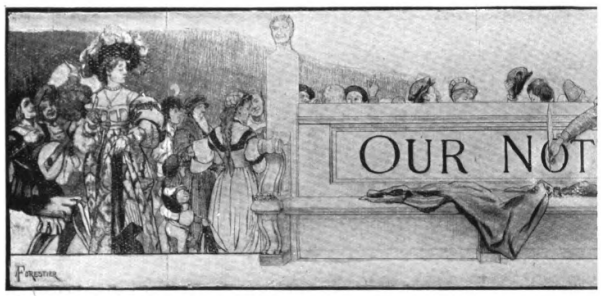


FORMERLY TWO OF THE LARGEST DWELLING-HOUSES IN THE VILL/ A CELLAR ENTRANCE; A GARDEN TREE.



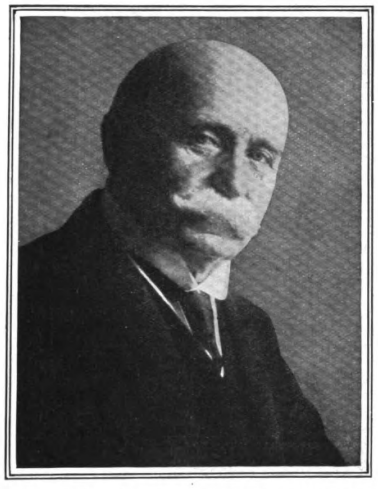
ONE OF THE LEAST-DAMAGED PLACES: A GATEWAY WHICH THE GERM UTILISED AT ONE PART OF THEIR TRENCH-LINE.

"Our men who died last July in the attempt to carry Gommecourt," wrote a "correspondent on February 28, "now have their sacrifice justified, and that lient, which includes the historic château and park of Gommecourt, has fa the logic of circumstances last night, and was acquired by peaceful pene court lies between four and five miles to the north-west of Bapaume. It hands compelled an acceleration of the German withdrawal on the the general move-back under the continuous pressure of the Britis



By G. K. CHES

IT is an old taunt of the sceptic that the most ruthless wars are the religious wars. There is a sense in which it is true, and no wise apologist will palliate the evil side of such persecutions. But the same logic will show quite as lucidly that, if the religious war is the most merciless, it is also the most merciful. In no other war can a man be more intensely hated, yet in no other war can a man be



THE DEATH OF THE INVENTOR OF THE RIGID DIRIGIBLE AIRSHIP: COUNT ZEPPELIN.

Count Zeppelin died at Charlottenburg, Berlin, on March 8 from inflammation of the lungs, at the age of seventy-nine. He was a South German and a cavalry officer. As a youth he took part in the American Civil War, where his experiences in reconnoitring-balloons turned his mind to the possibilities of dirigible balloons. For years he experimented, using up his private fortune. He built his first "Zeppelin" of the present-day type in 1897. Others followed, each in turn meeting with disaster. The Kaiser took up the idea, and a national subscription recouped the Count for his financial losses. Both passenger Zeppelins and war craft were built, and when the war broke out the Zeppelin fleet was expected to be the prime factor in the attack on England. Only "Baby-killing" raids, however, have resulted from their use, and the disastrous fate of the last Zeppelin raids broke the Count's spirit. Then came his final illness. His death was made the subject of a panegyric by the Kaiser, who declared that Count Zeppelin's memory would to him "ever be sublime and dear."

Photograph supplied by Stanley's Press Agency.

more suddenly or more easily loved. We talk of belligerents offering peace to the enemy; but every religion of its very nature begins by offering peace to the enemy. It may offer it on terms the enemy cannot accept, or is quite right not to accept; but it operates instantly if it is accepted. Conquest may produce bitterness, but conversion produces no bitterness. It can produce nothing but gratitude, if it is conversion at all. It may seem a paradox that men should hate you for dethroning their King, but thank you for dethroning their God; but they will thank you—if he is really dethroned. If a man is truly and vitally converted, he has the peace of surrender without the shame of treason. Since every true creed is cosmic, and necessarily makes a universal affirmation about men, men as men are necessarily welcome to it. A man converted to the Moslem religion, even on the field of battle, really becomes a brother of all other Moslems. A Danish pirate, baptised after one of Alfred's victories, would find men far less disposed to remember his piracy than a modern burglar finds modern society disposed to remember his burglaries. I am not suggesting that there is not another side to all this, tenably to be put to the discredit of mystical ideas; I am only saying that this side is true, that such ideas do operate thus swiftly and humanely whenever [illegible] operate sincerely—that is to say, whenever [illegible] at all. It is not a disgrace, it is hardly even a distress, for a if he really changes his mind

This truth can only be full abstract and universal ideas real wars there are, no dou personal loyalties which wou mere treason, not to be desi even in an enemy. Neverthe remember this abstract trut worth while to remember all are faced with practical prob who can afford not to be theo builds castles in the clouds r but the man who is going mortar must be an abstract a mathematician. Similarly war and conversion enters or case, it is vital to recognise so far as it does enter. A touching the present war, is answer to a question many c modern people are asking the be popularly stated as the qu

We might say that we d only Pan-Germans. We mi King Alfred might easily h that he did not hate a Dan that he did hate a heathen. but Pan-Germans, because universal character of a relig like Pantheism or the worsh certain view and settlemer necessarily their oppression, but their treatment upon th tain generalisation. The G tion about themselves and c which we do not merely de do not merely hate, but k right in hating. But there vent our loving any Germa it as much as we. We do we do not even hate Prussi Prussianisers.

But it is precisely here to the queerest truth in the truth is that there are no There are only Prussianise Prussianised. The most s singular facts about Prus Prussia does not exist. like France or Scotland—c Yorkshire—a native traditi pride in certain good or b simply something that has of people who are not oth terest. Trace the thing a will, and you will find it c or victims, from outside a is, in the true and terrible a superstition. It is a t It is, in the vilest and m system of education. The with a Prussian except his it is upon that that he ac hardly be called a principl a principle of death—per all, a principle of sleep. tist could do a million million somnambulists.

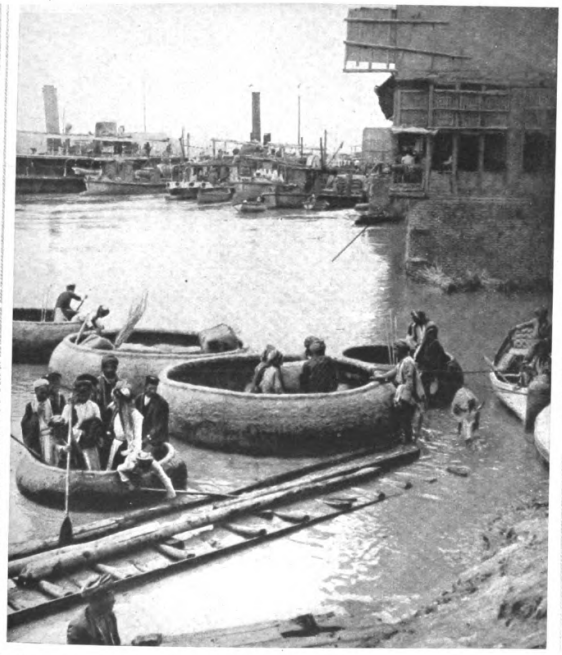
Yet even on the rul of this cloud of evil sle Prussia have a right to th They are certainly not t people, but they are in vants of their empire, th tainly they are servants : servants cannot be so a make the acquaintance butler. But if it be ask

THE CAPTURE OF BAGHDAD: THE SCENE OF VICTORY; AND THE VICTOR.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 2 BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD; NO. 3 BY MAULL AND FOX.



CAPTURED BY LIEUT.-GENERAL MAUDE'S TROOPS ON MARCH 11: BAGHDAD — A GENERAL VIEW OF A PART OF THE CITY.



AT BAGHDAD: MODERN SHIPPING; AND KUFAS, CRAFT OF THE KIND USED IN ASSYRIA HUNDREDS OF YEARS BEFORE CHRIST.

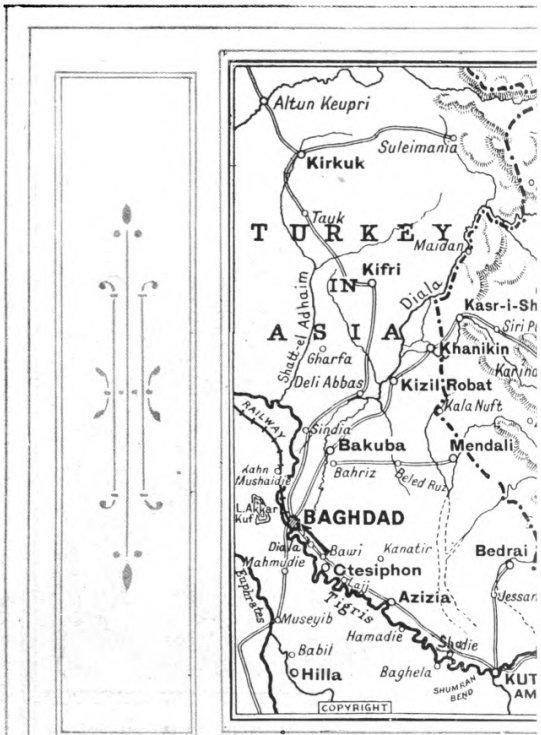


LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR F. STANLEY MAUDE, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH TROOPS WHICH CAPTURED BAGHDAD.

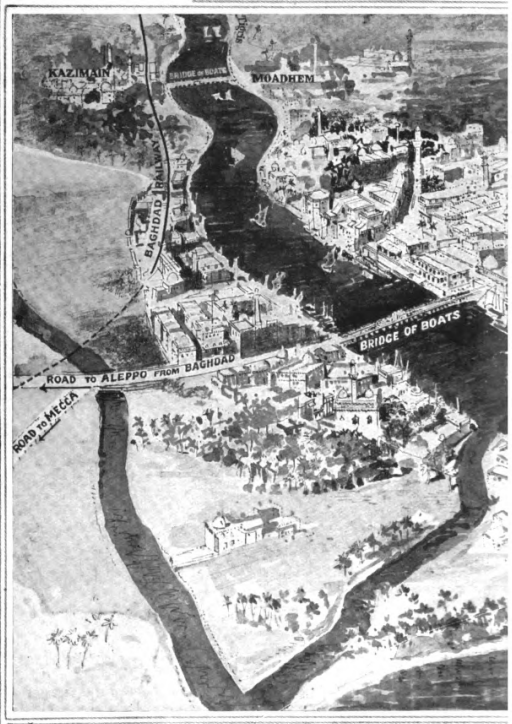
As is noted elsewhere, Sir Stanley Maude, Commanding in Mesopotamia, telegraphed on March 11 the very important news that the British troops had occupied Baghdad early that morning. On the Monday, Mr. Bonar Law, speaking in the House of Commons, said: "Not only were large numbers of prisoners and a quantity of material of all kinds captured during the pursuit, but we have good reason to believe that nearly two-thirds of the whole of the enemy's artillery either fell into our hands or was thrown by him into the Tigris. . . . General Maude's troops have . . . completed the victory of Kut-el-Amara by a pursuit of 110 miles in fifteen days, during which the River Tigris was crossed three times." Lieut.-General Sir F. Stanley Maude, who was promoted to that rank the other day, is a son of the late General Sir F. F. Maude, V.C., and was born in 1864.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN PRESSURE: BA

MAP DRAWN SPECIALLY FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY MESSRS



WHERE BRITISH AND RUSSIANS ARE CONV



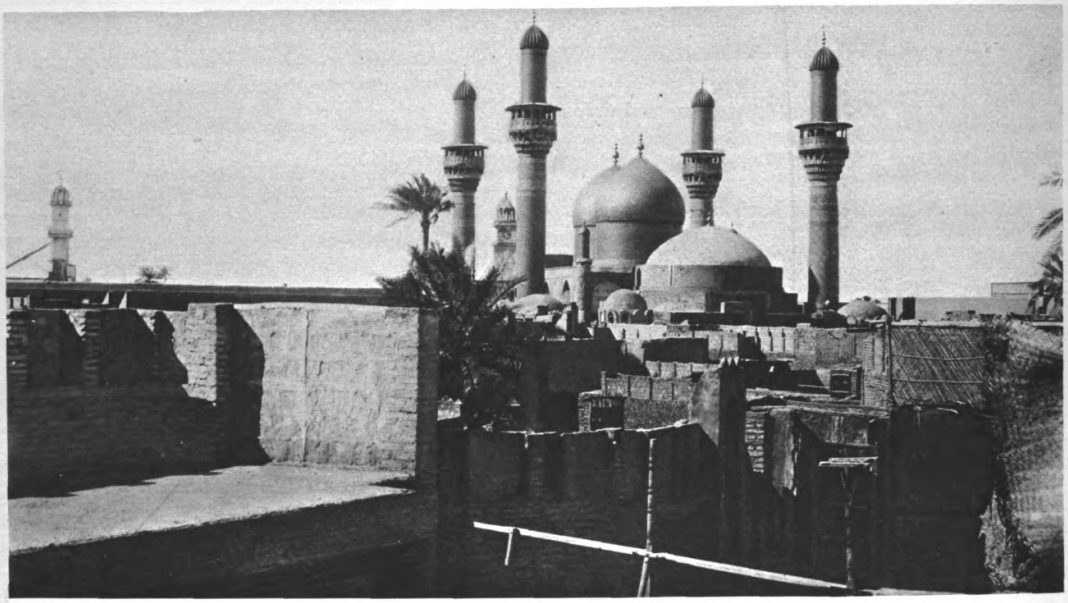
OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH FORCES UNDER SIR STANLEY MAUDE

While General Maude's victorious army, which occupied Baghdad on March 11, engaged in driving the Turks up the line of the Tigris, our gallant Russian a been simultaneously moving towards Mesopotamia from over the Persian bor verting pressure on the Turks from the east while our forces attacked from t ortly before the fall of Baghdad, it will be recalled, the Russians under Genera

"BY BAGDAT'S SHRINES OF FRETTED GOLD": IN THE CAPTURED CITY.



CAPTURED BY GENERAL MAUDE'S TROOPS ON MARCH 11: BAGHDAD FROM THE RIVER.



THE SHRINE OF A SHIAH PROPHET POISONED BY HAROUN AL RASCHID: THE GOLDEN-DOMED MOSQUE OF KAZIMAIN.



ONE OF THE MANY WINDING AND UNPAVED THOROUGHFARES OF BAGHDAD: A TYPICAL STREET SCENE.



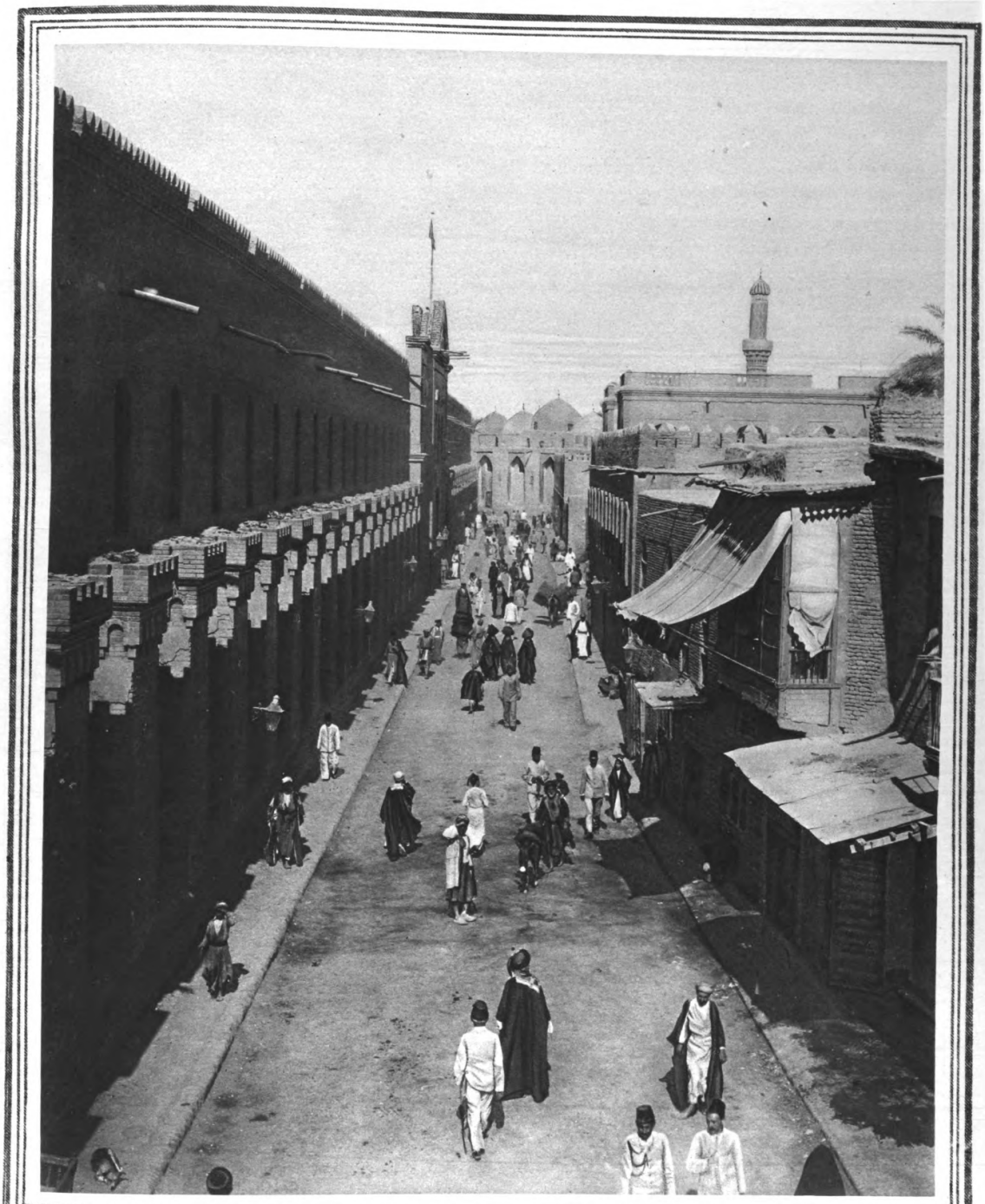
IN THE FAfamous CITY OCCUPIED BY A BRITISH ARMY ON MARCH 11: THE NORTH GATE OF BAGHDAD.

Continued.]

above was received, Sir Stanley Maude, telegraphing on March 11, announced that the British forces occupied Baghdad early that morning. No further details have yet been received." From a military point of view, Baghdad itself is not easy to hold, but the enemy possessed near by several strong lines of defence which our troops had to pass. It lies in an open plain, and the Tigris, there nearly 300 yards wide, cuts the city in two. The principal streets and buildings are now on the eastern bank. The original city was on the western side, but is now only a suburb, connected with the main town by a bridge of boats. The suburbs extend for miles along the banks of the river. Most of the population (about 120,000) are Arabs, while there are also thousands of Jews, with some Persians and people of other races. The few Turks were mostly Government officials. It was only in the reign of Charles I. that the Ottomans conquered Baghdad, at a time when British traders were already navigating the Persian Gulf and establishing relations with Chaldea. The glory of Baghdad—the Baghdad of the "Arabian Nights" and Haroun al Raschid—belongs to an earlier day, some eight centuries before, when it was the home of the Caliphs and the greatest city of the East. A still earlier Baghdad existed even before Peking, Delhi, or Cairo. Of the buildings shown in our photographs, the

[*Continued opposite.*

AN "ETERNAL CITY" OF THE EAST: GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN BAGHDAD.



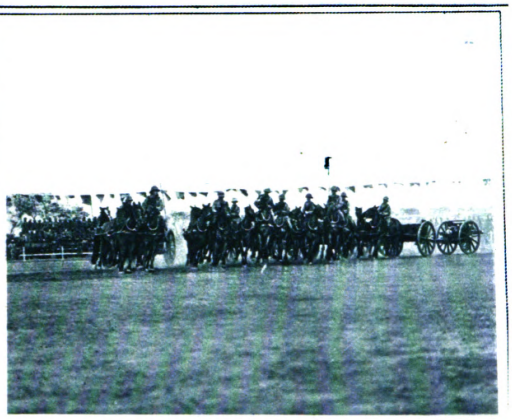
A CITY OF ARABS, JEWS, AND PERSIANS, WHERE TURKS WERE FEW AND MOSTLY OFFICIALS: PICTURESQUE PEDESTRIANS IN THE STREET OF THE GOVERNMENT PALACE AT BAGHDAD.

Continued.]

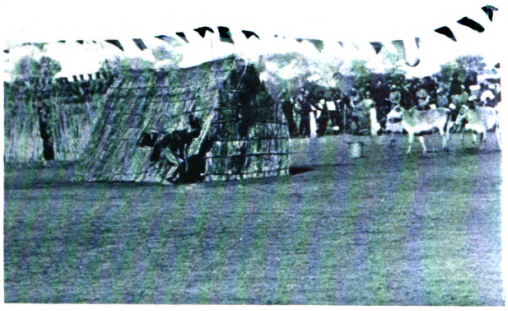
most interesting is the Mosque of Kazimain, on the second of the three pages. Of this quarter Mr. Perceval Landon writes, in a picturesque description of what he calls "the most eternal of all cities": "Not in Baghdad itself, but across the river—and a short tramway run away!—are the famous shrines of Kazimain, whose golden domes are the most conspicuous objects in the landscape as one approaches the city from any direction. . . . To the Moslem the attraction is simply that it is an efficient and dispensating goal of pilgrimages. Here are the bones of the Imam Musa, one of the great Twelve Prophets of the Shiah faith. He met his end by poison, administered by the old friend of our childhood, Harun-er-Raschid himself. I think the Arabian Nights omits or glosses over this *coup d'état* on the part of the most popular of all Oriental sovereigns. Kazimain much resembles a more important and less-known place of pilgrimage, Kerbela, though, of course, Kerbela is by far the larger and more important of the two. The two, with Nejef, are Persian enclaves in Turkish territory. . . . The greenery in the streets of Kazimain is only the echo on a larger scale of the fertility of Baghdad. . . . Away from the shops you are among blank walls, elbowing in all directions, pierced with doorways and often at 12 ft. height, spotted with a few barred windows."

AN INDIAN MILITARY TOU

PHOTOGRAPHS SUP



THE ROYAL ARTILLERY MUSICAL DRIVE: A BATTERY OF FIELD GUNS WHEELING IN LINE.



THE BOY SCOUTS' DISPLAY — "VICISSITUDES OF PRAIRIE LIFE": A REDSKIN SCOUT RECONNOITRING.



THE CAVALRY MUSICAL RIDE: BENGAL LANCERS COMING DOWN THE AVENU OF CROSSED LANCES.

At Lucknow, the capital of Oudh, in the North-West Provinces of India, has always b maintained one of our largest Indian military cantonments and army headquarter static Although several Indian Army divisions are on war-service outside India, the Luckn garrison has retained its position as one of the most important in the Empire. In In of course, the "cold weather" season, between October and March, is the ordinary pe for outdoor pursuits, sports, and public displays, and the Military Tournament at Luckn of which we give illustrations on this page, is a recent event of exceptional interest. was organised and conducted in its main features on the lines of the annual R Military Tournaments held at Olympia in the days before the war, but, owing to

A *BOYAU* BECOME A CANAL: WATERY CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH.

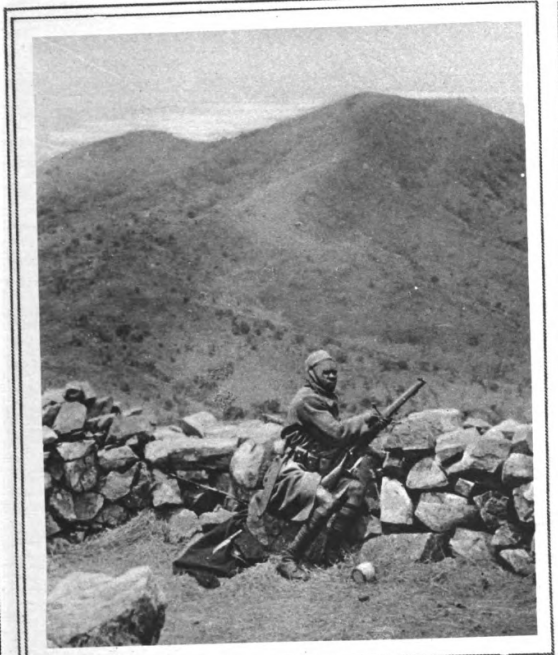
French Official Photograph.



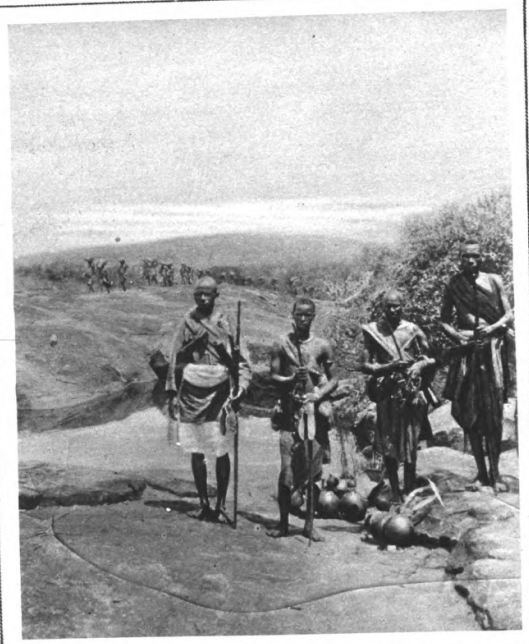
TRENCHES THROUGH A GAP IN WRECKED MASONRY AT PONTAVERT: A TOUCH OF THE PICTURESQUE IN THE WAR RUINS OF FRANCE.

This photograph, from a French Army camera, is at once an instance of the picturesque effects occasionally caused by the destructive forces of war, and an example of the exquisite skill of French photographers. It makes a perfect picture, in the choice of subject, the natural posing of the figures, the effects of light and shade, and the clearness of detail. The glimpse of snow-covered landscape through the stone archway is like a piece of delicate pencil-work. From another point of view, the photograph recalls the enormous amount of damage done to French buildings by bombardment and otherwise. It was stated recently that in 754 communes 46,263 houses have been partially or completely destroyed, not including 331 churches, 379 schools, 221 municipal buildings, and over 400 buildings or works of art.

THE CONQUEST OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA: WORK BY NATIVE TROOPS.



AN OUTPOST OF EMPIRE: A NATIVE SENTRY AMONG THE HILLS OF EAST AFRICA.



EMPLOYED BY THE BRITISH AS TRACKERS AND SCOUTS: NATIVE BOWMEN AT A WATER-HOLE.



WHERE INDIANS AND AFRICANS ARE SERVING TOGETHER: OX TRANSPORT IN EAST AFRICA.



A FINE NATIVE REGIMENT IN EAST AFRICA: THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES CROSSING THE RUVU RIVER.

Up to the time of writing there has been little news of recent operations in East Africa for some time, doubtless owing to weather conditions; but, as was stated on March 5, the conquest of the German colony had then reached such a stage of progress that the British and Belgian Governments had come to an agreement, after a meeting of their respective forces at Tabora, as to the provisional occupation of the territories. On this occasion the King sent a message of congratulation to King Albert expressing appreciation of the services of the Belgian troops. In the interesting photographs given on these two pages, illustrating principally the work of the native troops, there may be noted also some of the Indian contingent, recognisable by their turbans. In his speech at Cape Town recently, on his return from East Africa *en route* for the War Conference, "General Smuts" (to quote Reuter) "paid an eloquent tribute to the work of Indians in East Africa, especially in the earlier portion of the campaign, declaring that he had no more

[*Continued opposite.*

"GERMAN EAST": BRITISH, SOUTH AFRICANS, INDIANS, AND NATIVES.



WAITING TO GO UP INTO THE FIRING-LINE: MEN OF THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES IN SUPPORT.



MOTOR TRANSPORT IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA: HELPING A LORRY OVER A BAD BIT OF ROAD.



A CORPS COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF SETTLERS MOUNTED ON MULES: THE M.R. ON THE MARCH.



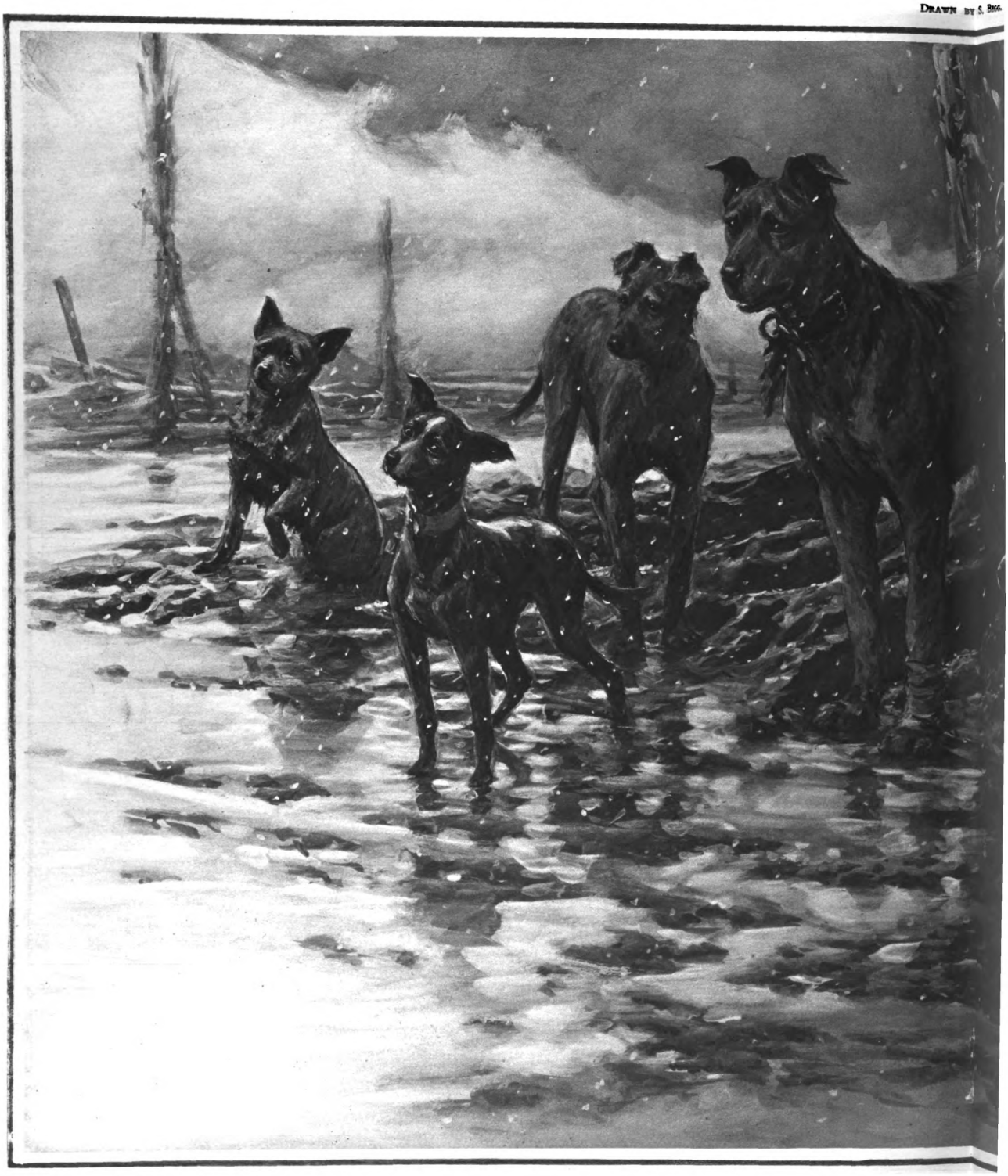
CARRYING AMMUNITION-BOXES ON THEIR HEADS: NATIVE PORTERS BRINGING UP SUPPLIES TO THE FIRING-LINE.

Continued.]

loyal or more devoted and braver troops than those heroes from Asia. He warmly eulogised the work of the South Africans, notably at the Latema fight." The third photograph on the right-hand page, it may be pointed out, shows men of a corps entirely composed of settlers, mounted on mules. General Smuts gave a vivid description of the hardships of the campaign against a skilful and stubborn enemy, the fearful rain-storms, and the ravages of fever. He said that he had early foreseen the impossibility of leaving white troops too long in East Africa, and had warned the British Government on the subject. Consequently he had been authorised to begin at once the training of a new African army, with the result that we had now many more trained natives in the field who were able to take the place of returning South African troops. German East Africa, it should be remembered, is a country of vast extent. Its area is over 384,000 square miles, exceeding by 175,500 square miles that of Germany itself.

"IS IT MY MASTER?" PATHETIC VICTIMS OF WAR'S DI

DRAWN BY S. REID.

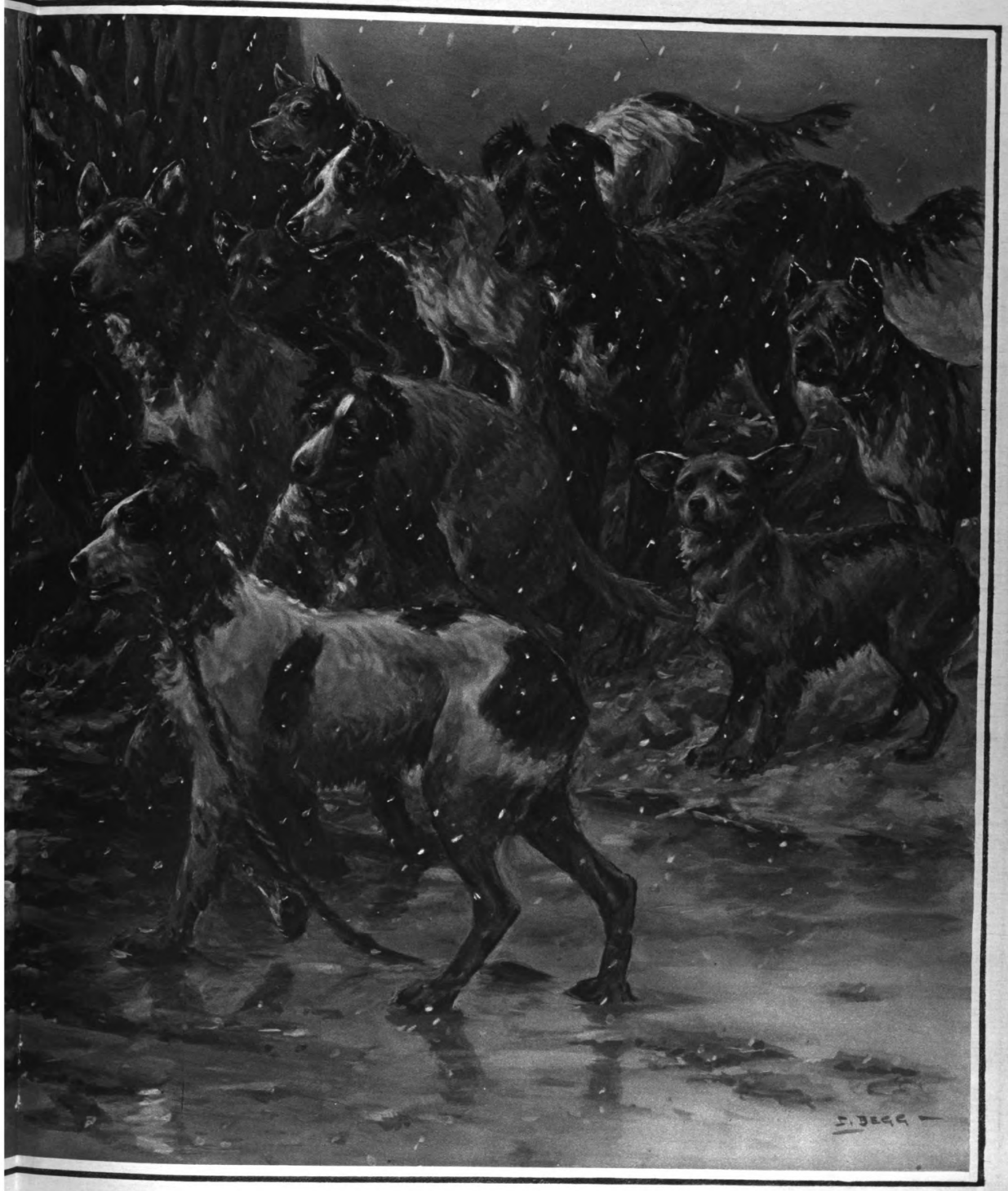


WAITING FOR THE MASTER WHO MAY NEVER RETURN: A GROUP OF LOST DOGS IN F

The fate of the lost dog is always an unhappy one, unless he has the luck to be "adopted" by some new owner. Even in the war-zone that may sometimes happen, and stray dogs have been known to attach themselves to soldiers and to be installed as pets or mascots. It is to be feared, however, that there must be many to whom fortune has proved less kind; who have suffered, like their human friends, from war's "red ruin and the breaking-up of laws," and also from the breaking-up of homes. Here, on a snowy winter's day in desolated Belgium, is a pitiful group of such homeless "friends of man," companions in adversity, whose

WAR'S DESOLATION AT A CROSS-ROADS IN FLANDERS.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.

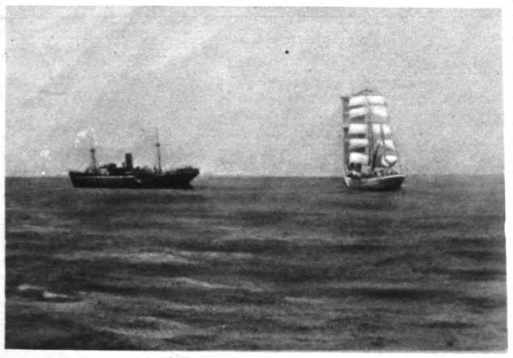


GS IN FLANDERS, EAGERLY WATCHING THE FIGURE OF AN APPROACHING PEASANT.

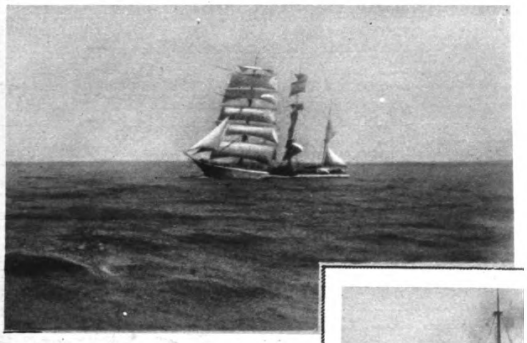
wistful appeal must touch the hardest heart. The scene is thus described: "At a cross-road in Flanders, a group of lost dogs, very dirty and miserable, numbering perhaps a dozen or so, had collected. Intense anxiety prevailed among them when the figure of a peasant would appear in the distance coming towards them along the road; and, as dogs have not, as a rule, very good sight, it was not until the peasant was fairly close that they had each at last to give up all hope of his being their master."—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

THOUGHT TO BE THE "MOEWE": A G

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY AN AMERICA



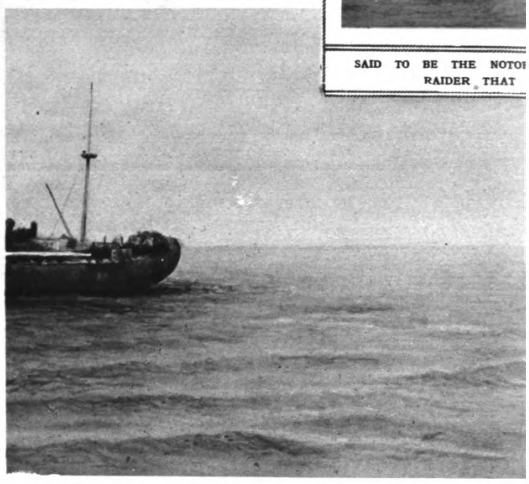
THE PIRATE AND ONE OF HIS VICTIMS: THE SUPPOSED "MOEWE" (LEFT) AND THE FRENCH SAILING-SHIP "NANTES."



AFTER THE EXPLOSION OF THE FIRST BOMB AFT: THE "NANTES" SINKING BY THE STERN.



SAID TO BE THE NOTO RAIDER THAT



"MY UNFORTUNATE SHIP SANK IN TEN MINUTES": THE "NANTES WITH THE TOP OF THE FOREMAST (146 FT.

A typical exploit by the mysterious German raider which recently attacked Allied shipp in the Atlantic is illustrated in these remarkably interesting photographs, which n help to establish her identity. They were taken from on board a ship she had captu and put in charge of a prize crew, the "St. Theodore," of Liverpool, by an Ameri seaman who had been taken prisoner, and had agreed to work for the Germans in latter vessel. The photographs show the sinking of the French sailing-ship "Nantes" the anonymous German raider on December 20, 1916. On his return to Paris afte series of adventures, Captain Carmené, the skipper of the "Nantes," recognised, in cer

FIGHTING THEIR GUN IN A DUG-OUT: FRENCH BLUEJACKETS IN ACTION.

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

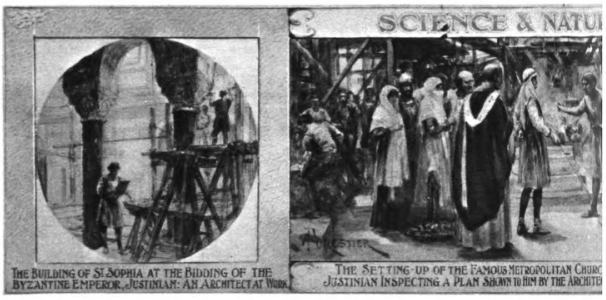


LOADING A SHIP'S GUN ON THE OISE FRONT: THE PROJECTILE BEING RAMMED HOME.



FIRING A SHIP'S GUN: THE "CAPTAIN OF THE GUN" PRESSING THE ELECTRIC FIRING-BUTTON.

France's bluejackets are taking their part in the war both on land and at sea. We all know the thrilling story of the heroism of Admiral Ronarch's Naval Brigade—mostly seamen drafted from reserve ships of the Brest Fleet—in the defence of Dixmude, eighteen months ago. On the Western Front at the present time, French bluejackets are fighting some of the heavy ships' guns that are in position at certain points. Sailors of a gun-squad, serving in a sector on the Oise line, are seen in action here, with one of their guns in its "dug-out" casemate. The upper illustration shows the gun being loaded. The man on the right is adjusting the shell in its position inside the breech firing-chamber by means of the long-handled rammer. The second man on the right stands ready to swing home the breech-block for closing the breech, and lock it by a turn of a handle. The second illustration shows the "captain of the gun," a warrant-officer, firing by pressing an electric button.



THE BUILDING OF ST. SOPHIA AT THE BIDDING OF THE BYZANTINE EMPEROR, JUSTINIAN: AN ARCHITECT AT WORK.

THE SETTING-UP OF THE FAMOUS METROPOLITAN CHURC JUSTINIAN INSPECTING A PLAN SHOWN TO HIM BY THE ARCHITE

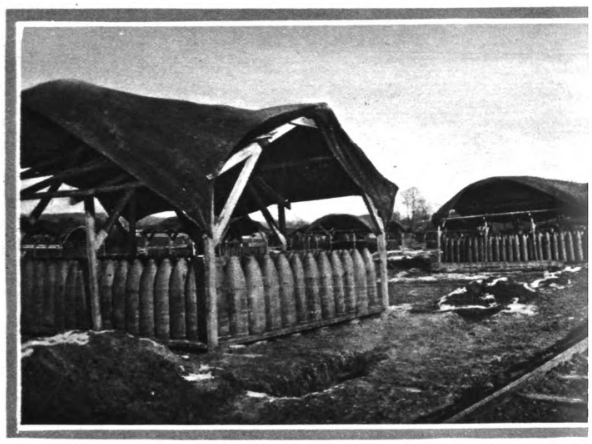
SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

PROHIBITION OR STATE PURCHASE?

EVERYTHING looks as if further steps would soon be taken by the Government to discourage the sale of alcoholic drinks. The temperance bodies connected with the different Scottish Churches—Establishment, Auld Licht, Wee Free, and the rest—are petitioning like one man for total prohibition during the war and the subsequent demobilisation period. Article after article on the same side appears in London and provincial papers which before the war were the staunchest supporters of Mr. Asquith and Free Trade; and it is said, whether truly or not, that "drastic" reform of the liquor trade is one of the cherished dreams of the present Prime Minister. Moreover, the submarine peril has put into the hands of the temperance advocate an argument for the use as food in its unconverted form of the barley and sugar which the distiller and brewer now turn into whisky or beer; and this is a weapon which in the nature of things may become useless if not employed at once. Hence it is likely we shall soon see an agitation against alcohol that the Government will not care to resist. But this agitation can only offer us two alternatives. All that can be done by shortening of hours, raising of prices, and the like to lessen facilities for drinking has been done, and we now find ourselves reduced, if we want to go further, to the choice of either prohibiting strong drink altogether or of putting its supply in the hands of the State.

The chief objection from the scientific point of view to the first of these alternatives is that it completely does away with the State control of drink. Prohibit the sale of strong drink, and you sweep away at one stroke all safeguards against its adulteration, against its supply to intoxicated persons, and against its consumption in insanitary surroundings. This objection might be thought negligible by the thorough-going temperance advocate, if you thereby cut off all possibility of anyone obtaining alcoholic beverages. But that is exactly what you cannot do. The experience of all past history shows one that, if you legislate against the supply of drink to one particular part of the world, all the others league with those of the inhabitants who want it to defeat you. By smuggling, by illicit distillation and brewing, and by the provision of the most deleterious substitutes under one disguise or another, you will find yourself sooner or later outwitted, while at the same time you have lost all check on the composition of what is consumed.

In the prohibition parts of
whisky is to be had if you k
but it is whisky of the wor
the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan t
and it is now said that in
who once drank vodka now



ON THE OISE FRONT: A STORE OF BIG SHELLS.
French Official Photograph.

Another point which te
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Food Values, himse

WESTERN BATTLEFIELDS: WHERE AUSTRALIANS FOUGHT.

AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



MAKING EMERGENCY USE OF A FRONT-LINE LIGHT RAILWAY TRACK: SHOVING ALONG AN ARTILLERY WAGON AND STORES ON TROLLEYS.



THE WORK OF ONE DIRECT SHELL-HIT: A DESTROYED GERMAN DUG-OUT IN THE ENEMY'S SUPPORT LINE.

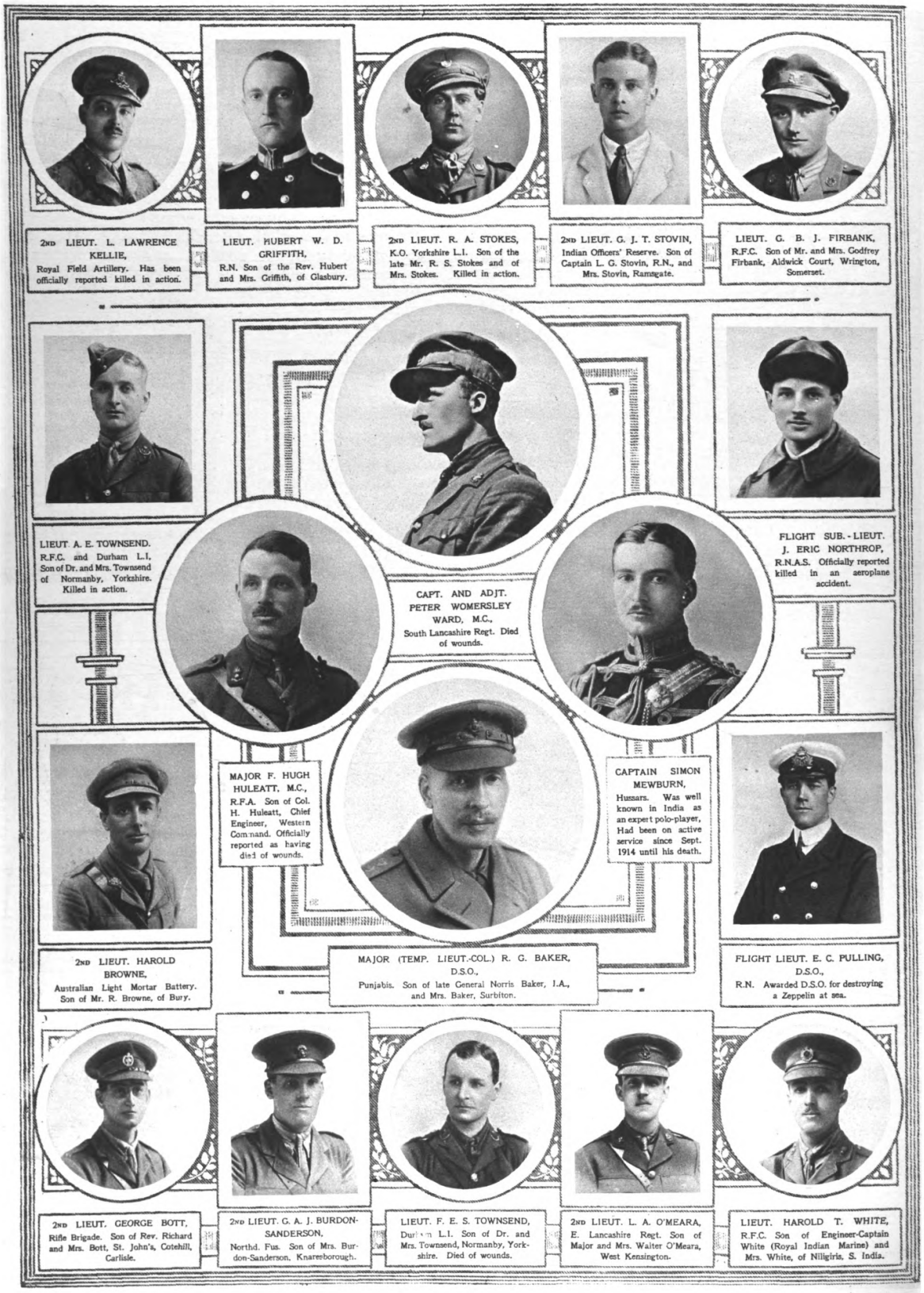


WHERE SOME OF THE PRUSSIAN GUARD WERE CORNERED: ONE OF THE VAULTED CELLARS UNDERNEATH MOUQUET FARM.

Laid down primarily for the rapid bringing-up of munitions and stores to within carrying distance of the advanced front lines, battlefield light railways, on emergency, serve various other uses. One of these is shown in the upper illustration. A squad of Australian gunners are seen pushing forward a wagon section belonging to one of their batteries, and a load of artillery stores, by utilising railway lorries along the rail-track. In that way more speedy progress is possible than along an ordinary road, deep in sticky mire.—— The scene of utter destruction, resulting from a direct shell-hit on a German dug-out, shown in the lower left-hand illustration, vividly brings before one an idea of the enormous artillery power which is now backing the British advance on the Western Front.—— Mouquet Farm, stormed in one of the battles at the end of last year, was fortified above and below ground, and held by the Prussian Guard. Its vaulted cellars were converted into fortress casemates of immense thickness of masonry. One is seen in the right-hand lower illustration. "Mouquet Farm," described Mr. Perceval Gibbon, was "honeycombed with dug-outs."

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SWAINE, LAFAYETTE, BIRKETT, LANGHER, RUSSELL AND SONS, SAROMY, AND ARMY AND NAVY AUXILIARY.



2ND LIEUT. L. LAWRENCE KELLIE, Royal Field Artillery. Has been officially reported killed in action.

LIEUT. HUBERT W. D. GRIFFITH, R.N. Son of the Rev. Hubert and Mrs. Griffith, of Glasbury.

2ND LIEUT. R. A. STOKES, K.O. Yorkshire L.I. Son of the late Mr. R. S. Stokes and of Mrs. Stokes. Killed in action.

2ND LIEUT. G. J. T. STOVIN, Indian Officers' Reserve. Son of Captain L. G. Stovin, R.N., and Mrs. Stovin, Ramsgate.

LIEUT. G. B. J. FIRBANK, R.F.C. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Firbank, Aldwick Court, Wrington, Somerset.

LIEUT. A. E. TOWNSEND. R.F.C. and Durham L.I. Son of Dr. and Mrs. Townsend of Normanby, Yorkshire. Killed in action.

CAPT. AND ADJT. PETER WOMERSLEY WARD, M.C., South Lancashire Regt. Died of wounds.

FLIGHT SUB.-LIEUT. J. ERIC NORTHROP, R.N.A.S. Officially reported killed in an aeroplane accident.

MAJOR F. HUGH HULEATT, M.C., R.F.A. Son of Col. H. Huleatt, Chief Engineer, Western Command. Officially reported as having died of wounds.

CAPTAIN SIMON MEWBURN, Hussars. Was well known in India as an expert polo-player. Had been on active service since Sept. 1914 until his death.

2ND LIEUT. HAROLD BROWNE, Australian Light Mortar Battery. Son of Mr. R. Browne, of Bury.

MAJOR (TEMP. LIEUT.-COL.) R. G. BAKER, D.S.O., Punjabis. Son of late General Norris Baker, I.A., and Mrs. Baker, Surbiton.

FLIGHT LIEUT. E. C. PULLING, D.S.O., R.N. Awarded D.S.O. for destroying a Zeppelin at sea.

2ND LIEUT. GEORGE BOTT, Rifle Brigade. Son of Rev. Richard and Mrs. Bott, St. John's, Cotehill, Carlisle.

2ND LIEUT. G. A. J. BURDON-SANDERSON, Northd. Fus. Son of Mrs. Burdon-Sanderson, Knaresborough.

LIEUT. F. E. S. TOWNSEND, Durham L.I. Son of Dr. and Mrs. Townsend, Normanby, Yorkshire. Died of wounds.

2ND LIEUT. L. A. O'MEARA, E. Lancashire Regt. Son of Major and Mrs. Walter O'Meara, West Kensington.

LIEUT. HAROLD T. WHITE, R.F.C. Son of Engineer-Captain White (Royal Indian Marine) and Mrs. White, of Nilgiris, S. India.

Under Two Flags

God for the Empire—the Empire for God



Born within the Empire, and now spread far beyond its remotest outposts, the Salvation Army, in its manifold activities for the material, moral, and spiritual welfare of mankind, is a corporate example of Christian Patriotism. Under God, it has saved to the Empire thousands of men and women who otherwise would have rotted at the Nation's heart and threatened its undoing. It exists for one purpose only—*to do good;* and in its interpretation of that purpose it treats man as a spiritual being. From its lowliest soldier to its General it toils

FOR GOD AND THE EMPIRE.



When War broke out it at once proved itself

AN OLD FRIEND in a NEW CRISIS

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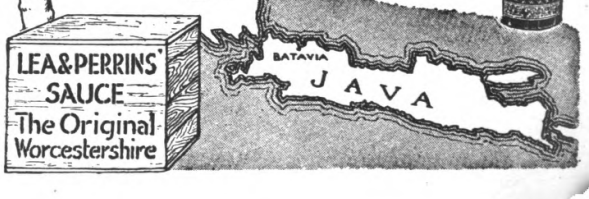
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"The Just Men of Cordova." It was Mr. Edgar Wallace who discovered the Four Just Men, and compiled from the records of their mysterious and implacable tribunal the material of a very successful sensational story. Rightly thinking that the public will want a little more of such a good thing, he follows now with "The Just Men of Cordova" (Ward, Lock). The Just Men are a self-constituted court of justice—judges, policemen, and executioners combined—who spend the time they can spare from their normal lives in tracking down criminals who, for one reason or another, have eluded the long arm of the law. They are deliberate persons with a strong sense of the dramatic, and with methods (all in the good cause) bearing a strong resemblance to the manners and customs of the secret councils of mediæval Venice. There is something piquant in finding them, masked and cloaked, sitting in the back room of a fraudulent financier's office at the moment when that nimble rascal is about to place one more crime to his discredit. We hear a good deal in these days about the Unseen Hand. It seems to us that Mr. Wallace's Just Men are the persons to deal with the Unseen Hand. An invisible agency dealing with an intangible force is an intriguing idea. We hope Mr. Wallace will think it over, and let us have the fruits of his meditation in another volume as breathless and ingenious as the two he has already placed before the British novel reader.

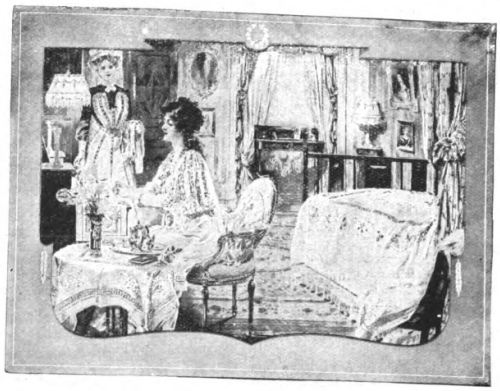


ON THE WESTERN FRONT: GETTIN
Official Pho

"Magpie." "Magpie" (Hutchinson) is a fantasy of modern life, very attractively written down by Baroness von Hutten. Or rather, by that pleasant and faithful gentleman, Victor Quest, who loves one woman all his life long, and is true as King Arthur to his knightly trust. The first chapter, in which fat little Mag brings Mr. Quest's laundry to the Temple, is one of the most delightful openings it has been our fortune to meet in a novel for some time, and it is an earnest of the good things to come. Though the story is, as we have said, modern—even up to date in running into the beginning of the war—it contrives to keep, all through, its atmosphere of quaint and conv the war-time denizens of a dr adventure as befell Magpie an Baroness von Hutten neatly per are happening all the time, an which we can see round the mansion, that we pass daily in and truly the homes of romanc The Bettany business is very secret will not, we fancy, be m perienced reader; but the affa close to the end. "Magpie " and there is not a page of it It ought to be easily one of th year.

"Quis?" The shado itself ove from the very beginning. No reader's perspicacity could fa the German master at the pr out to be very closely conn machinations in this country, class-room are destined to figh





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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"PARTNERSHIP," AT THE LONDON REPERTORY THEATRE.

THE third play on the list of Mr. Grein's repertory season comes from the pen of Miss Elizabeth Baker, already favourably known as the author of "Chains." The title of the piece has a double significance; more than a "Partnership" in trade is implied. But Mr. George Pillatt's mistake, when he proposes an amalgamation of his millinery firm and that of Kate Collings, is that he supposes marriage can be mixed up with business. And the story the woman-playwright sets out to tell is how a woman who has thought for years of nothing but business soon tires of a would-be partner-husband who cannot relax from money-grubbing, and finds swain who will let business cares simple open-air pleasures. Miss re-shuffling into her last act. customers in her new-found joy of partner an opportunity for assert and his interference is just the exc him his *congé*. Mr. Pillatt, as yo calculating climber of a tradesm marriage, is a decidedly amusit Milward seizes on him and acts h If Miss Laura Cowie's little m business 'cuteness, she certainly vivacity. Two clever character-s Miss A nes Thomas and Mrs. Gre fair, Miss Holmes Gore, bart are other members make their mark.



A NOVELTY IN LONDON: THE VOLUNTEERS' ONE-MAN BAND.

Years ago it was no great rarity to see in the streets of London, a gentleman of foreign extraction with a big drum on his back, and a variety of musical instruments garnishing him, from bells on his head to castanets on his toes. To-day, owing to the scarcity of bandsmen, the County of London Motor Volunteers have adapted science to a similar purpose, and the stirring tunes of a gramophone rouse their martial ardour on the march.—*[Photograph by Central Press.]*

"PETTICOATS."

A play in which all tl starts with an inevitable it may pique curiosity, a managed to overcome th to be sure, lend thems such a play as Mr. Ma help to give plausibility sphere. Since in so ma days women are being for men, the playwrig carrying the process o stage further than it h he shows us not only window-cleaners, and w policemen, a woman-cl Member of Parliame ever, as Mr. Maltby's off, and scarcely mo possess even a fantast of females invading a to be in pursuit of th the hour, and they ar in place of the man, w his wife. But somel despite his reliance c plotting, despite the war's modification o author scarcely mair and fun and variety story through three a *personae*, we must dummies; and one Hylton struggles gal talk. But his low very amusing, and preters. Praise, for Louie Tinsley, Miss Pe Wetherall, the furnit Hubbard, the charw

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CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—*Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.*

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3747 received from C A M (Penang): No. 3749 from Ethel W Corlett (Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.), J L Rockwell (Cheyenne, Wyoming, U.S.A.), A d'Aguiar, and H K Flavia (Bombay); of No. 3750 from C Field (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.): of No. 3752 from Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), B Kilner (Huddersfield), Jacob Verrall (Rodmell), R Roberts, and J Green.

The following have sent the AUTHOR'S SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3753: Rev. J Christie, J S Forbes (Brighton), J Fowler, J Green, and J Dixon.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3751.—BY A. M. SPARKE.

WHITE	BLACK
1. P to B 4th	K P takes P, in passing
2. Q to K sq, mate.	

If Black play, 1. Kt P takes P, 2. Q takes P, any other, then 2. Q Kt or R mates.

BLINDFOLD CHESS.

Another game by H N PILLSBURY. It was played in a simultaneous exhibition against twelve boards at St. Louis on Jan. 6, 1900.

(*Ruy Lopez.*)

WHITE (Pillsbury)	BLACK (Haller)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th	Kt to B 3rd
4. Castles	Kt takes P
5. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q 3rd
6. B to R 4th	P to K 5th
7. R to K sq	B to K 2nd
8. Kt to K 5th	Castles
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K B 4th
10. P to B 3rd	P takes P
11. B to Kt 3 (ch)	K to R sq
12. Q takes P	Kt takes Kt

It would be risky to play Kt takes P. As Pillsbury himself pointed out at the time, Kt takes P, 13. Q to R 3rd, Kt to K 3rd, 14. Kt to Kt 6th (ch), winning the exchange. Black has other moves at his di-posal; but in each case White has the superior game.

13. P takes Kt	Kt to K sq
14. Kt to Q 5th	B to Kt 4th
15. Q to R 5th	P to B 5th
16. B takes P	B takes B
17. R to K B sq	P to K Kt 3rd
18. Q to R 3rd	Q to K Kt 4th
19. Q to Q B 3rd	R to K B 4th
20. Kt takes B	P to Q Kt 4th
21. Kt to R 3rd	Q to Kt 5th
22. R takes R	P takes R
23. B to Q 5th	P to B 3rd
24. B to B 3rd	Q to Q B 5th
25. Q takes Q	P takes Q
26. R to Q sq	K to Kt 2nd
27. B to R 5th	Kt to B 2nd
28. Kt to B 4th	R to Kt sq
29. P to Q Kt 3rd	P takes P
30. R P takes P	R to Kt 2nd
31. Kt to Q 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
32. R to K B sq	Kt to Q 5th
33. B to Q sq	R to Q Kt 4th
34. P to B 4th	R to R 4th
35. R to B 4th	R to R 8th
36. R takes Kt	R takes B (ch)
37. K to B 2nd	R to Q Kt 8th
38. Kt to B 5th	K to B 2nd
39. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 2nd
40. P to K 6th	P takes P
41. R to Q 8th	B to R 3rd
42. Kt takes P (ch)	K to B 3rd
43. Kt to B 5th	B takes P
44. P takes B	K to K 4th
45. K to K 3rd	P to B 5th (ch)
46. K to B 3rd	R to B 8th (ch)
47. K to K 2nd	R to Q R 8th
48. Kt to Q 3 (ch)	K to K 5th
49. Kt to Kt 4th	P to B 4th
50. R to K 8th (ch)	K to B 4th
51. Kt to Q 3rd	R to R 7th (ch)
52. K to B 3rd	R to R 6th
53. R to K 5th (ch)	K to B 3rd
54. R to Q 5th	R to B 6th
55. K takes P	R takes P
56. K to K 3rd	R to K Kt 5th
57. Kt to B 4th	R signs.

A charming game, and the ending is uncommonly well played by White.

NOTE.—A White Kt should stand at Q B 7th in Problem No. 3753.

PROBLEM No. 3754.



White to play, and

AT THE BO

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Royal Auction Bridge. Ernest Bergh
The Cow and Milk Book. Mrs. Lione
Livelihood: Dramatic Reveries. Wilfr

An Enchanted Garden and Other Verses.

The Mark of the Beast. Sir Theodor

FICTI

Fruit-Gathering. Sir Rabindranath T
Flower of the Gorse. Louis Tracy. 6
The Evil Thereof. (Stanley Ford). 3
Half a Lie. Lady Napier of Magdala.
'Neath Verdun. Maurice Genevoix. 6

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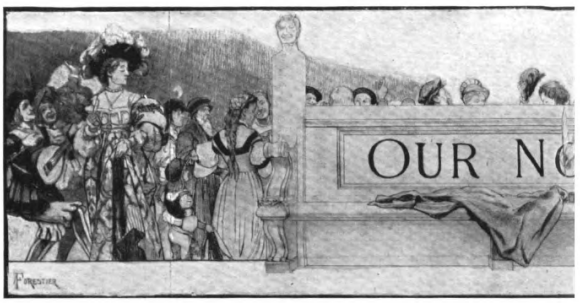
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By G. K.

THE very world on which we live is a boomerang, always returning on its own path through space; and the wild traveller who tries to be a mere thunderbolt will find he is a boomerang himself. If he goes too far West he will find himself in the East; and if he attempts to fly as far as possible from his own front door, he will find himself approaching his own back door instead. Perhaps some principle which preserves the balance of the universe also preserves the balance of the brain; and it is the punishment of all extravagance that it involuntarily touches its own contrary. The end of all extremists is found in the fact that extremes meet. When, for instance, we open a weekly paper and find a journalist calling the slaughter during a military campaign "forty thousand murders," what do we naturally suppose such a journalist to be? To begin with, of course, we suppose him to be a fool—nor is this first flash of insight in any way modified or altered by after-considerations. But I speak here of his mental attitude rather than his mental quality, and about that our impressions can surely be conjectured easily enough. We should certainly suppose that the man who said this was an extreme Pacifist. The rhetorical confusion which calls all war murder is a favourite trope among the Pacifists. The picture of such multiplication of a personal act would seem to serve the rather cheap purpose of a Pacifist. As a matter of fact, the man means, so far as he means anything, to be a militarist—or as much of a militarist as a man can be when he happens never to have ascertained the nature of military affairs. It is his way of insinuating that he or somebody else could have managed the Dardanelles Expedition much better than the authorities, who thought they could not spare it reinforcements and who eventually abandoned it altogether. Most people think that the authorities made a great many mistakes; and it is merely this person's playful way of putting things to say that they committed a great many murders. It will not, I fear, be generally regarded as a very valuable contribution to that very serious historical problem; but it may well be a very valuable fragment for those compiling the literature of Quakerism. It will probably figure as a text in ornamental lettering with wide margins in some high-class neutral publication called "The White Book of Peace," with a decorative silver dove on the cover. In clearness of thought, close grip of reality, and subtle sense of humour and proportion, it will make a natural and fitting companion to the remark of Miss Royden that the Prussians might repent if we not only threw away our weapons, but threw ourselves bodily in front of their railway trains. It might well shine upon the page between the memorable suggestion of Miss Hobhouse that the Belgians can hardly have been greatly wronged because the smoke of any fires they happen to light continues to "rise gently," and the great ethical thesis of the Conscientio
a man's wounds is quite

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some protest from the
Such is our human frail
up a live baby to bleed
moves many of us to e



A FAMOUS INDIAN LEADER: GENERAL SIR PRATAP SINGH

India's fine veteran soldier, Lieut.-General his Highness Sir Prat
Jodhpur, is seen here with a group of officers of his own reg
Imperial Service Lancers. Sir Pratap is also Hon. Colonel of on
is the British officer attached to the Jodhpur Lancers, Capt. J. S.
Singh. Sir Pratap as a lad saved several British in the Mutiny at
for the past fifty years. Although a septuagenarian, he was amon
autumn of 1914. "I wish to die," he proudly declared, "leadin
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THE FUNERAL OF THE DUCHESS OF

PHOTOGRAPHS BY I.N.A. A



THE PROCESSION TO ST. GEORGE'S: THE KING, THE QUEEN, QUEEN



ENTERING ST. GEORGE'S: THE KING, WITH QUEEN MARY AND QU

On Monday, March 19, the ashes of the late Duchess of Connaught were buried in St. George's Chapel, in the presence of the Duke of Connaught, the King and Queen. Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family. Immediately following the coffin are seen, in the upper photograph, the Duke of Connaught, Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught; the King and Queen, and Queen Alexandra; the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert (in naval uniform), and Prince Henry (in

CHINA'S BREAK WITH GERMANY: SOLDIERS OF THE MODERNISED ARMY.

PHOTOGRAPHS 1, 2, 3, 5, AND 6 SUPPLIED BY TOPICAL.



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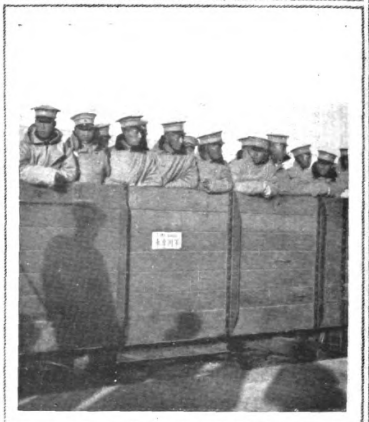
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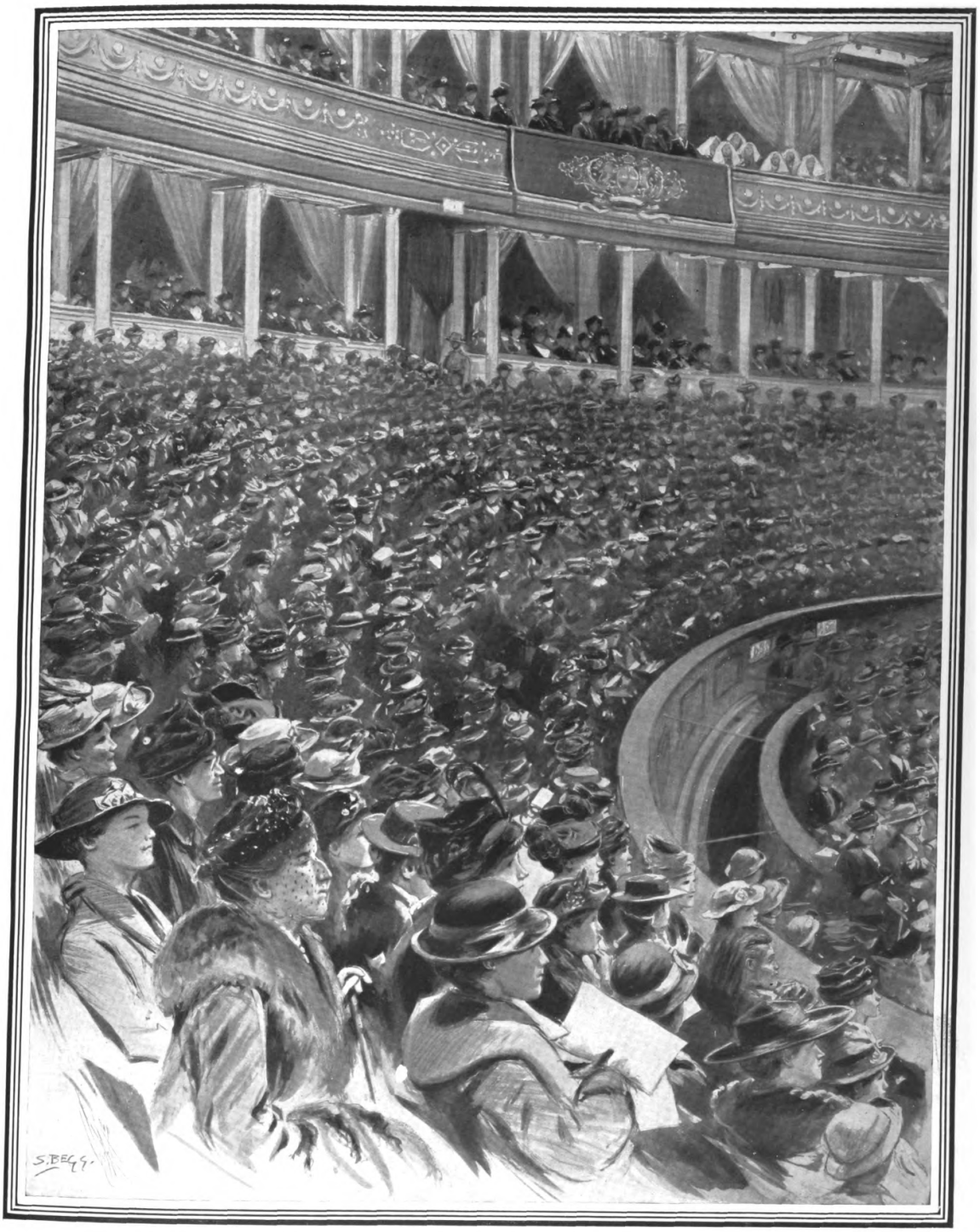


A FULL-DRESS CEREMONIAL PARADE: A PRESIDENTIAL REVIEW IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE MING DYNASTY TOMBS AT NANKING.

As an answer to the German announcement of universal piracy early in February of this year—that orders had been given to the German U-boats to attack at sight vessels of the shipping of all nations—the Chinese Government has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany. The Lower House of the Chinese Parliament assented to the proposal by a majority of 300, and the Peking Senate adopted a similar view. The President of the Chinese Republic thereupon sanctioned the carrying out of the will of the nation. The first steps have been the taking possession, on March 14, of all the German and Austrian mail steamers and merchantmen which have been sheltering for the past two and a-half years at Shanghai and Amoy. The vessels' crews were brought ashore and interned, and armed Chinese guards placed on board. On March 18, says an Exchange telegram, the German quarter at Tientsin was occupied by Chinese soldiers. For military purposes, China has an army of upwards of half-a-million trained troops, as reorganised on modern principles since 1907 and uniformed and equipped on European lines after the Japanese model in regular divisions and brigades of all arms.

WOMEN AND WAR-WORK: THE QUEEN AT THE ALBERT HALL MEETING.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



HER MAJESTY AND THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL SERVICE MOVEMENT: QUEEN MARY RECOGNISES ITS NATIONAL IMPORTANCE BY HER PRESENCE.

The great meeting of women held on March 17, at the Albert Hall, in connection with the work which women are doing in many forms of National Service, was honoured by the presence of Queen Mary, despite the fact that her Majesty is in mourning, and also that it is her rule not to attend public meetings. The *cachet* of her presence was, therefore, a signal proof of the far-reaching importance and the incalculable value of the work which women are doing in many directions, giving proof alike of their patriotism and their adaptability to every kind of employment, not excluding many hitherto considered the monopoly of men. The Chairman, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, expressed, by desire of the Queen, her great appreciation of the magnificent services rendered by women. Interesting speeches were also made by Mrs. H. J. Tennant, Miss Violet Markham, Lord Derby, Mr. Prothero, and Mr. Hodge, and the demonstration was in every sense a great success.—*[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]*

"THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH": RUSSIAN REVOLUTION PERSONALITIES.

DRAWING OF THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS BY A. C. MICHAEL; PHOTOS. BY RECORD PRESS, KEISSERT AND FLIEGE, MANUEL, LAFAYETTE (GLASGOW), BASSANO, E.N.A., ELLIOTT AND FRY, AND EICHHORN (PETROGRAD).



NOMINATED GENERALISSIMO BY THE EMPEROR, BUT NOT TO BE APPOINTED, AS BEING OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSE: THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

APPOINTED MINISTER OF WAR AND MARINE IN THE PROVISIONAL RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT: M. ALEXANDER IVANOVITCH GUTCHKOFF.

CHEERED AS HE WALKED TO THE RUSSIAN FOREIGN OFFICE DURING THE REVOLUTION: SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN, THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

A REVOLUTIONARY OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSE: THE GRAND DUKE CYRIL, COMMANDING THE NAVAL GUARD CORPS, WHO SUPPORTED THE DUMA.

APPOINTED MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE IN THE NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT: M. SHINGAREFF, ONE OF THE DEPUTIES FOR PETROGRAD.

APPOINTED MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT: PROFESSOR PAVEL NICOLAIEVITCH MILIUKOFF, EDITOR OF THE "RETCH."

THE PROTAGONIST OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION: M. MICHAEL VLADIMIROVITCH RODZIANKO, PRESIDENT OF THE DUMA, AND ONE OF ITS FOUNDERS IN 1905.

APPOINTED MINISTER FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN THE NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT: M. KONOVALOFF, DEPUTY FOR KOSTROMA.

THE EX-MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, WHO SURRENDERED TO THE DUMA: M. PROTOPOPOFF, ORGANISER OF PETROGRAD'S POLICE UNDER THE OLD RÉGIME.

"THE EVIL GENIUS OF RUSSIA": THE NOTORIOUS MONK, GREGORY RASPUTIN, WHOSE RECENT "REMOVAL" PRECEDED THE REVOLUTION.

SEIZED BY TROOPS, WHO DESIRED HIS SUMMARY EXECUTION, AND DEPRIVED OF HIS EPAULETTES: GENERAL SUKHOMLINOFF, WAR-MINISTER.

AMONG THE POLITICAL PRISONERS OF THE DUMA WHO WERE ARRESTED AND DETAINED AT THE TAURIS PALACE: M. STUERMER, EX-PREMIER OF RUSSIA.

Before signing his abdication manifesto, the Emperor of Russia wrote an order reappointing the Grand Duke Nicholas as Generalissimo of the Russian Armies.——M. Gutchkoff was one of the Deputies who obtained the Emperor's signature to his abdication at Pskoff on March 15. He has had charge of munitions production, was President of the third Duma, and leader of the Octobrists.——Sir George Buchanan was loudly cheered in Petrograd during the revolution, as he was walking as usual to the Foreign Office. The crowd escorted him back to the British Embassy.——The Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovitch, commanding the Naval Guard Corps, or Sailors of the Guard, led them to the Tauris Palace and placed them at the Duma's disposal. The Grand Duke is a first cousin of the ex-Emperor. He married a daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh.——M. Shingareff, the Minister for Agriculture, was formerly a country doctor.——M. Miliukoff, the Leader of the Cadet Party, is well known in England. When M. Stuermer was Premier he denounced him in the Duma, accusing him of blackmail and of betraying secrets to the enemy.——M. Rodzianko was one of the founders of the Duma in 1905, and was elected President in 1912.——M. Konovaloff is a well-known Moscow merchant, and a leader of the Progressives.——M. Protopopoff surrendered to the Duma during the revolution.——General Sukhomlinoff was arrested. The troops demanded his instant execution, but had to be content with degrading him by removing his epaulettes.

"FOR THE COUNTRY'S GOOD": THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR'S ABDICATION.



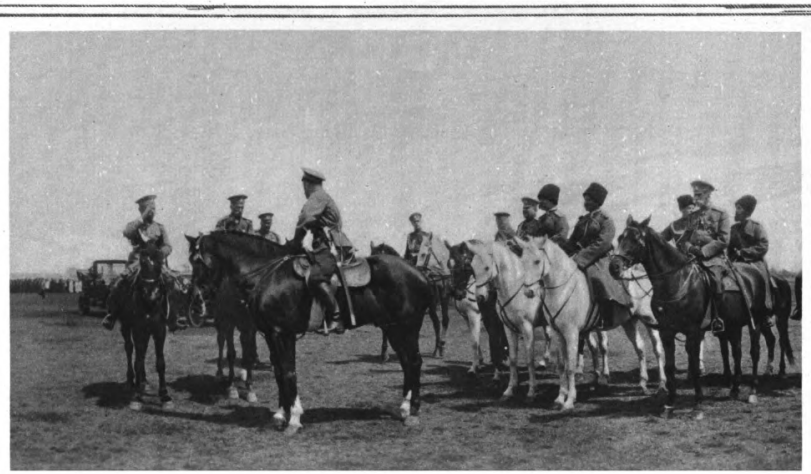
THE EX-EMPEROR'S INTEREST IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY: EXAMINING A MOTOR-MOUNTED ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN.

In his dignified manifesto announcing his abdication, the Emperor Nicholas said: "The destinies of Russia, the honour of her heroic Army, the happiness of the people, and the whole future of our beloved country, demand that the war should be conducted at all costs to a victorious end. The cruel enemy is making his last efforts, and the moment is near when our valiant Army, in concert with our glorious Allies, will finally overthrow the enemy. In these decisive days in the life of Russia, we have thought that we owed to our people the close union and organisation of all its forces for the realisation of rapid victory; for which reason, in agreement with the Imperial Duma, we have recognised that it is for the good of the country that we should abdicate the Crown of the Russian State and lay down the Supreme Power. . . . We bequeath our heritage to our brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch." In our photograph the Emperor is seen, stooping down, just to the right of the gun.

RUSSIA'S FALLEN RULER AND HIS FAMILY: VISITS TO THE CRIMEA AND ODESSA.

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 AND 3 BY BOISSONNAS.







THE EX-EMPEROR AND EMPRESS IN THE CRIMEA: THEIR MAJESTIES AT THE CONVENT OF ST. GEORGE.

WITH HIS BELOVED SON FROM WHOM HE WOULD NOT BE SEPARATED: THE EX-EMPEROR AND THE GRAND DUKE



AN IMPERIAL GROUP TAKEN IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE REVOLUTION: THE EX-EMPEROR NICHOLAS WITH HIS SON AND DAUGHTERS AND A PARTY OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

The Emperor Nicholas II. of Russia, who recently abdicated in consequence of the Revolution, is the son of the late Emperor Alexander III., and was born in 1868. In 1894 he married Princess Alice, daughter of Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse and the Rhine. Her mother was Princess Alice, daughter of Queen Victoria. On her marriage, the Empress assumed the names of Alexandra Feodorovna. On another page in this number is a photograph of her, with her four daughters, on board a Russian war-ship at Sebastopol, and their names and dates of birth are there mentioned. Another page, again, gives some details regarding the Emperor's only son and youngest child, the Grand Duke Alexis, from whom in his manifesto of abdication he said that he did not wish to be separated. In the central photograph at the top here, the Emperor is seen turning in his saddle towards General Brussiloff, Commander-in-Chief on the Russian south-western front, whose head and shoulders appear just above the head of the Emperor's horse. The next figure to the right of the Emperor, in the background, is Prince Igor Constantinovitch. The last figure but one on the right (with white moustache) is Count Fredericks, Minister of the Imperial Court, whose house in Petrograd was fired during the Revolution. The Count is also seen in the fifth photograph (the right-hand one of the central pair) standing to the right of General Brussiloff, who is in the foreground just behind the Emperor Nicholas. In the fourth photograph the Empress is seen sitting (on the middle chair) with her back to the camera, and the Emperor (facing it) is talking to dignitaries of the convent. In the large group at the foot, from left to right in the middle are—the Grand Duchess Anastasia (the Emperor's youngest daughter), General Count Grabbé (standing behind), the Grand Duchess Olga, the Emperor, the Grand Duke Alexis, and the Grand Duchesses Tatiana and Marie. During the revolution the Imperial family suffered no violence.

"NOT WISHING TO SEPARATE OURSELF FROM OUR BELOVED SON."



ACCOMPANIED BY THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS: THE EX-EMPEROR NICHOLAS INSPECTING A GUARD OF HONOUR OF MARINES AT SEBASTOPOL.

The Emperor Nicholas gave proof of his affection for his only son in a pathetic passage in his manifesto of abdication. After announcing his own renunciation of the Crown, he continued: "Not wishing to separate ourself from our beloved son, we bequeath our heritage to our brother," thus abandoning the Tsarevitch's right of succession. In an account (dated March 15) of recent events in Petrograd, a "Times" correspondent mentioned that there were disquieting reports as to the health of the Grand Duke Alexis. It will be remembered that a few years ago his state of health gave cause for much anxiety, but of late years it had improved. His birth, in August 1904, was a cause of great rej cing, as the Emperor's other children had all been daughters. The Grand Duke Alexis has always taken great interest in everything connected with the Army and Navy, and during the war has frequently accompanied his father on tours of inspection. In 1915 he went to the front and lived at the Emperor's Headquarters.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION: THE EX-EMPRESS AND HER DAUGHTERS.



ON BOARD A WAR-SHIP DURING A VISIT TO SEBASTOPOL: THE EX-EMPRESS ALEXANDRA FEODOROVNA AND HER FOUR DAUGHTERS.

From left to right in the group are seen the Grand Duchesses Anastasia, Tatiana, Marie, and Olga, and (on the right) their mother, the Empress. The photograph was taken during a visit to the Crimea. Before her marriage to the Emperor Nicholas, which took place in 1894, the Empress was known as Princess Alice of Hesse and the Rhine. She is a daughter of Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse and the Rhine, and his consort, who was Princess Alice, daughter of Queen Victoria. On her marriage, the Empress assumed the names of Alexandra Feodorovna. Her eldest daughter, the Grand Duchess Olga, was born in 1895; the second, Tatiana, in 1897; the third, Marie, in 1899; and the youngest, Anastasia, in 1901. The Grand Duke Alexis was born three years later. During the war the Empress and her elder girls have taken the lead in matters connected with nursing and kindred work. The first accounts of the Revolution gave little news of their whereabouts. Later it was reported that the Empress was still at Tsarskoe Selo.



THE BUILDING OF ST. SOPHIA AT THE BIDDING OF THE BYZANTINE EMPEROR, JUSTINIAN: AN ARCHITECT AT WORK.

THE SETTING-UP OF THE FAMOUS METROPOLITAN CHURCH OF THE GREEKS: JUSTINIAN INSPECTING A PLAN SHOWN TO HIM BY THE ARCHITECTS, ANTHEMIUS OF

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

POISONED ARROWS.

THE remarkable trial and sentence of some of the Wheeldon family will not soon be forgotten. The infamy of their scheme is sufficiently shocking, but this is by no means its only aspect. For it reveals an appalling element of depravity among us, with possible ramifications which are disquieting, since some of the participants have been long in daily contact with children, who have no means of discriminating between good and evil precepts. The poison of suggestion is more subtle than that which can be made for the more palpable destruction of life. The low cunning of these people would disgrace untutored savages, among whom the use of poisoned arrows and darts is employed only for the perfectly legitimate purpose of slaying animals for food.

The toxic properties of curare, one of the poisons obtained by the Wheeldons, were discovered by the South American Indians. For long the source and nature of this poison remained a jealously guarded secret among them. One of the first Europeans to investigate its use and composition among these people was Charles Waterton, according to whom it was compounded of the juice of the "Wourali vine" and of certain other vegetable roots, the formic acid of certain ants, and the pounded fangs of the Labarri snake. What actually was the vital principle of the poison was probably unknown to the natives. For scientific investigation has since shown that "curare," or "wourali," is an extract from plants of the genus *Strychnos*. It is an alkaline poison, acting only when introduced into the blood by a wound, and is deadly in its effects. By the natives it is used to poison the arrows blown through their blow-pipes, which they use with consummate skill, killing therewith birds, and larger game, such as peccaries.

But the practice of smearing weapons with poison is world-wide. The Italians of the Middle Ages used it on grooved daggers. Its employment, however, has been practically confined to savage races to anoint their spears and arrows. The Bushmen are experts in this. But the particular poison used by them has not yet been scientifically analysed. Livingstone tells us that it is concocted from the entrails of a caterpillar called N'gwa. The entrails are squeezed out all round the barb of the arrow, which is then exposed to the sun. Arrows thus primed are used to kill lions, which, he was told, died speedily in great agony. They are very careful, he tells us, to clean out the n using it, lest any should gain entrance to any when delirium and death in great agony would follow. The late Captain Selous also refer poison, in that delightful book of his, "Africa Notes." But, from the account the natives of its effects, it was far less virulent than it to be by Livingstone. The venom is smear the bone heads of feeble, almost toy-like, ree arrows. Lions, they told him, were stalked a when asleep after a full meal. The sharp pri arrow appears merely to suggest to the King the sting of some fly, and, seeing no enemy, down again to rest. Slowly the poison does however. There is no apparent pain, b follows in about three days.



ON ITS WAY TO A BRITISH AVIATION DEPÔT IN FRANCE: A CAPTURED GERMAN AEROPLANE.
British Official Photograph.



IN WHAT WAS A FRONT-LINE

RESOLVED ON A PLEBISCITE: THE SUCCESSOR NAMED BY THE TSAR.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



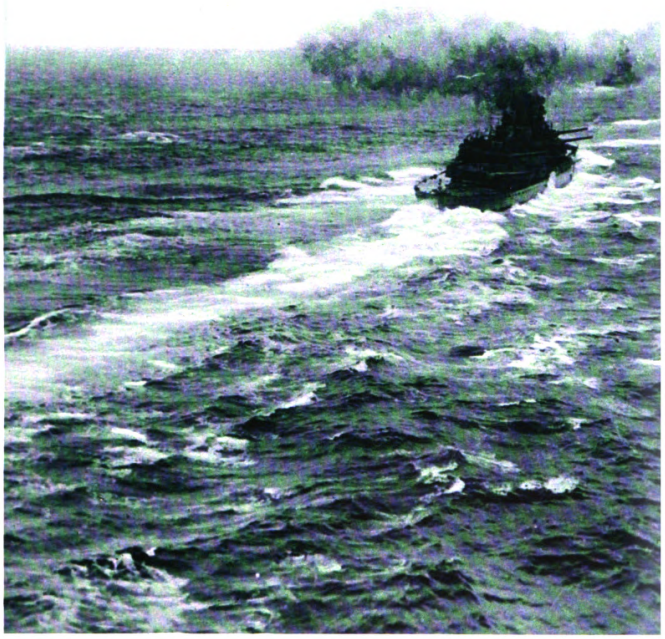
"RESOLVED TO ACCEPT THE SUPREME POWER ONLY IF THIS SHOULD BE THE DESIRE OF OUR GREAT PEOPLE": THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL ALEXANDROVITCH, BROTHER OF THE EX-EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Michael, whom the Emperor Nicholas, in abdicating, named as his successor, has declared: "I am firmly resolved to accept the supreme power only if this should be the desire of our great people, who must, by means of a plebiscite, through their representatives in the Constituent Assembly, establish the form of government and the new fundamental laws of the Russian State. Invoking God's blessing, I therefore request all citizens of Russia to obey the Provisional Government set up on the initiative of the Duma and invested with plenary powers until, within as short a time as possible, the Constituent Assembly elected on a basis of universal equal and secret suffrage shall express the will of the nation."

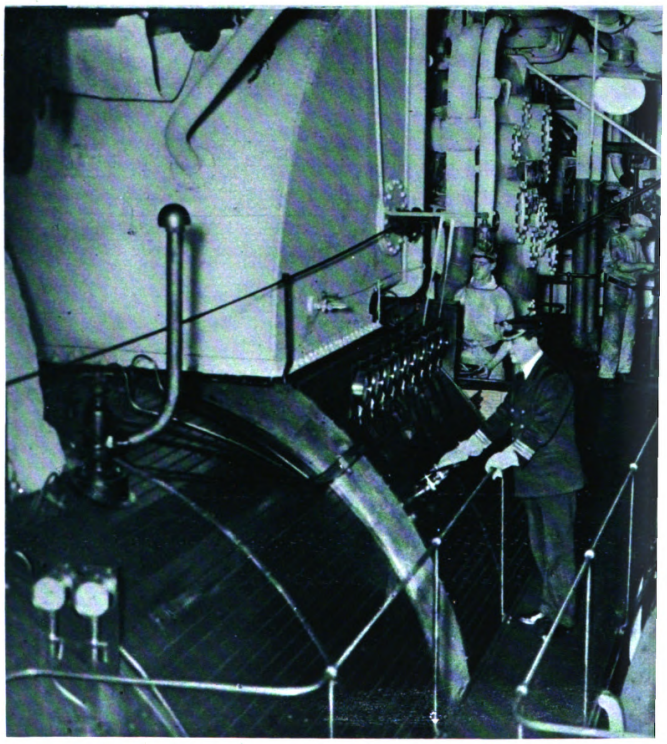
WITH THE BRITISH

WITH THE BRITISH NAVY IN THE GREAT WA

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



SUPER-DREADNOUGHTS IN A TACTICAL FORMATION STEAMING FAST: A

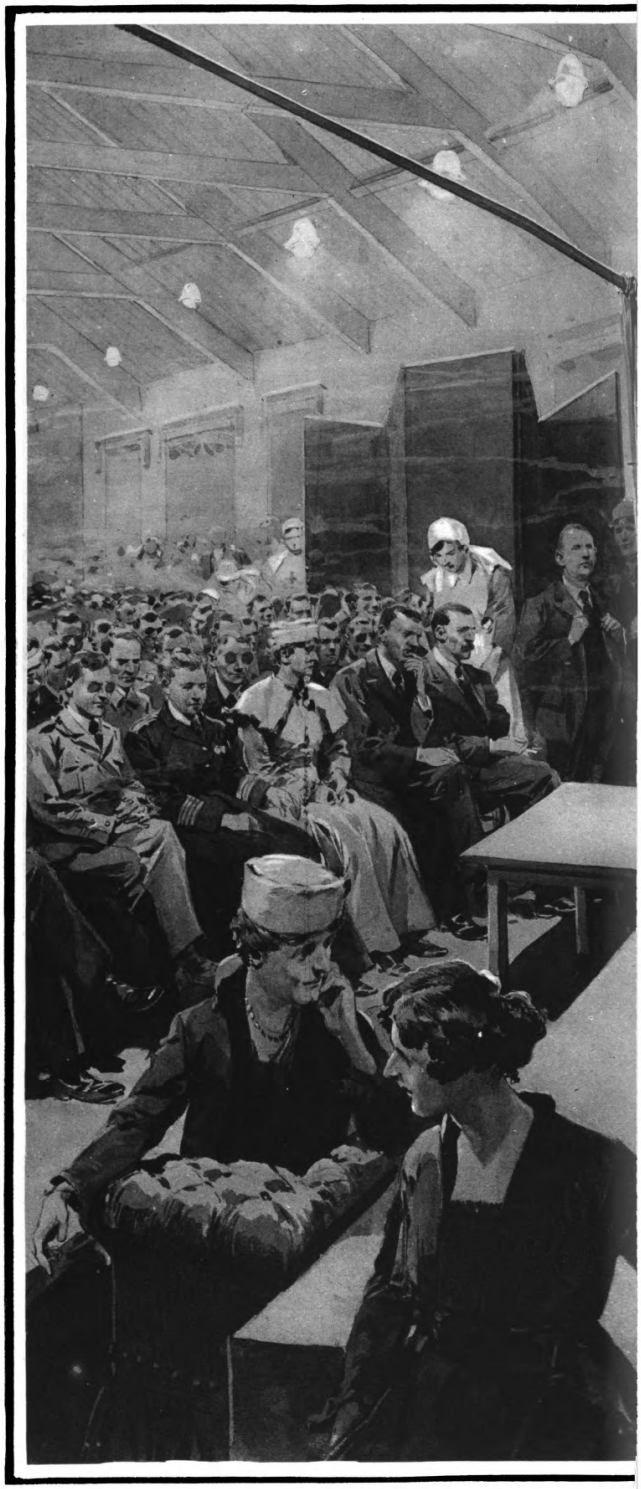


IN THE ENGINE-ROOM OF ONE OF OUR SUPER-DREADNOUGHTS: THE TURBINES WIT

The diagonal, or echelon, formation in which the ships in the upper illustration are steaming is constantly employed in all navies in fleet exercises. It enables an order of battle to be quickly formed on almost any bearing that the Admiral in charge desires. In chasing an enemy, the end-on fire of several ships can open simultaneously.——The second illustration room. The contr former-day recipro his sleeve denote,

"DADDY LONG-LEGS" BEFORE THE BLIN

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HA



ACTORS IN THEIR EVERY-DAY CLOTHES; NO SCENERY THE DUKE OF YORK'S COMPANY'S PERFOR

The special performance of "Daddy Long-Legs" given by Miss Renée Kelly and her Duke of York's company the other day in the big hall at St. Dunstan's Hostel for soldiers and sailors blinded in the war was unprecedented. Every man in the audience, except a handful of orderlies and attendants, was blind, and, accordingly, the artists appeared in everyday dress; there was no scenery; and there were no properties, except a telephone-bell, which had to ring, and a cup, which had to be broken—details in regard to which

LITERATURE.

Masters of Russian Music.

"Masters of Russian Music" is the title of a series of small, timely volumes issued by the house of Constable. Three of the books deal with Glinka (1804-1857), Moussorgsky (1840-1881), and Rimsky Korsakoff (1844-1908). Mr. M. Montagu Nathan, author of the studies, is a careful and well-equipped student of Russian music, and presents very readable views of the intentions as well as the accomplishment of each composer. All have been heard in London, and the success of Rimsky Korsakoff and Moussorgsky in the seasons of Russian opera and ballet that were the most notable feature of musical life in London during the seasons immediately preceding the war will not have been forgotten. In the years to come we shall doubtless have Russian music in plenty, and it is well to understand how the Russian composers broke away from the Italian and German conventions, and learned to express themselves in what has now become the accepted musical idiom of their native land. Glinka, of course, led the way with his opera, "A Life for the Tsar" (1836), and in a certain sense became the father of a numerous and gifted progeny. Yet, oddly enough, the influence of Italy is clearly felt in the work that gave the national bias to Russian operatic composers. Apparently it was the aim rather than the accomplishment that brought about the desired end. Of Moussorgsky Mr. Nathan writes with immense admiration, and makes us look forward to the time when we shall have a better knowledge of the dissolute man of genius who died in early middle-age after an attack of *delirium tremens*. Rimsky Korsakoff has come into his kingdom in England, and has developed to an extraordinary degree the Oriental side of Russian music. Mr. Montagu Nathan's method is to write an interesting introduction; to follow it with a section entitled "Career," little more than a rather unhappily written collection of facts, dry as the Sahara; and to close with a chapter or two of valuable and discriminating criticism, followed by a short list of the composer's best-known works. It must be admitted that the biographical details a unimportant when they must be presen limits of space, but the method of present been bettered. Glinka sought to remove influences of South and Central Europe. I and those whom he has inspired have Ori extent that suggests too great a bias in a It may be that when we know Mousso shall find that the real national achiev Who, remembering "Boris Godounov" china," will be surprised? The pity is t did not live to bring his extraord fruition: his output was regrettably



ON THE OISE FRONT: FRENCH REGIMENTS, ONE ON TH ON THEIR RETURN, PASSING

French Official Photogra

"Forty Years at the Criminal Bar."

"The Evolution the secondary tit the Criminal B Purcell, of the rister-at-law (T. Fisher Unwin). Ba are usually notable for their "good s are painfully bad when resurrected i books of this kind stir up the dead



LADIES' PAGE.

QUEEN MARY has never attended a public meeting prior to last Saturday, when her Majesty evinced her interest in women's war-work by being present in the Royal Box at the Albert Hall at the "Great War Meeting for Women Only." Mrs. Tennant and her staff of the new "Women's National Service Department" have been granted by Providence a great opportunity of not merely doing good service now, but rendering proof of the value of women's responsibility and initiative in conducting the nation's ordinary affairs in government. No doubt these clever ladies will rise to the occasion.

How strange is Fate! Suppose a prophet, nearly sixty years ago, had entered the nursery in Ireland where the present Lord French (the only boy of his family) and his little sisters were playing, and had said: "This child will be put in English prisons for leading a great political campaign (Mrs. Despard), and this one will be killed by a shell whilst on active service at the front in war (Mrs. Harley), while this one will be organising the Army in England for home defence"—would not the nurse have exclaimed: "Oh, no; you have made a mistake, Mr. Prophet! These two are *only* little girls!" There is, perhaps, one historical parallel. When the great General Condé was imprisoned by Mazarin, his wife (Richelieu's niece) raised an army for his liberation and fortified Bordeaux. A visitor found the famous warrior cultivating the flower border on the terrace of the castle where he was imprisoned. "Who would ever have thought," said Condé, "that I should be watering my pinks while *Madame ma femme* was winning battles?" Mrs. Harley's brave death at the front is, of course, only one of several analogous "last sacrifices" amongst women. As nurses, ambulance drivers, and in other capacities, many have given even their lives in this war; and the 20,000 women volunteers for service in France show how far larger is the number who could be found ready to undertake more or less risk if we were fully called upon for our utmost efforts. Yet it is no new thing for women to show their courage. Mrs. Hemans told simple truth when she wrote of "Woman's Courage"—

> Her strength the patriot's arm has steeled,
> Her courage glowed on battle-field.
> No scene of danger or despair
> But she has won her triumph there.

Yet never let it be supposed that in any circumstances women will lose their love of dainty attire, or men their appreciation of grace and charm in women! Under present circumstances, simplicity and economy are the dress watchwords of all sensible and right-thinking and good-living women, and the most exclusive business houses are catering for us accordingly. Messrs. Liberty are offering a series of "Ready to Wear" dresses in which these qualities are pre-eminently kept in view. A "folder" circular can be had by customers unable to visit the Regent Street house in per
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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"GENERAL POST." AT THE HAYMARKET.

WITH the example before us of his bright little war-play, "General Post," it looks as if Mr. Harold Terry walked better alone than in company, for it is certainly an improvement on "The Man Who Went Abroad," and has a better idea behind it than "The Man Who Stayed at Home." Mr. Terry has managed to get in first on the stage with the idea that the war is gradually breaking down caste distinctions and setting up new social values. So his country magnate as private in the National Guard is seen standing at attention—of course unnecessarily—in his own home before his tailor, a Colonel of Territorials who gains the Victoria Cross and ultimately becomes a Brigadier-General. There is no record so far in the war of a tailor achieving such distinctions as did Brigadier-General Smith, V.C., but there is nothing to prevent it, and Mr. Terry makes his hero, in whom George Meredith would have been interested, fully justify by manner and bearing his every stage of promotion. The rounding-off of Smith's career comes when the magnate's young daughter is almost pushe rejoicings and congratulations o had once rejected her as too mu rejected him in turn out of piqu topsy-turvydom of a play w actualities on its side. Mr. Ter subtlety with his theme, and it that the heroine's mother, the "sweet" matron of co old weathercock as Sir I cating one year what he something of a figure of f of human nature in the succeeded in working out hi entertaining way. He h excellent acting. Mr. Geor ness itself; Miss Madge modern girl's frank fearle of emotion as well; mothe aspects is suggested by while from Mr. Norman so many stern tyrants, lightness of touch in hi tically inconsistent Sir D been so much laughter was at that of "Gener have no better recommen



ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY: LORD FRENCH HANDING TO AN OFFICER OF THE IRISH GUARDS A BUNCH OF THE SHAMROCK PRESENTED BY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.—[*Photograph by C.N.*]

A QUADRUPLE BILL AT THE AMBASSADORS'

Mr. Cochran has a keen ey what is good in drama sorts, and helps himself whe he finds it. Two item which his choice has have already enjoyed the ronage of the Stage So but both Anatole France's lightful mediæval farce, Man Who Married a Wife," and the exquisite naissance ballet, "La P d'Or," have qualities in which should appeal to as well as special audiences. Lillah McCarthy, as the wife cure from dumbness makes voluble that her husband pre be made deaf, keeps, with Mr lard's assistance, the fun cons at high pressure. In the Mme. Rambert's graceful da and the meek singing children bine to provide a thing of beauty. Next comes a trifle guished by wit in the shape comedy of the Terror, Mr. sittart's "Class," in which a sh grande dame, played clever

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Dr. Bettoux, Medical Faculty of Montpellier.

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Dr. PAUL SUARD,
late Professor of the French Naval Medical College.

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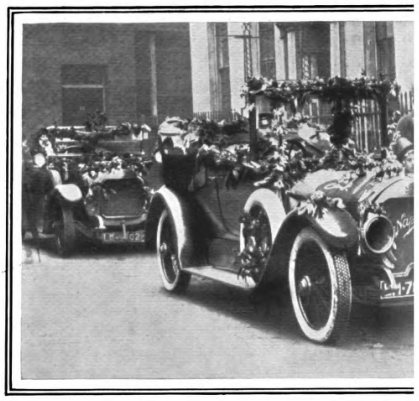
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Street Lighting and Accidents.

The increase in the number of street accidents since the outbreak of war has been engaging the attention of Parliament recently, through the medium of questions addressed to the Home Secretary. Asked if, in view of the number of such accidents, owing to the insufficient lighting of London, he would consult the necessary authorities in order that street lighting might be increased, Sir George Cave dissented from the opinion that inadequate lighting was wholly or mainly the cause of the increase. The number of street accidents, he said, occurring in daylight had increased in almost exactly the same proportion as those happening at night. He further expressed the opinion that the increase was probably due to the number of comparatively inexperienced drivers now being employed, and to too rapid driving. The points he made are good ones, and if he is properly informed as to the proportion between day and night accidents, his contention seems at first sight unanswerable. It is, however, permissible to wonder whether he has been thus properly informed, and it would be as well if the question were raised again. It is an indisputable fact that the greater proportion of accidents do occur at night, and this, as a matter of fact, has always been the case. If, instead of talking of proportionate increases, the Home Office would take the exact figures relating to the *numbers* of accidents which occur (1) by day, and (2) by night, I think they would probably arrive at the conclusion that reduced lighting really has a lot to do with the increase. Suppose we imagine, for the sake of argument, that before the war we had, over a given period of time, 100 accidents by day, and 500 by night. Suppose, again, that, over a similar period, we now have 200 daylight accidents and 1000 at night, it would be perfectly correct to say that the proportion of increase was the same in both cases, and a most pressing case for consideration would be disclosed are purely hypothetical, and d true numbers of London street very well to illustrate the point be literally correct to take the line of argument, it is at the sam spite of the official pronounceme opinion that the sparse illumina is responsible for a lamentable t aspect, that darkness is a mi leave ourselves in the hands of t it than we, with the hope that us more light, we shall get it.



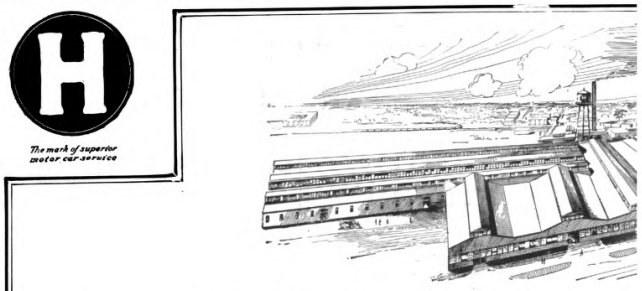
THE PREMIER AND WELSH DAY: MR. LI

On Welsh Day, March 1, the Prime Minister inspected a bevy of little Wel Miss Olwen Lloyd George is seen at the side of the first car—one of two the day. They were decorated with the Welsh national flower, the daffodil, in the City and

of Hun air-raids on London, bu we have not. That is a matte charged with the defence of t petent to judge than their cri

American Cars In British Dependencies.

It becom that the a strenuo war is ov ground in the Colonies. The



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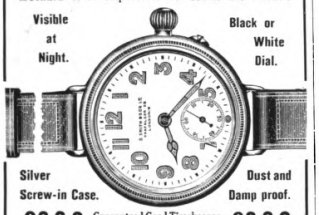
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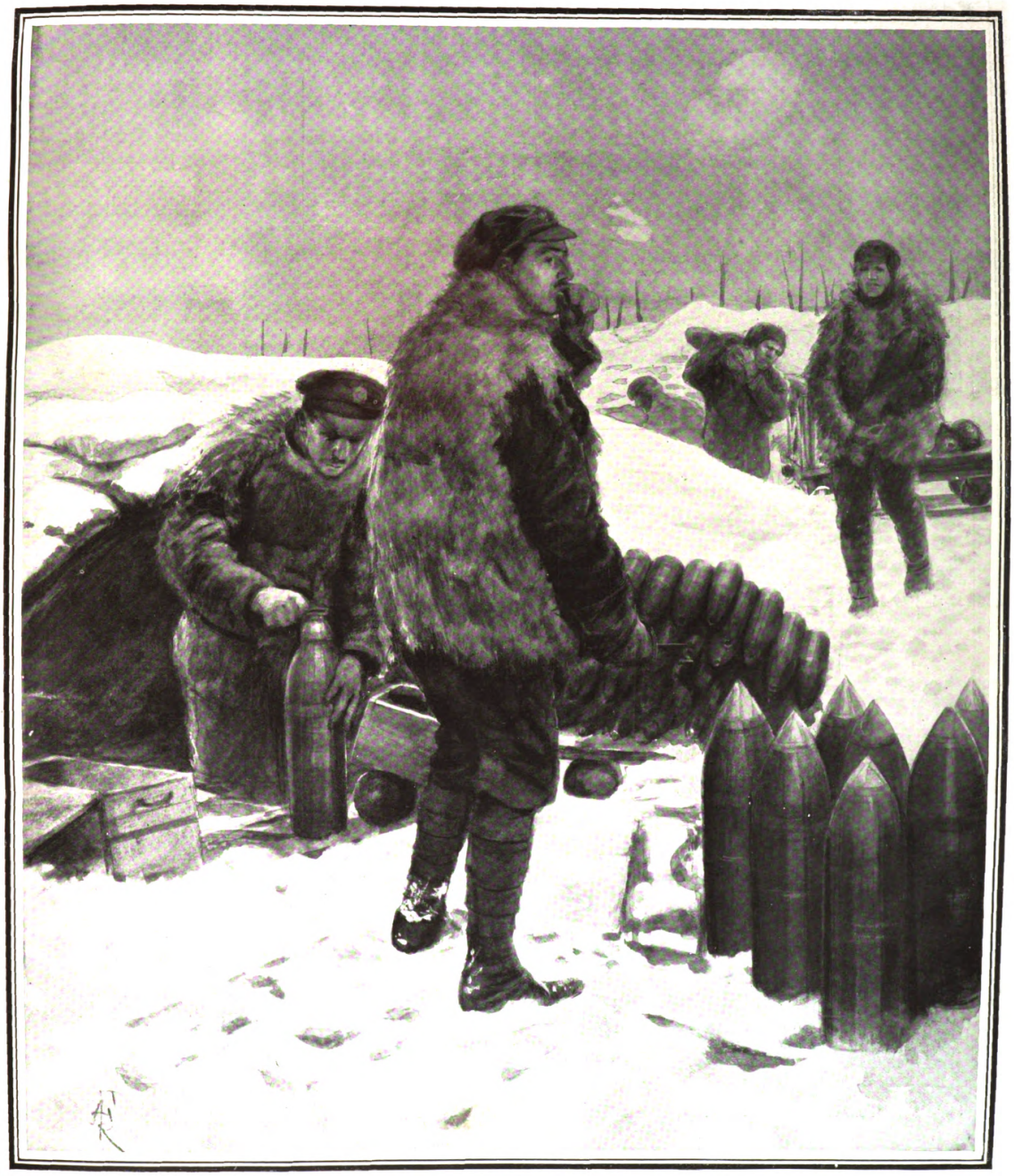
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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TRYING WORK FOR OUR GUNNERS: BRITISH ARTILLERYMEN FUSING SHELLS DURING A "STRAFE" ON THE WESTERN FRONT IN THE SNOW.

One of the most trying things our gunners have to do is fusing shells during a "strafe" in cold weather. Anyone who has examined the interior of a shell, and its fusing apparatus, knows that it is an extremely delicate and complicated piece of mechanism composed of a number of small parts, and its manipulation requires much dexterity. It may well be imagined that on a cold day out of doors, in snow or sleet, perhaps, the task of operating the fuses with numbed fingers, a condition conducive to fumbling and slowness, is no easy matter, and yet it has to be done with speed and accuracy. No wonder that the gunners find it trying, but they have managed to overcome the difficulty, as they do many others. The excellent work of the artillery has been an important factor in the great Somme advance, and has frequently been mentioned in despatches.

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"STIRRING DAYS UPON THE WESTERN FRONT": THE N



A BRITISH CAVALRY PATROL SCOUTING: A SCENE ON THE AMIENS-ST. QUENTIN ROAD, WITH TREES FELLED BY THE GERMANS TO HINDER OUR ADVANCE.



THE MOUNTED MEN GET THEIR CHA
INDIA



CAKED IN MUD UP TO THEIR HAU
OVER



PREPARING TO "STRAFE" THE RETREATING GERMANS: A BIG BRITISH LONG-RANGE GUN READY FOR ACTION.



OVER THE SOMME NEAR PÉRONNE: THE FIF
PHOTOGRAPHED JU

"These are stirring days upon the Western Front," writes one of Reuter's correspondents from British Headquarters recently during the great advance, in which our troops went forward on a front of 45 miles and within 48 hours cleared the Germans out of nearly 200 square miles of French soil. "After many months of almost wholly stationary warfare, it needs some effort of fancy to realise that our troops are now engaged in open field campaigning, that British cavalry patrols are skirmishing with small parties of Uhlans, and that batteries of artillery are constantly galloping across country to take up new positions covering the retreat of the enemy." In order to impede the British advance, the Germans made roads impassable, either by blowing up mines or felling trees across them, and also broke down all the bridges. But the Engineers and Labour Battalions were wonderfully prompt in repairing damage,

R OF MOVEMENT DURING THE GREAT BRITISH ADVANCE.



MONTHS OF TRENCH WARFARE:



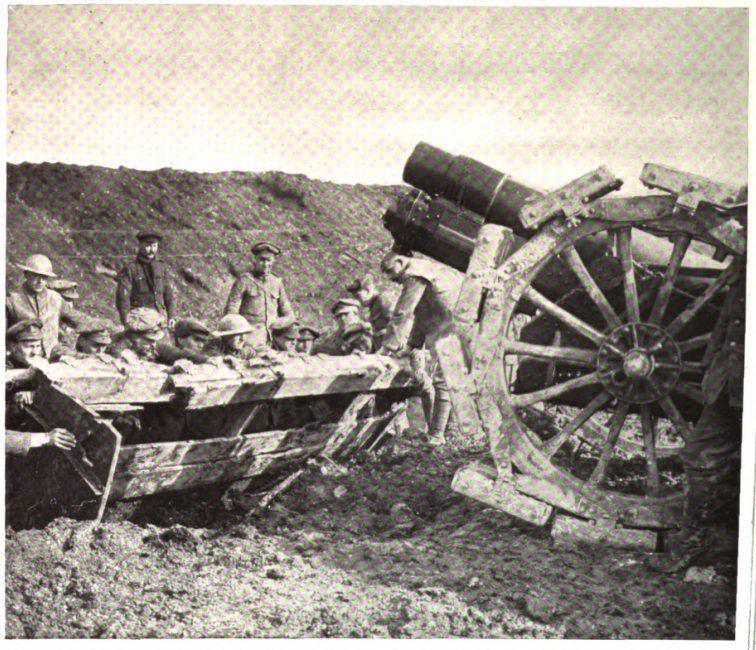
LES WITH PANNIERS CARRYING SHELLS



ITISH OFFICERS AND MEN WHO CROSSED THE RIVER, TER CROSSING.



WHERE BATTERIES HAVE BEEN SEEN "CONSTANTLY GALLOPING ACROSS COUNTRY": ARTILLERYMEN CLEANING THEIR GUN.



ONE OF THE BRITISH "HEAVIES" BROUGHT UP TO A NEW POSITION: CLEARING THE GROUND FOR A HOWITZER.

building temporary bridges, and clearing away obstacles. One of the above photographs shows the first party of British troops to cross the Somme at Péronne just after they had gone over a timber bridge. On a double-page in this number some of them are seen as they approached the bridge the other side of the river. Writing on March 23, Mr. Philip Gibbs says: "Our troops are still keeping in close touch with the enemy's rear-guard posts on a line running east of Bapaume towards Cambrai and west of St. Quentin. On both sides cavalry patrols are scouting in the woods and villages. . . . Yesterday one of ours encountered some of the enemy on the road to St. Quentin, and very close to that town, where fires are still burning." On March 26 an official despatch from General Headquarters stated: "This morning we attacked and captured the village of Lagnicourt, north of the Bapaume-Cambrai road."

SOME GREAT ARAB RULERS AND THE ENTENTE.

(*See Illustrations on Page 370.*)

ON another page we reproduce photographs of three of the most important rulers in the Arab world at the present time. Ibn Saud, Lord of Nejd and Hasa; the Shaykh of Koweyt; and the Shaykh of Mohammarah, who recently paid a friendly visit to our representative in Basra, Sir Percy Cox, K.C.I.E., Chief Political Officer in Mesopotamia.

In these columns we reproduced recently the Charter of Arab Independence issued by the King of Hedjaz in the guise of a proclamation announcing the reassertion of the independence of Hedjaz. In this connection it may be of interest to learn that the King of Hedjaz has now formed an alliance with other independent rulers in Arabia, the three mentioned above, and Idris, Lord of Asir, which bids fair to mark the inauguration of a new era in the Arab world. For the past 600 years the Arabs, as a race, have been subject to disintegrating influences which have rendered them, with notable exceptions, an easy prey to the Turks, who have not been slow to avail themselves of the opportunity offered. Now there seems to be every indication that tribal, political, and religious feuds which, in the past, have separated the various branches of the great Arab race, and which have been encouraged up to the hilt by the Turk, are to give place to a unity which will restore to it a great deal, and in time, perhaps, as much or more, of that fame which was once its proud possession when it held a leading place amongst the prominent races of the world. Baghdad under the early Abbasid Caliphs, Cordova under the Ommayyads, were great world-centres of culture. Long after their glory had departed, the influence in science and literature of the schools therein established remained to give an impetus to learning in the various countries of Europe.

Throughout Arabia at the present day, and in Syria, but one thought exists in the mind of the Arab—to get rid of the obnoxious Turkish influence which has laid a strangling hold on all too many parts of the Arabian heritage of late years; and what has quickened their resolve to reassert their independence, on the part of the Arabs everywhere, is the knowledge of the terrible cruelties which have been indulged in by the Turks against Arabs in general since the commencement of the present war. The massacre of Djemal Pasha in Damascus, of many of the leading members of the noblest Arab families; the sacrilege of the Turks at Medina and Mecca; and the blasphemous attitude of the Young Turk in matters of religion, coupled with his endeavour to supplant Islam and enthrone the Turanian—a pagan—cult in its place, has stirred the Arab world to its very depths; and the revolution which has resulted must end eventually in the complete casting aside of Turkish dominion over any portion of Arab territory, towards which end we and our Allies must co-operate with the Arabs, if we would carry out thoroughly the principle of fair play for small nations.

A word or two about Ibn Saud, Lord of Nejd and Hasa, and the Shaykhs of Koweyt and Mohammarah, may not be out of place, for hitherto the fierce light of publicity has shed few of its rays on the territories for which they are responsible—lands sparsely populated, certainly, but of enormous size as compared with European countries, and capable of great development, in spite of their climatic disadvantages.

Ibn Saud rules over Nejd and El Hasa. The first-named is a province of Arabia, bounded on the north by the Nafud Desert, on the east by El Hasa, on the south by the Dahua Desert, and on the west by Asir and Hedjaz. It extends nearly 550 miles from north to south, 450 from east to west, and covers approximately 180,000 square miles. Practically all of it is upland, varying in altitude from 5000 to 1500 feet, the north and east containing many fertile oases, whilst the western and southern portion is mostly desert, with a little pasture-land, capable of supporting a nomad population only. The four great Bedouin tribes who form the principal population (the total population probably exceeds 1,000,000) are those of Shammar, Harb, 'Ataba, and Mutêr, of which the Harb are the most numerous; and the principal crops the land yields are dates, wheat, barley, and garden produce. In 1871 Nejd became a nominal dependency of the Turkish Empire, when Midhat Pasha established a small garrison in El Hasa; but Turkish rule was never taken seriously, and to-day the rule of Ibn Saud goes unchallenged by the Ottoman Government, not only in Nejd, but in the coast province of El Hasa, which, stretching along the coast of the Persian Gulf from Koweyt to the south point of Bahrein, a distance of 360 miles—well cultivated in a few places, but mostly barren, owing to lack of irrigation, and containing a remarkable citadel attributed to Carmathian Princes with a share in the valuable pearl fishery at Bahrein—was, until recently, under some sort of control by the Turks. This, however, has vanished now, thanks to their crushing defeat in Mesopotamia by our forces, and Nejd and El Hasa know one lord only—Ibn Saud, who is a firm friend of the Entente, and eager, above all things, to see the last of Turkish misrule in Arabia.

The Shaykh of Koweyt, or Kuwêt, is the ruler of the small but exceedingly important township of Koweyt, a port in Arabia at the north-eastern angle of the Persian Gulf, about eighty miles due south of Basra, and sixty miles south-west of the mouth of Shat-el-Arab. It lies on the south side of a bay 20 miles long and 5 wide, the mouth of which is protected by two islands forming a fine natural harbour, with good anchorage. The town has about 15,000 inhabitants, and is clean and well built, its trade being principally in rice and piece goods for import; whilst it exports horses, sheep, wool, and other products of the interior; and the seafarers, who form a large item of the population, have a high reputation for skill and trustworthiness on the Persian Gulf. Koweyt was recommended as the terminus of the proposed Euphrates Valley Railway by General F. R. Chesney in 1850, and attention was again directed to it as a terminus when the Baghdad Railway was commenced. This, probably, was one amongst other reasons why an attempt made by Turkey in 1898 to occupy Koweyt was met by a formal protest by Great Britain against any infringement of the *status quo*; and in the following year the Shaykh Mubarrak placed his interests under British protection, where they now remain.

The Shaykh of Mohammarah, or Muhamrah, rules over the town of that name in the Persian province of Arabistan, on the Hafar Canal, which joins the Karun River with the Shat-el-Arab. With the opening of the Karun River, as far as Ahwaz, to international navigation, in 1889, Mohammarah acquired much greater importance than it possessed formerly; and a few years back it was estimated that the value of its imports and exports, excluding specie, was about £200,000 per annum. Until 1847, when it became, definitely Persian territory, in accordance with Article II. of the Treaty of Erzerum, Mohammarah was claimed alternately by Turkey and Persia, its ruler an Arab Shaykh, who helped either Power as he found it convenient! Since then (it was captured in 1857 by a British force and restored to Persia), it has been governed in Persian interests by a Shaykh of the K'ab or Chaab Arabs, a powerful tribe of the Shiah faith, of which its present Governor is a distinguished representative. In spite of the difficulties created in his neighbourhood early in the war by lawless Persian nomad tribes, the Shaykh remained friendly to the British cause, and rendered us much timely assistance, his example having been not without good effect in this portion of Persia

THE PLAYHOUSES.

THE CHELSEA MATINÉE.

IT almost seems a pity that so much ingenuity and humour should have been expended just for a single afternoon's performance by artists, men of letters, players, and our most distinguished composer on what is now only a memory and was very entertaining while it lasted—the Chelsea revue. One element of it is likely to survive the special occasion, and that is the exquisite Conder ballet for which Sir Edward Elgar has written exquisite music, and in which Mr. Gerald du Maurier figured as Pan. For the rest, there were some capital jokes at the expense of Chelsea's art and Chelsea's great men, starting with the Rossetti and Swinburne group, passing on to Whistler, glancing slightly at Mr. George Moore, and culminating in fun at the expense of Mr. Augustus John. The John Beauty Chorus did not exactly make history, and Mr. Nicholson's contribution in the shape of drama was too long; but there was no little novelty in "Chelsea on Tiptoe" as a whole, and quite a fair amount of wit.

SIR JOHNSTON FORBES ROBERTSON'S REAPPEARANCE.

The star-cast rendering of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," given at a Coliseum matinée last week in aid of war hospitals, was shorn of some of its glory by the unavoidable absence of the Queen and other members of the Royal Family who had promised to attend. Nevertheless, Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson, who emerged from his retirement to give a splendidly sincere performance in the title-rôle, was able to announce that the Scottish Women's Hospitals Abroad Fund was richer for the day by no less than £2700, and Mr. Jerome's play had the advantage of being interpreted by a brilliant company, including Lady Tree, Miss Winifred Emery, Miss Henrietta Watson, Miss Madge Titheradge, Miss Agnes Thomas, Mr. Gerald du Maurier, Mr. Ben Webster, and, of course, Miss Gertrude Elliott, such as justified its brilliance by its acting. A feature of the afternoon was the appearance of Mr. Charles Hawtrey in the character of auctioneer; in that capacity he had the joy of securing a spirited bidding for Mr. Ambrose McEvoy's portrait of Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson, and disposing of it to Lady Cowdray for five hundred guineas.

"HANKY PANKY." AT THE EMPIRE.

The new Empire revue, "Hanky Panky," proves to be one of the brightest and merriest things of its kind now to be seen in town. Its music—Mr. Max Darewski's—is as exhilarating and sparkling as champagne. Its crowds of stage beauties wear dazzling frocks, and whirl about to the maddest of dance measures. Its tiny ballet, "A Deserted Garden," with Miss Phyllis Monkman doing wonders at short notice as *prima ballerina*, is poetry in action. Its pictorial settings, whether they show an orange-grove, or a canal scene, or a ruined Egyptian temple, or Kristie's Sale-Rooms, or a shop-window of hats, with their dainty wearers half-revealed beneath them, are delightful effects of colour and lighting. Its heroine reveals that favourite, Miss Phyllis Dare, in her most vivacious mood, and singing tunefully a song like "My Gondolier," which will go round the town, or duets with Mr. Ralph Lynn which have humour as well as melody. And as for broader fun, how could it be in safer hands than those of Mr. Robert Hale? Watch him burlesquing—oh, so cleverly—the methods and costume of Miss Ethel Levey, or reviewing as sergeant an awkward squad of recruits (every moment of the episode an ecstasy), or bandying compliments with Mr. Joe Nightingale while the pair, as female neighbours, do their own washing. Mr. Hale holds his audience the whole evening through.

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NEW NOVELS.

"Separation." Mrs. Perrin reproduces the atmosphere of official India so faithfully, and is so skilled in handling Anglo-Indian problems, that there is a temptation to overlook the broader excellence of her treatment of human nature. As a matter of fact, "Separation" (Cassell), with its modest air of doing no more than tell a plain tale, includes a very clear-minded observation of men and women. The accuracy of this may be gauged by anyone who has just read the book. Let him lay it down, and reflect upon the after-taste. He will find homely Mrs. Partridge, the old Anglo-Indian lady who has been "the cement in the formation of a good and just rule," and Bassett's devotion to his duty, and Clara's ineradicable selfishness, and the fanatical sacrifice of Mr. Janvier, the missionary. He will, in fact, think first of the people as he has been led to know and appreciate them, and only afterwards of the controlling plot, well devised though that plot reveals itself to be. Her characters have, it is evident, lived no less closely and vividly with Mrs. Perrin: they are not her puppets, but her intimates. All this goes to make "Separation" a far sounder piece of work than we look to find, as a rule, inside the cover of a popular novel. It is not the way of the clever young men, chiefly because it lacks their morbid self-reflection and their aggressiveness, and also because it puts the sex-interest (which is not lacking) in its right place, in equable relation to the other interests of the book. It is the way of a novelist who has carefully developed her talent, and who measures her world with an exact and sympathetic understanding. Mrs. Perrin set herself no mean standard when she wrote "The Anglo-Indians," and "Separation" triumphantly maintains it.

"Benoit Castain." The starry talent of M. Marcel Prévost illuminates the story of the French soldier, "Benoit Castain" (Macmillan). It is profoundly interesting to observe the effects of the war on the literary men of our generation. Poets of whose existence the public only dimly knew, or did not know at all—Rupert Brooke, Julian Grenfell—have sung to an Elizabethan note; novelists have, for the most part, been smitten dumb, or have expressed themselves with a rather amazing volubility, as in the cases of M. Romain Rolland and Mr. H. G. Wells. M Prévost tells a very simple story with all his art of gentle restraint. Incidentally, "Benoit Castain" contains one or two fine-drawn little pictures of the side-issues of the Great War. The first chapter describes No. 15 Auxiliary Hospital, "installed in a former convent of the Redemptorists, not far from Trianon." From this we pass to the romance, and the tragedy, of Benoit Castain, the heavy artilleryman of Gascon blood. The lines that follow are conventional enough, for we all know the German spy with the pretty daughter, and the susceptible soldier-man whose incorruptibility is the pivot of the plot. These things need to be handled as they are handled here to be transmuted from the commonplace into an idyll of the French spirit. The translation, by Mr. Arthur C. Richmond, is excellent.

"Regiment of Women." It would have astonished "sour John Knox" to find his trumpet-blast being used to draw attention to the dangers of the emotional friendships of women. The strained title apart, "Regiment of Women" (Heinemann) keeps closely to its curious text. Undoubtedly, there is much that is extraordinarily interesting in the psychology of such a woman as Clare Hartill; and that women of her compelling personality do exist, and do exercise potent influences over members of their own sex, no one of the present generation will care to deny. Clare is represented as being fully conscious of her powers, and unscrupulous in her use of them. She is an egoist: she is frank about it . . . when it suits her to be frank. She preys on the spiritual reserves of her worshippers, with the inevitable disastrous results. At the bottom of her soul she feels she is a failure, because she does not attract men, will never be either wife or mother . . . Here we think Clemence Dane runs a little off the rails. Clare is a vampire. It is a sufficient explanation, and a better one than commonplace wounded vanity. Her selfishness makes her stupid at times of crisis. That is very true. There are plenty of brilliant people who lack the insight of sympathy, of course. The book is a very clever study, not only of this one woman, but of many girls and women, for every character, in the school and out of it, is sharply drawn.

"The Dogs of War." Despite its topical title, "The Dogs of War," by Miss Frances G. Burmester (Heinemann), is more intimately concerned with romance, intrigue, melodramatic incident, the treachery of a vicious woman, than with happenings after the cry of Havoc! rang through Belgium and the dogs of war were unleashed. The author's women are drawn incisively. There is no room for doubt about the innate viciousness of Olympe Randoxhe or the fine qualities of Eva Hammond—an English girl who teaches her language to Belgian officers. Seen first as friends, one feels that before long such incompatible natures will find themselves as far asunder as the Poles. A third woman is the most interesting of the trio—a little, old, wrinkled, misshapen, sharp-tongued aristocrat, the Vicomtesse de Prèsnil. Of actual war matters we hear a good deal, and are shown something. We get glimpses of the German attack upon Liège, of "blood and fire and rolling smoke," and are made to feel that we are compassed about by plot and intrigue, ruin and disaster, and all the deviltry which accompanies modern warfare; and the *dramatis personae*, interesting in themselves, are made more so by being placed within range of the first mutterings of the maëlstrom of misery which engulfed Belgium in the autumn of 1914. The story opens on the day of the assassination of the Austrian Heir-Presumptive and his Consort, which meant "Europe in the melting-pot," and by excursions into the arena and atmosphere of politics and fighting the romantic story is given the added interest of being not only a picture of Belgian life and character, but also a presentment of the opening scenes of the greatest war-drama the world has known. The combination of romance and actuality should ensure many readers for "The Dogs of War."

WITH MILITARY HONOURS: THE FUNERAL OF MRS. HARLEY.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS



IN THE BRITISH MILITARY CEMETERY NEAR SALONIKA: THE BURIAL OF MRS. HARLEY, SISTER OF LORD FRENCH.



TRIBUTES FROM THE BRITISH ARMY: SOLDIERS CARRYING WREATHS AT THE FUNERAL.



WITH FULL MILITARY HONOURS: THE FUNERAL OF MRS. HARLEY—THE COFFIN FOLLOWED BY HER TWO DAUGHTERS, PRINCE GEORGE OF SERBIA, AND OTHER MOURNERS.

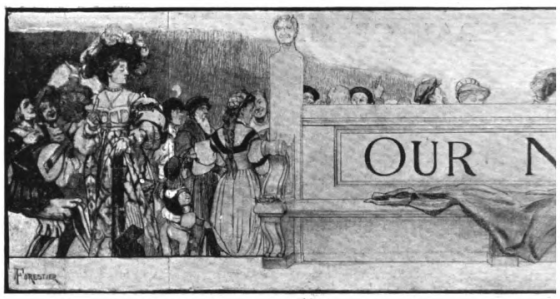


TRIBUTES FROM THE SERBIAN ARMY: SERBIAN ROYAL GUARDS CARRYING WREATHS.



LIGHTING THE CANDLE SHE BROUGHT—AIDED BY A BRITISH SOLDIER: A REFUGEE'S TRIBUTE.

Mrs. Harley, the brave sister of Field-Marshal Viscount French, who was killed by a shell at Monastir, where she was engaged in working an independent ambulance unit with the Serbian Army, was buried, with full military honours, at Zeitenlik, the British Military Cemetery, near Salonika, on March 7. It was a cold, cheerless day, but large numbers paid the last tribute to the brave woman who, as the Crown Prince of Serbia said in his telegram to Lord French, had fallen a victim to the barbarism of the Bulgarians while so nobly giving her help to the Serbian refugees in Monastir. The coffin was preceded by British and Serbian bands, and a Serbian guard of honour, and among those who followed the coffin were Prince George; Admiral Milne and his Staff; Earl Granville; the British Admiral commanding the station, Admiral Troubridge; the Serbian General Staff, the Serbian Ministers, and high officials at Salonika; and a large assembly of French, Russian, Italian and Serbian officers. Mrs. Harley's two daughters were the chief mourners. Despite the wintry weather, the ceremony, essentially simple as it was, will remain a solemn memory with all privileged to take part in it.

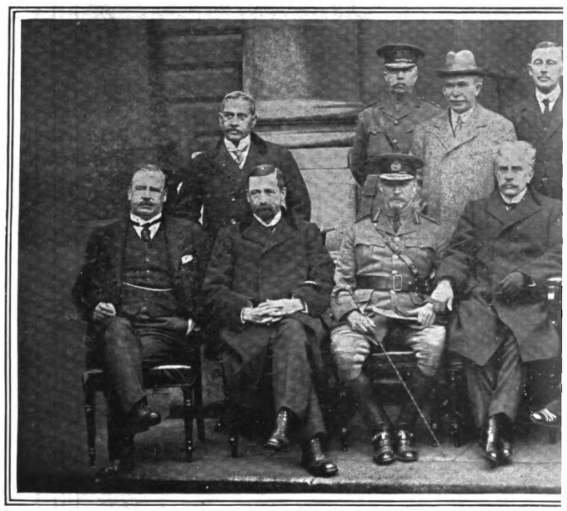


By G.

THE retirement of the German invasion is in many ways like the lifting of a veil, a vast veil of mist which rolls back and reveals a landscape. Our troops pass on in triumph over those strange labyrinthine towns as temporary as nests and yet as subterranean as tombs. On the earth above them the villages and churches which were built for permanence have often been dissolved almost like dreams, in that long night that has been like a long nightmare. Everywhere is the stamp of something which is worse than war—the mark of the beast and of the blind dance of the energies which the human soul was set up to restrain. That topsy-turvy superstition which is called sacrilege has gone on ahead of the pursuers like a trail of disappearing demons, rending the body which they leave behind. Yet the effect of all this on the mind of the spectator may well be dizzy and bewildering: the mere extension of carnage may confuse or the chaos of counter-charges weary him; he might well fancy in after years that much of it had been the phantasmagoria of a mood or the memory of a legend. In this doubtful state, in which exaggeration is easy and therefore denial is easier, it is well for historic criticism to concentrate on the definite and indisputable. It is well even for journalism to state clearly something which history could consider calmly. Half the controversy of this war can be clearly stated in one sentence about one fact. That is the fact that the Allied armies, passing over the reconquered ground, certainly found poison in the wells.

It is as well to tell off soberly and in order the two or three truths that are crystallised in this fact. First, we may note that there can here be no pretence whatever that the enemy is not disregarding what is at least a recognised restriction. The thing has actually passed into a proverb; and an old English proverb cannot be a new English impertinence. "Poisoning the wells" has become a metaphor for any sort of mean dealing: to pretend that it has been a part of war is like pretending that anything "outside the ropes" or "below the belt" has always been allowed as a part of sporting pugilism. The very use of the words would alone contradict the statement. Newman conceived that he was delivering his most damning charge ag him of poisoning tl Newman and King astounded to hear t for poisoning the would have said i beloved Teutons I w do him the justice t have rejected the There is something f ment of old phrase accused of defending more progressive pup of throats. Or it is with a suicidal polic diate willingness to

Since the mere ve mittedly abominable, whatever about the su



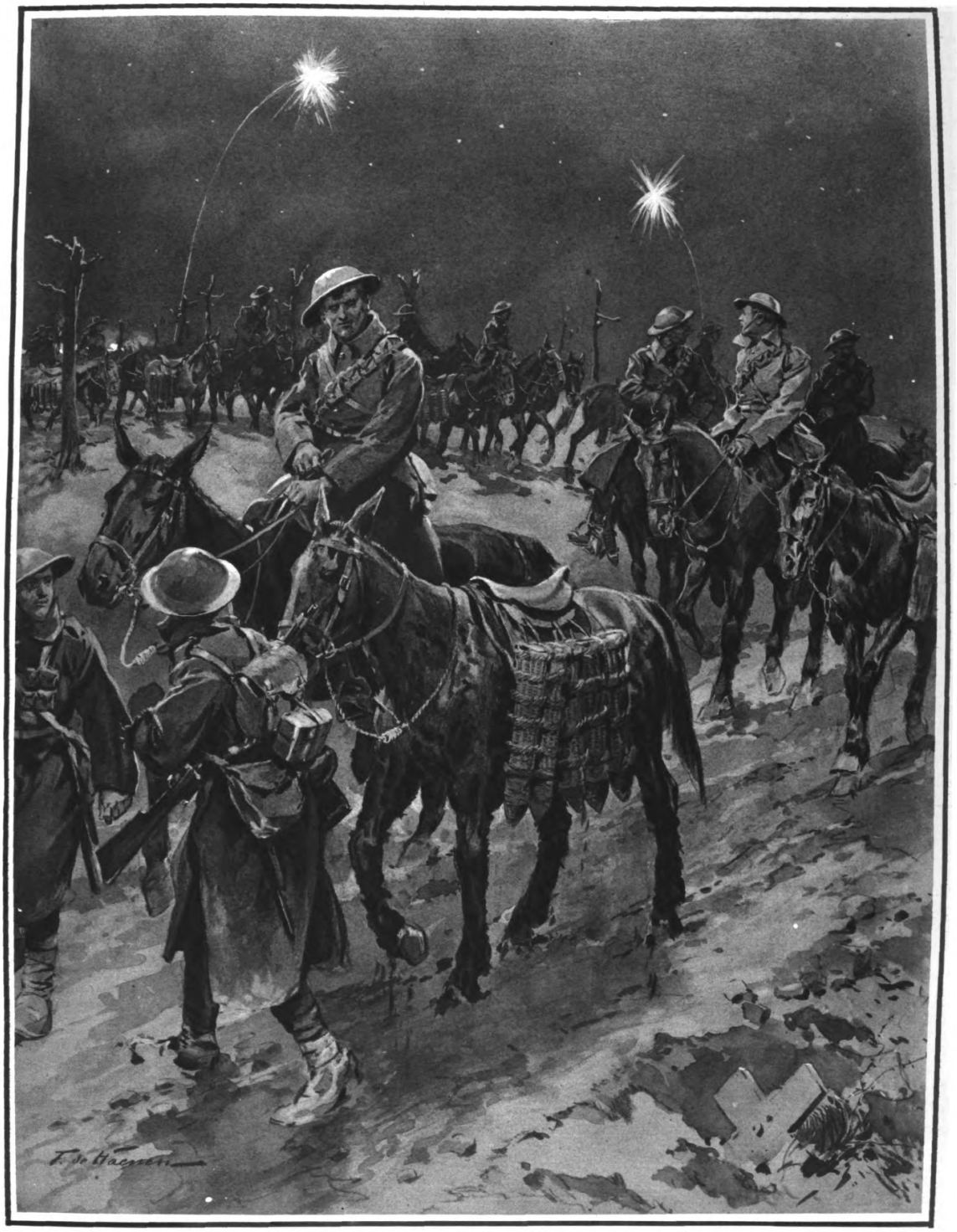
THE IMPERIAL WAR CABINET: OVERSEAS REPRESE

The first meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet, in which representatives of the Dominions and India pa Commonwealth's designated representative being held back by political complications in Australia. In the (Canada); General Smuts (in uniform—South Africa); Sir Robert Borden (Canada); Mr. Walter Long ((Canada). Among those in the second row are: on the extreme left, Sir S. P. Sinha (India); fifth fr representative of the Ruling Pri

opportunity for sophistr even if they are very u ghastly suggestion origina the mere hospital sufferi by means of a new gas. sufficiently muddle-head think it necessary to ha new gas. Some of the cl the enemy was so proud were no more military th in which Palmer or Pr Still, it *was* an initiativ welter of modern thought to initiate a new notion you initiate a new chemic will call water a new cl the German professors wi initiative has initiated w primal thing, and the st through the most primiti of it flows up to us thr soils. To make water a weapon, is to pollute some of which could have been country. In the purest

QUICK SHELL-TRANSPORT THROUGH MUD: PACK-MULES WITH PANNIERS.

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



THE PANNIER ADAPTED TO MILITARY USES: A METHOD OF CARRYING SHELLS OVER MUDDY GROUND TO BRITISH GUNS ON THE WESTERN FRONT—PACK-MULES GOING UP AT NIGHT.

One of the difficulties caused by heavy mud on the Western Front was that of getting shell ammunition up to the guns with suffcient promptitude. The problem led to the adoption of the method shown in our drawing, in which a string of pack-mules is seen carrying field-gun ammunition at night over bad ground. The rounds are carried (five a side) in panniers of a special type made of canvas or of basket work. The laden animals are accompanied by mounted men as well as others on foot. In the distance one or two Very lights may be seen going up. After the great German retreat began recently, the work of our field artillery, it may be recalled, took on a new character of movement, and the gun-teams might often be seen galloping across open ground to occupy more advanced positions.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

ON THE HEELS OF TI



WHERE SPADES AND PICKS ARE AS USEFUL AS RIFLES: WO
NEWLY CAPTURED TRE



A SCENE OF THE AUSTRALIAN ADVANCE UPON BAPAUME: WRE
AT LE SARS.



PERHAPS ONE AMONG MANY REASONS WHY
CA

During the great German retreat a change came over the character of the ope
got their long-deferred chance, and went scouting ahead, infantry were seen
our guns did great damage to the retreating enemy is apparent from several
working-parties rapidly removed the obstacles left in the path of our troop
and has broken all his bridges, but our men have been wonderfully quick in re

ES OF THE BRITISH ADVANCE TO PÉRONNE AND BAPAUME.

RALIAN OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



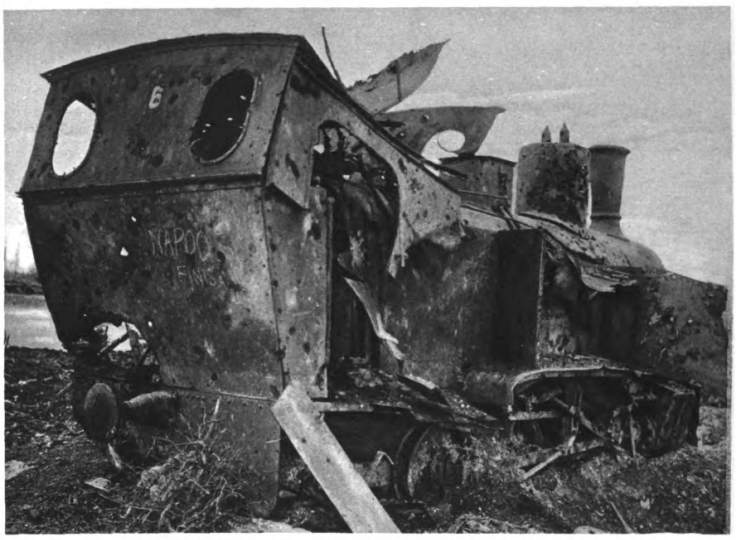
ARMY: A GERMAN NOTICE-BOARD IN A SAYING "NO ADMITTANCE."



MUDDY CONDITIONS DURING THE ADVANCE ON THE SOMME: AMMUNITION BEING CARRIED ON PACK-MULES.



RAILWAY TRUCK AT CLÉRY STATION OUR ARTILLERY.



"NAPOO—FINIS": THE BRITISH SOLDIER'S HUMOUR EXPRESSED IN CHALK ON A SMASHED RAILWAY ENGINE AT PÉRONNE.



EVIDENCE OF EFFECTIVE WORK BY THE BRITISH ARTILLERY DURING THE GERMAN RETREAT: AN ENEMY STORE-TRAIN SMASHED BY OUR SHELLS, AT CLÉRY STATION, NEAR PÉRONNE.

stare at us from cottage walls, or where the villages begin. 'Nur Einfahrt zum Bahnhof' (Only way into the station), 'Das Reisen und Fahren auf diesem Platz strengstens verboten' (Riding and driving on this square strictly forbidden)." A similar notice may be observed in one of the above photographs, in the centre at the top, bearing the words, "Zutritt verboten" (*i.e.*, "Access forbidden," or, as we should say, "No admittance") in a field at the entrance to Péronne. But the Kaiser's writ no longer runs at Péronne, and a Prussian "verboten" did not avail to stop the British soldier from entering the forbidden field. Some of the German notice-boards were put up specially for the benefit of the British, like that on a wrecked building at Péronne, illustrated on another page, saying: "Do not be angry: only wonder!"

"A MONSTROUS ACT OF VANDA



WANTONLY BLOWN UP BY THE GERMANS IN THEIR RETREAT: THE HISTOR
OLD FRENCH CASTLE OF COUCY—WEST VIEW.



THE 13TH-CENTURY CASTLE OF COUCY:
THE GATE OF THE DONJON TOWER.



"ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT RUINS
THE RAMPARTS C



THE VILLAGE OF COUCY-LE-CHÂTEAU: THE MARKET SQUARE, WITH THE
DONJON TOWER OF THE CASTLE IN THE BACKGROUND.

We illustrate here the scene of a fresh German outrage on the glorious monuments of French architecture. Writing on March 21, the Expert French Commentator said: "The French communiqué reports systematic vandalism on the part of the enemy, whose acts of destruction have in most cases no military utility. It adds that aviators have reported that the ruins of the historic castle of Coucy have been destroyed by an explosion." A Reuter message of the same date, quoting the "Matin," said: "The destruction of the historic remains of the Château of Coucy is a monstrous act of vandalism. The castle was one of the most magnificent ruins in France." The French Government recently

PLANNED TO STOP THE ALLIED ADVANCE: STREET MINE-CRATERS.

FRENCH AND AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.





IN ROYE AND BAPAUME: (1) A HUGE CRATER IN ROYE TO PREVENT FRENCH GUNS PASSING; (2) AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS IN A BAPAUME STREET CRATER.

Realising that a vital factor against them was the rapidity of the Allied pursuit, the Germans, throughout their retreat, mined and blew up main roads at every difficult place outside the evacuated towns and villages, and, within them, at main and cross streets and where the houses were so lofty that the concussion of heavily charged mines would bring the façades toppling down to further block the passage. In that way the bringing-up of our dreaded heavy guns was to be impeded. Two mine-craters, formed with the intention mentioned, are shown above. The upper is a street in Roye (taken by the French), where a huge explosion was made opposite the Town Hall, the biggest building in the town, the fallen ruins creating a huge obstacle in addition to the great mine-crater. Much the same was done at Bapaume, as also shown.

RECOVERED FOR FRANCE: ENTERING PÉRONNE AND BAPAUME.

Australian and British Official Photographs.



THE BRITISH ENTRY INTO PÉRONNE: MARCHING THROUGH THE WRECKED TOWN, WHERE NO GERMANS WERE FOUND, BUT ONLY TWO "DUMMIES."



A WELL-DESERVED HONOUR FOR THE AUSTRALIANS: SOLDIERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH THE FIRST TO ENTER THE BURNING STREETS OF BAPAUME.

British troops entered Péronne on Sunday, March 18. After visiting it the next day, Mr. W. Beach Thomas writes: "In the course of my wanderings, I met the first man to enter the town, a young officer . . . who cut through 20 ft. of German wire soon after sunrise on Sunday morning and penetrated with five men into the square. He found an absurd dummy figure of Britannia." The honour of being the first troops to enter Bapaume fell to the Australians. Their entry was thus described in a despatch by Captain C. E. W. Bean, issued by the High Commissioner for Australia. "To-day (March 17) has been a great day for Australian soldiers. In the small hours of this morning, Australian patrols found that the Germans who had been holding the trenches until a late hour last night were retiring from the trenches north of Bapaume. By six o'clock New South Welsh and Victorian troops were well out into the country behind the German line. About eight o'clock troops of a certain battalion drawn from all Australian States were able to work through the Bapaume defences into the town of Bapaume itself. The retiring enemy sniped at them from the houses, but the Australians pushed through the town." Shortly after the Germans left Bapaume they shelled it heavily. Many buildings were on fire as the Australians came in. In his despatch announcing the capture of Bapaume, Sir Douglas Haig said: "The town has been systematically pillaged by the enemy."

THE FIRST BRITISH TRO(

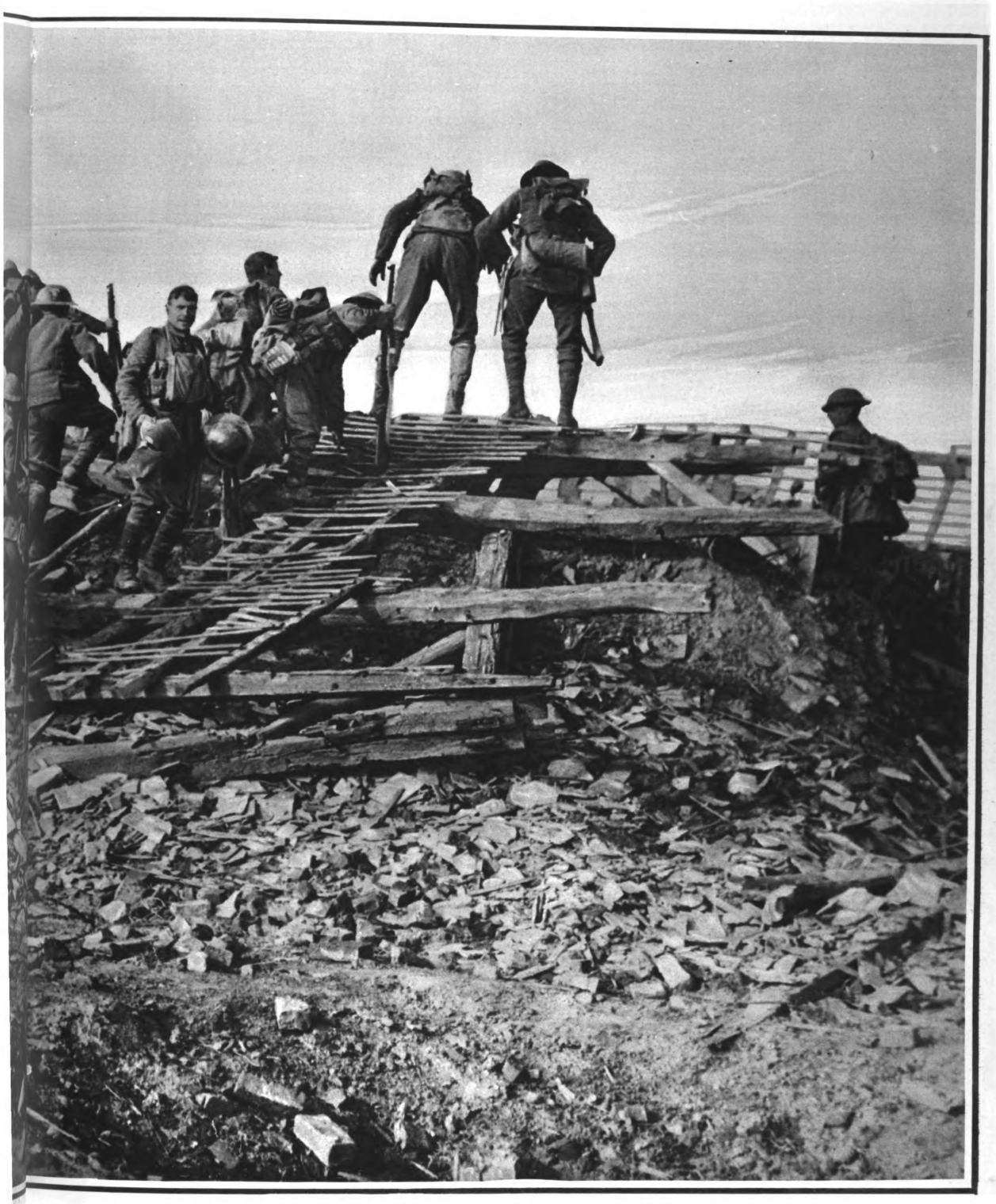


WHERE THE ROYAL ENGINEERS DID EX

During their retreat the Germans, of course, placed as many obstacles as possible in
trees, and so on. All this meant an immense amount of work for the Royal Engin
enemy. For example, in describing the capture of Péronne, Mr. W. Beach

AT PÉRONNE: THE APPROACH TO A TEMPORARY BRIDGE.

AL PHOTOGRAPH.



OF BRITISH TROOPS GOING UP ON TO A BRIDGE OVER THE SOMME AT PÉRONNE.

Engineers, who certainly surpassed the records in the throwing of the first bridge across the Somme Canal." In the above photograph is seen the first party of British troops to cross the river at Péronne, going up the timber-built approach to a bridge. One man in the centre of the group, bareheaded and turning round to face the camera, is holding in his right hand a spiked German helmet, and his own helmet is in his left.

"NICHT ÄRGERN, NUR WUNDERN!" PÉRONNE AS THE GERMANS LEFT IT.

BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



WITH A GERMAN NOTICE LEFT TO GREET THE BRITISH—"DON'T BE ANGRY, ONLY WONDER!" A WRECKED BUILDING ON THE GRANDE PLACE, PÉRONNE.



WORK FOR THE ROYAL ENGINEERS: A BRIDGE DESTROYED BY THE RETREATING GERMANS AT THE ENTRANCE TO PÉRONNE IN A VAIN ENDEAVOUR TO STOP OUR ADVANCE.

The Germans thoroughly sacked Péronne before they evacuated it. "The French and the British," writes a "Times" correspondent, "have spared it as much as possible. There is not much evidence of shell-fire. I could not find a shell-hole in the roadway of the Grande Place. But there is not in Péronne one habitable house. The Boche has blown out the fronts of most of the buildings. The others he has burned. These yesterday (March 18) were still smouldering and occasionally breaking into flames again. The sixteenth-century church of St. Jean is but a relic. The Hôtel de Ville has been partially destroyed—enough being left to support a notice-board put there to greet the British." The notice on the board shown in our photograph may be translated: "Don't be angry, only wonder!"

"THE FORCE OF SCIENTIFIC BARBARITY NEVER WENT FURTHER": PÉRONNE.

BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

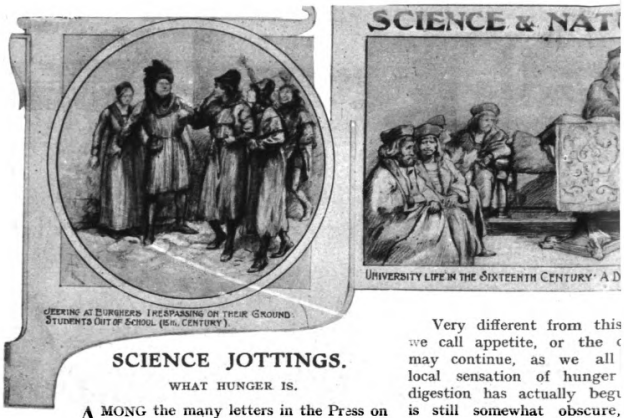


"NOTHING WORTH COLLECTION BY A PENNY TINKER OR A RAG-AND-BONE MERCHANT": A STREET SCENE IN PÉRONNE JUST AFTER THE GERMANS LEFT.



"LARGELY SPARED BY FRENCH AND BRITISH GUNS": PÉRONNE—PART OF THE PICTURESQUE OLD CITADEL DAMAGED BY BOMBARDMENT.

The upper photograph fully bears out a description of Péronne, just after its capture, by Mr. W. Beach Thomas. "The town," he writes, "is the most thorough example seen or imagined of the deliberate brutality of German destructiveness. The front of every house worth the name has been blown in by mines. The town has been largely spared by French and British guns. . . . These naked ruins are mostly rubbish heaps. . . . I could discover nothing in furniture, metal, crockery, or any other sort, valuable enough to be worth collection by a penny tinker or a rag-and-bone merchant. What was not removed was hammered to pieces. . . . The force of scientific barbarity never went further. 'Foul what you cannot have' is the German motto." They carried out the injunction literally at Péronne, and added the most atrocious sacrilege elsewhere.



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

WHAT HUNGER IS.

AMONG the many letters in the Press on the great food question, some of the most significant are those from mothers of families complaining that, if their sons miss their afternoon tea, they eat so much more at dinner. In the first place, they show that the sons in question, like half the people in England, have not yet grasped the reason of the abstinence required of them, and then that neither they nor their mothers are aware of the difference between hunger and appetite. If, as we all believe, there is a real shortage of certain foods in England, it is plain that what there is of those can only be made to go round by every one of us eating no more of them than we need, and therefore by refusing to eat as much as we should like. Or, to put it in another way, what we must do is to try to keep within the daily 3000 calories or so of food-values pronounced sufficient for the sustenance and repair of the organism, and, in particular, not to exceed our weekly ration of four pounds of bread, whether the same is consumed at breakfast, lunch, tea, or dinner. That this will involve in many cases what is called leaving off hungry, there can be no doubt; but, as we shall presently see, this could be more accurately described as leaving off with an appetite.

The whole question of the physical basis of hunger has lately been investigated by Professor Colson, of Chicago, in his book, "Hunger in Health and Disease," published last year by the Cambridge University Press, and reviewed by Mr. W. M. Bayliss in *Nature* of the 15th inst. His experiments, made on a man with a gastric fistula giving access to the interior of the stomach from the outside, and supplemented by others on himself and on animals, show, with fair conclusiveness, that the physical cause of hunger is the rhythmic contractions which take place in the empty stomach. These have their origin in the receptors of the muscular substance itself, and cease if food is taken into the stomach, when they are exchanged for digestive movements. Unlike these last, they are purely local, and Professor Colson has shown that they can be arrested by the presence in the stomach of water, gastric juice, acid, alkali, oil, or alcohol, as well as of some other things not so likely to be found there. When continued for any length of time, they produce increased excitability and restlessness, which is, no doubt, a sort of protective habit causing the animal to display both enterprise and tenacity in the search for food.

Very different from this we call appetite, or the may continue, as we all local sensation of hunger digestion has actually begu is still somewhat obscure, seems inclined to consider i nomenon, being, in his v the mind of pleasant sen this does not cover all its



THE FALL OF PÉRONNE: BRITISH IN THE TOWN.—[Ot

the familiar one of the m is called, in the presence of be observed in dogs and eve are certainly not suffering a physiological sense. More experiments prove that, wh



THE BRITISH ADVANCE ON THE WESTERN FRON AT MIRAUMONT-LE-GRAN

THE RENASCENCE OF ARABIA: AN ANGLO-ARABIAN GATHERING.



GREAT ARAB RULERS VISIT THE BRITISH RESIDENT AT BASRA: (LEFT TO RIGHT, BEGINNING WITH FOURTH FIGURE FROM LEFT IN FRONT) THE CHIEF MINISTER OF THE SHAYKH OF MOHAMMARAH; THE SHAYKH OF KOWEYT; THE SHAYKH OF MOHAMMARAH; IBN SAUD; SIR PERCY COX; AND MISS BELL.

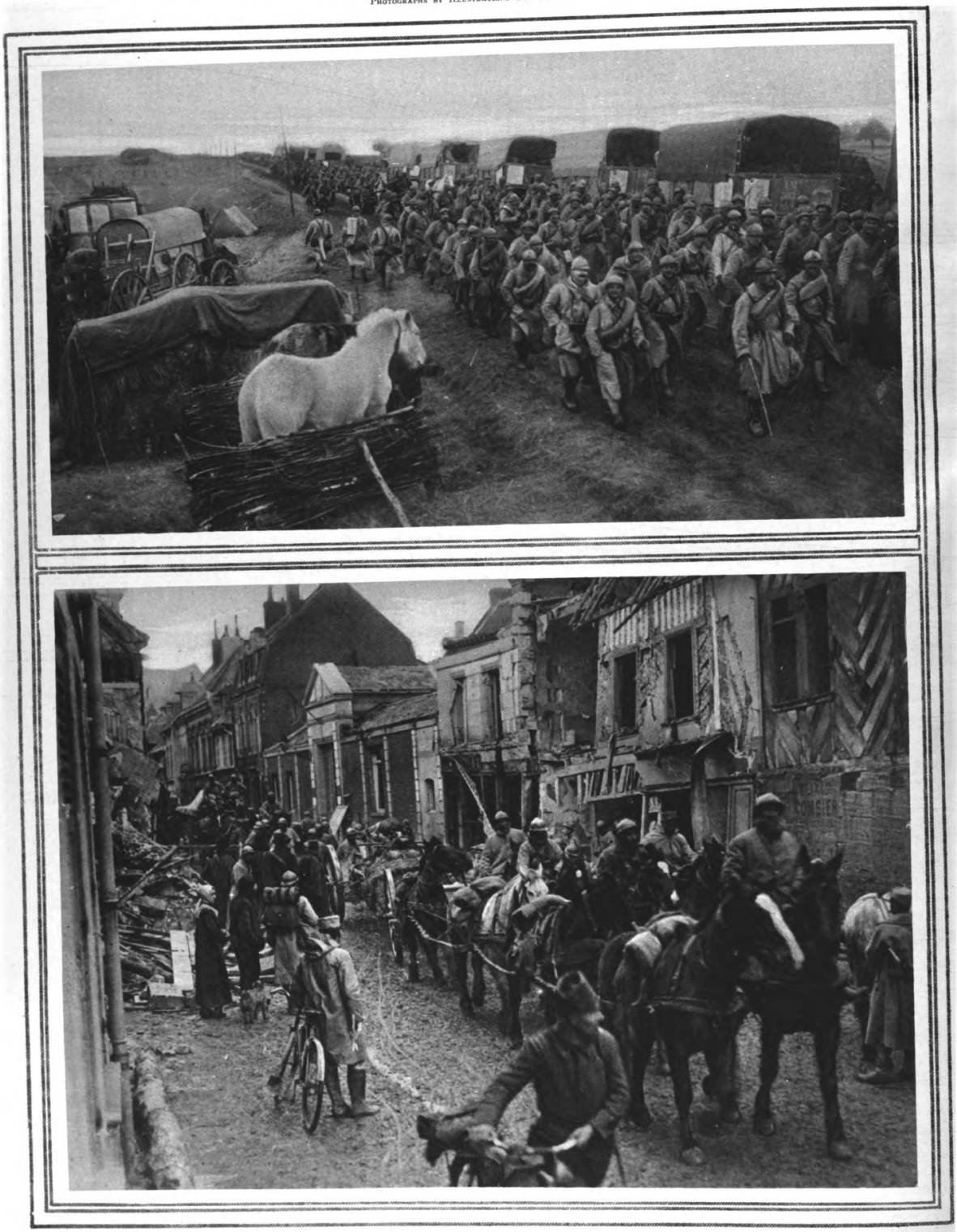


THE RULER OF TWO GREAT ARABIAN PROVINCES ON A VISIT TO THE CHIEF POLITICAL OFFICER IN MESOPOTAMIA: (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT) IBN SAUD, LORD OF NEJD AND HASA; SIR PERCY COX, CHIEF POLITICAL OFFICER; AND MISS BELL, THE WELL-KNOWN LADY TRAVELLER AND WRITER.

The remarkably interesting occasion here illustrated is the subject of an article on another page. The writer says: "Three of the most important rulers in the Arab world at the present time, Ibn Saud, Lord of Nejd and Hasa, the Shaykh of Koweyt, and the Shaykh of Mohammarah, recently paid a friendly visit to our representative in Basra, Sir Percy Cox, K.C.I.E., Chief Political Officer in Mesopotamia. . . . The King of Hedjaz (whose proclamation of independence we recently reproduced) has now formed an alliance with other independent rulers in Arabia—the three mentioned above, and Idris, Lord of Asir—which bids fair to mark the inauguration of a new era in the Arab world. . . . Ibn Saud is a firm friend of the Entente, and eager, above all things, to see the last of Turkish misrule in Arabia. . . . The Shaykh of Koweyt is the ruler of the small but exceedingly important township of Koweyt, a port in Arabia at the north-eastern angle of the Persian Gulf. . . . The Shaykh of Mohammarah rules over the town of that name in the Persian province of Arabistan. . . . The Shaykh remained friendly to the British cause and rendered us much timely assistance."

"THEY 'RE NO LONGER AT NOYON: THE LIBERATION HAS BEGUN!"

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. ROLLING BACK THE TIDE OF INVASION: HAPPY FRENCH TROOPS ON THE MARCH TOWARDS NOYON, RECAPTURED AFTER BEING IN GERMAN HANDS TWO AND A-HALF YEARS.

2. WHERE THE GERMANS CARRIED OFF FIFTY GIRLS "TO ACT AS ORDERLY SERVANTS" TO GERMAN OFFICERS: FRENCH ARTILLERY ENTERING NOYON—IN THE RUE DE PARIS.

There was an affecting scene when the French troops recently entered Noyon, whose inhabitants had not seen the Tricolour since August 1914. Writing from Paris on March 19, Mr. W. L. McAlpin says: "'The Germans are no longer at Noyon.' That phrase, which is on everybody's lips to-day, has a singular significance for Parisians. Ever since the invaders settled down in that town in the Oise, it has been M. Clemenceau's habit, when in a critical mood, to remind his readers that 'the Germans are still at Noyon'—that is to say, some sixty miles from the capital. To-day 'L'Homme Enchaîné,' M. Clemenceau's journal, joyfully announces that 'They 're no longer at Noyon. The liberation has begun.' At Noyon fighting took place in the streets." Before leaving Noyon the Germans carried off twelve young men as hostages, all the priests, and fifty girls aged from 16 to 25, whose distracted mothers were told by German officers that "we are taking off these young ladies to act as our orderly servants."

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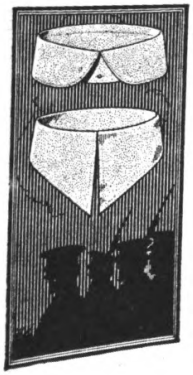
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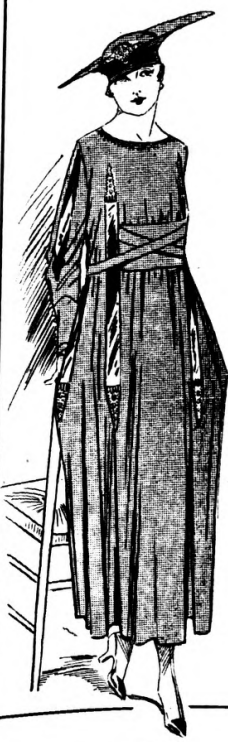
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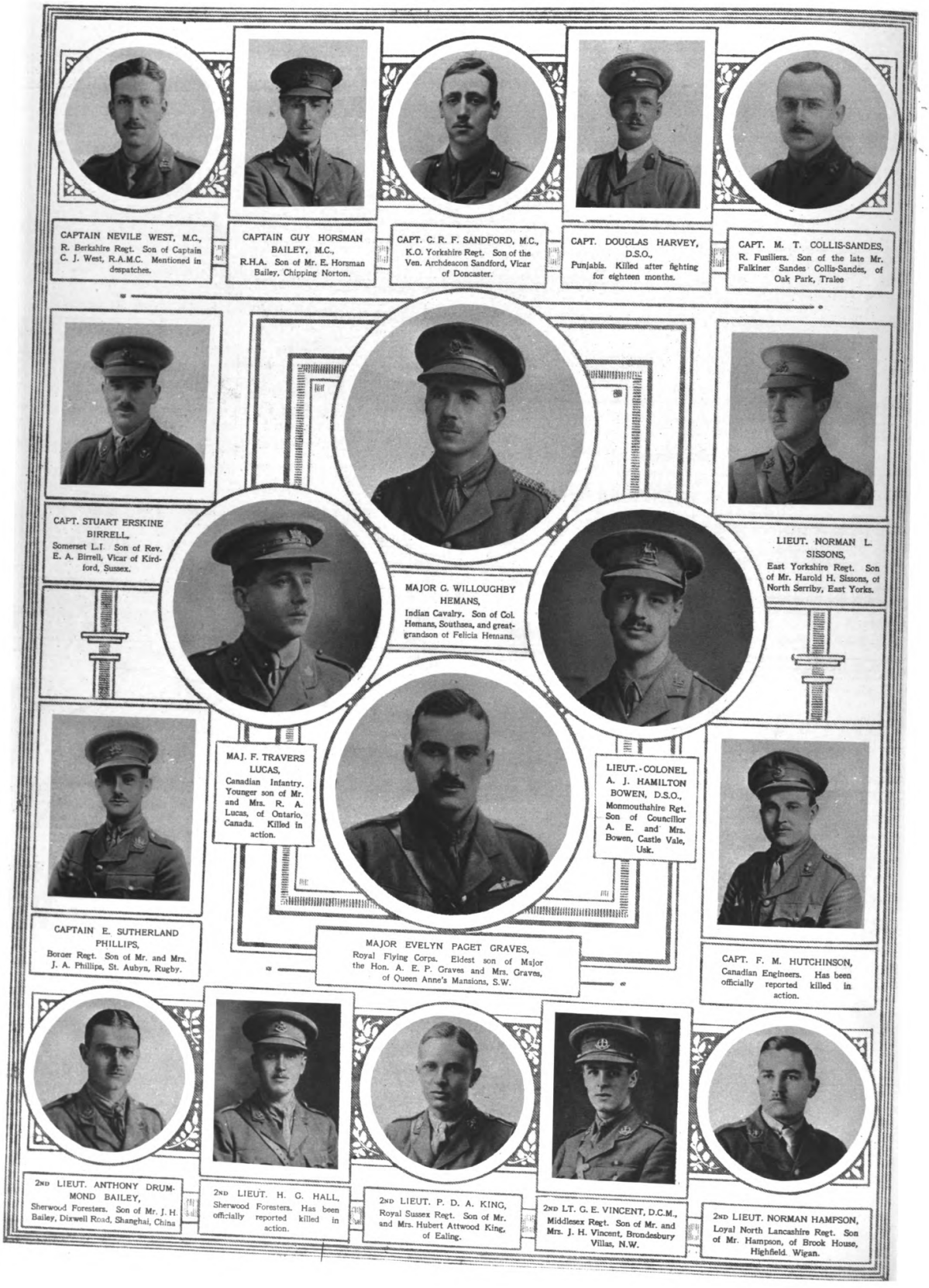
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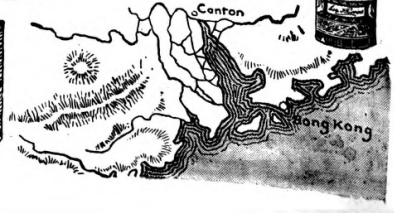
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THE CELTIC TWILIGHT AND THE SAXON NOON.

THE titles "Retrogression" and "Responsibilities" suggest anything rather than what the two new books that bear them really are. Were it not for the names of the authors appearing also on the covers, a reviewer might easily suppose himself confronted with some dry-as-dust disquisitions on social ethics and the duties of parenthood. We think instinctively of Samuel Smiles, and shudder. Who, the reader may ask, are the authors of these ponderous tomes? He would never guess, so we will tell him. They are—William Watson and William Butler Yeats!

Mr. William Watson's new volume is entitled "Retrogression" (John Lane) because most of the poems constitute a lament for the backsliding of modern verse from the dignity of the past to "the loose-lipped lingo of the street," the same theme that he has recently treated in prose, in his book "Pen-Craft," a plea for the older ways. Mr. Watson has a happy gift of metrical criticism, though not all will agree with his classing "Shelley and June-hearted Keats," even metaphorically, among "poetesses." Matthew Arnold said more truly of Keats that "he is with Shakespeare," and Shakespeare was no poetess. Mr. Watson himself pays homage to Shakespeare as his chief hero, along with other giants of song, Chaucer and Milton and Dryden, and in felicitous lines sings the praise of Burns and Gray and Thomas Hood, his lesser favourites. He is equally emphatic in satire as in encomium, as is proved by many a barbed and galling epigram, and such passages as that in which he scorns—

> The posturing fools
> Who in such presences cackle all day of Blake.

Or again, in a poem like "The Yapping Cur," mentioning no names, but obviously aimed at critics in general, or "On a Too Prolific Essayist." That Mr. Watson has humour as well as wit is seen in several pieces in a lighter vein than is usual with him, such as, for example, "To a Literary Cleric"—

> For though your heart on things above be set,
> You lack not gifts such as avail us here,
> And may reach Lambeth yet.

Humour, too, is the note of "The Ballad of the Bootmaker," and the "Familiar Epistle" to "Oliver Gogarty me boy," addressed from Scotland to a friend in Dublin. Several other poems express the poet's love of Ireland, a feeling strengthened by his marriage and the birth of his children, to whom some charming poems are addressed.

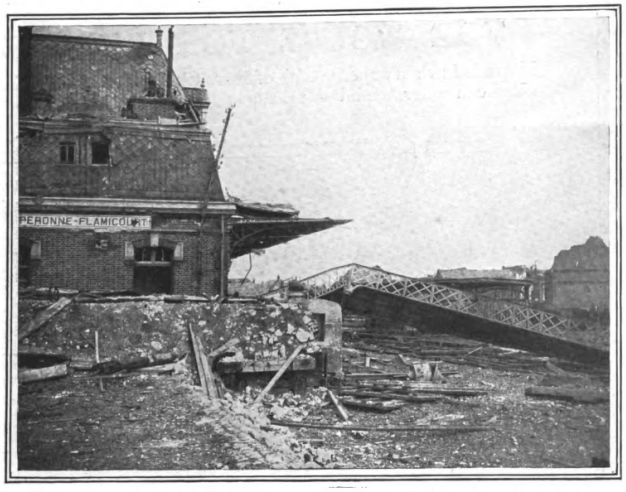
The allusion to Ireland also brings us to the point of comparison—or rather, of contrast—between Mr. Watson's book and that of Mr. W. B. Yeats, "Responsibilities" (Macmillan). Curiously enough, there is less direct reference to the wrongs of Ireland in the Irish poet's work than in that of the English singer, who is only Irish "by marriage." At the same time, Mr. Yeats often takes Irish legends for subjects, and is full of allusions to Irish manners and customs. Mr. Watson's attitude to the school of poetry represented by Mr. Yeats is indicated in his poem "Who Can Tell?"—

> The Celtic Twilight? Yes,
> Follow the beckon of its fairy moon!
> But wherefore chide me if I love not less
> The Saxon noon?

By way of reply from the author of "The Celtic Twilight" we may quote the following little poem of Mr. Yeats's, called "The Realists"—

> Hope that you may understand!
> What can books of men that wive
> In a dragon-guarded land,
> Paintings of the dolphin-drawn
> Sea-nymphs in their pearly wagons,
> Do, but awake a hope to live
> That had gone
> With the dragons?

The two poems are typical of the two poetical methods; and to be able to like and appreciate both, as represented by these two books, might be regarded as proof of a catholic taste in poetry. On this point of the difference between lucidity and obscurity, without pushing the comparison further, Mr. Watson and Mr. Yeats might be called the Tennyson and Browning of their time. It is a mistake to suppose that clearness is necessarily the same as shallowness, or dimness identical with depth. Often the deep pools are limpid and the babbling shallows opaque with froth and gravel. That there is a certain obscurity in Mr. Yeats's verse in undeniable, although the provocative beauty of the expression atones for any difficulty in following his meaning. As to the title of his book, it seems to have no bearing on the contents, and is unintelligible until one turns to a prefatory quotation, "In dreams begins responsibility." The poems themselves have no other connection with the significance of the word. They include some fine narrative pieces, like "The Two Kings" and "The Grey Rock"; a miscellaneous collection of epigrams, lyrics, sonnets, and occasional lines; and lastly, a play called "The Hour-Glass," presenting the miraculous conversion of a sceptic who had denied the existence of angels. The dedicatory lines and sundry love poems reveal some interesting autobiographical confessions.



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A Pooling of Fuel Interests.

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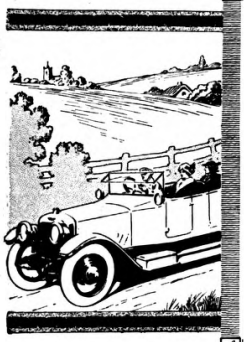


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"FIGURES OF SEVERAL CENTURIES."

THE reappearance of the name of Mr. Arthur Symons in the publishers' lists must bring a thrill of pleasant anticipation to many, and "Figures of Several Centuries" (Constable) will justify their hopes. The volume consists of a score or more of critical studies of great writers, essays written as far back as the early 'nineties of last century, and in no case later than eight years ago. The author ranges from Villon to Huysmans and Meredith; there is a paper of special interest on Casanova; and to the service of every man whose work he has studied Mr. Symons brings a certain quality of penetrative insight. He is the real lover of worthy books, who finds in the thoughts they offer something of the texture of the writer's soul. Something at least he will give you that lay beyond the author's words awaiting the vision of a sympathetic and discerning critic, and there is in every chapter the sign of deep concentration, all the indefinable quality of workmanship that tells of the labour of love. Taken together, these essays are a fine tribute to their author, and one that may be rightly envied, for they tell, without the banality accompanying a bare statement, of the pleasures he has derived from his study, of the sure grasp of the authors' message, and the swift sympathy with all that is most excellent and enduring. "I do not see what can attract men to the art of criticism unless it be the noble pleasure of praising." So wrote Swinburne, though these may not be his *ipsissima verba*, and apparently Mr. Symons is of that opinion, for his effort is in nearly every case to present his writers in the best light, to bring to the reader some of the satisfaction they have afforded him, and indicate how each may find it for himself. Only on rare occasions is his pen dipped in gall. He is not a great stylist, though he can deliver a sound verdict in a single sentence, but his sincerity atones for the few graces he lacks. He has something to say that has been clearly seen and was worth the saying; and, while possessing the fullest confidence in his own judgment, he does not thrust it violently upon his readers. He suggests, explains, infers, justifies—in short, he turns a rare and persuasive critical faculty to the best account. "Figures of Several Centuries" is a restful book, more than ever acceptable because of the times in which it appears and of assured literary value in any season. He confirms some prejudices, justifies some tastes, while inciting us to enlarge their boundaries; he reaffirms the lasting value and significance of the written word and the messages that the centuries have gathered for us. His volume is one which no lover of literature can well afford to ignore, even if his judgments cannot be accepted in every case without certain reservations.

The Red Cross Sale at Christie's has elicited some remarkable bids. One of the most gratifying of these was Lady Wernher's 5400 guineas for Fred Walker's famous painting "The Plough." It was announced that it was Lady Wernher's intention to present it to the nation.

CHESS.

W MARSH (Pietermaritzburg, Natal, S.A.).—There correct as far as the printed game is concerned, but reason to know that a large number of games are w especially when set down from memory at some st

MAJOR B A SPARELL (Canterbury).—It does not m the board when a pawn arrives at its eighth squar what piece it likes. Hence, as an extreme case, th of one colour on the board at the same time.

M F SONNARVALER (Nagpur, India).—Thanks for hope to make use. Your solution of Problem No. do you continue after 1. K to B 5th, P to R 8th b

PROBLEMS ACKNOWLEDGED WITH THANKS from Pa SPARKE, H D'O BERNARD, and E W ALLAM.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3750 receiv (Arnhem); of No. 3751 from Edith Vicars (Wo J A Barton (Stratford, Canada); of No. 3752 fro G Sorrie (Stonehaven); of No. 3753 from E W Al

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3754 received Northants), Montagu Lubbock, Rev. J Christie (Brighton), T T Gurney (Cambridge) G Sorrie, ham), A J Spiers, Miss R A S Johnston (Ealin (Salisbury), J Fowler, A W McFarlane (Water ham), Abbotsbury, E Gurneys (Southfields), J (Canterbury), J C Stackhouse (Torquay), A W and C A P.

PROBLEM No. 3755.—BY R. BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in t

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3752.—
WHITE
1. R to R 6th
2. B to Kt 6th
3. B mates.
If Black play, 1. Kt to B 4th, 2

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and GOUT.

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What is Gout?

Gout, in common with Rheumatism, is caused through arthritism (excess of uric acid in the blood). Nevertheless, excess of uric acid does not always imply the presence of gout, whereas goutiness invariably points to excess of uric acid.

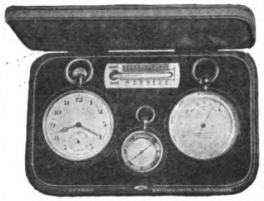
Gouty subjects should therefore know that they are manufacturing too much uric acid, and should take steps to remedy the condition by careful dieting, avoiding all excess or errors in living, leading an open-air, active life, etc. Even these precautionary measures may prove insufficient to prevent over-production of uric acid, and steps will have to be taken to eliminate the poison as fast as it is being formed. For this purpose physicians all over the world (including Prof. Lancereaux, late President of the Paris Académie de Médecine) recommend the use of URODONAL, which is **thirty-seven times more active than lithia**, as a solvent of uric acid, while possessing the additional advantage of being absolutely harmless (unlike other remedies of a similar kind), and not causing injury to the heart, brain, stomach, kidneys, or other organs, even when taken in large and repeated doses.

Dr. DAURIAN,
Paris Faculty of Medicine.

LONDON: Published Weekly at the Office, 172, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the C
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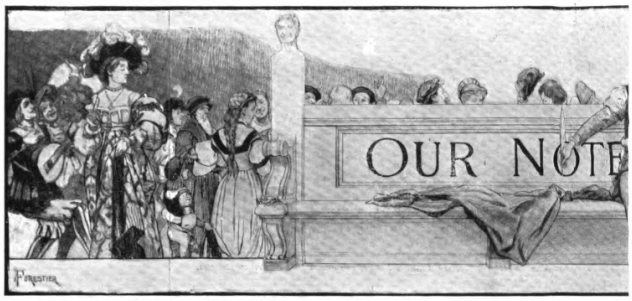
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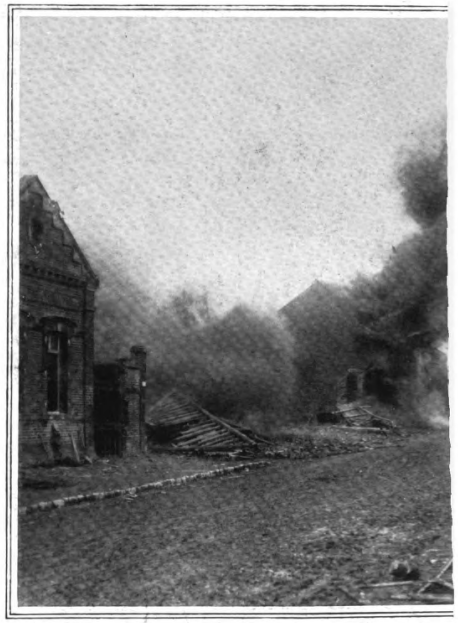
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By G. K. CHESTE

TWO stories from the front have recently come my way, each of which I feel to be as funny as a farce and as significant as an allegory. One of them tells how some of the German soldiers, in the course of the series of signals and overtures which some of them are always making more or less—either with the purpose of entrapping or the much more absurd purpose of persuading their enemy—put up a board bearing an inscription "We also are Saxons." According to the story, which I sincerely hope is as true as it is certainly quite probable, they had the misfortune to erect this remarkable effort opposite a part of the British line where the soldiers were all Irish. It is somewhat unnecessary to say that the Hibernians who were thus honoured were restrained with some difficulty from attempting an immediate massacre of the ethnologists inhabiting the opposite trench. It is an admirable story, because it has so many aspects; there are at least five or six complicated cross-purposes involved in it. It has also a great many morals — philological, ethnical, and literary, as well as political and moral. It illustrates the absurdity of playing about with a mere word, which is the title of a province in one place, the tradition of a feud in another, a journalistic tag at one time, and an academic abstraction at another time. It is an example of the saying that translation is treason, for Saxon and Sassenach are not at all the same thing. It stamps on the stupidity of a person calling himself an Anglo-Saxon when he has the great glory of being an Englishman. I sincerely hope the word will be dropped altogether after the war, for it belongs to a class of pedantries which the war is pulverising every hour. It is now about as proper and pleasing to call oneself an Anglo-Saxon as it would be to call oneself a British Bavarian. It is again a test of the truth that made the whole project of a German and Irish combination so monstrous and unnatural. One can almost hear the hiss of scorn automatically produced by thrusting the icy priggishness of Teutonism into the red-hot realities of Ireland. But most of all it is interesting and instructive touching the two most important truths about the modern German: that he really has been educated, and that he has been educated wrong.



IN THE TRAIL OF THE RETREATING GERMANS: AN EXPLOSION I
British Official

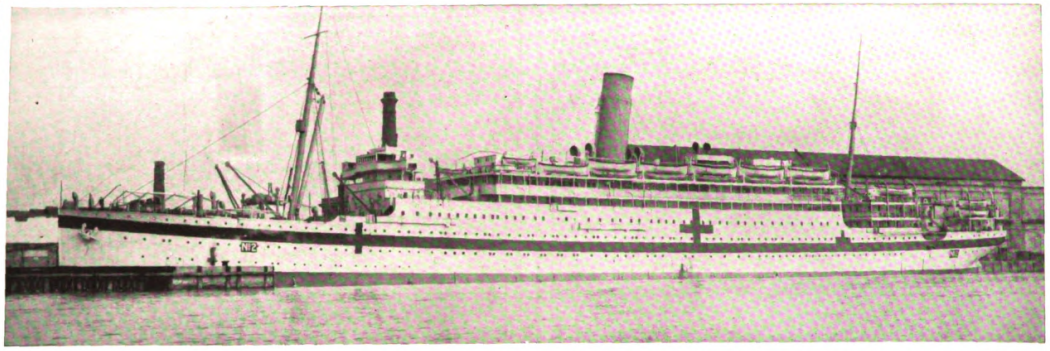
It is really probable that of any given group of German soldiers a considerable number have probably heard of the Teutonic Theory. It is probable that a considerable number would know that the English are said to be Saxons; and that the Saxons in England are but another (and doubtless lesser) variety of the Saxons in Saxony. This is what the Germans mean when they call themselves a cultured people; and in this sense they are probably quite right in calling us an uncultured people. I gravely doubt whether the average Tommy in the trenches would understand being called a Saxon any more Würtemberger. I doubt if he wo meant if you told him he was an great Teutonic race. I am not not, although for other reasons, Saxonism as much of an insu thought it. All this, of course, i elementary education is in a dre night of our sorrow is, perhaps consolation when we consider th soldier knows that the English knows what is not the case. ledge is wrong, and in that se ignorance is right. But whatev vainglory there may be in such ably be countered by another c

quite equally true. The u more right than the educat more right than the educa very edge of the Great Wa all taught various forms of told the Englishman to p being an Anglo-Saxon. A hesitation about teaching teaching German. The U Cambridge were perpetuall beyond the Rhine; and th education was of the sort sincerest form of flattery. in a double sense, for it w with which we hailed a dis found, a hostile people. I the academic standard we l St. George's Cross, and st nor our patriotism. Wha notice-board, on which w Saxons."

Such being the lam English scholarship, I fea blood because Tommy At

A CASE FOR REPRISALS: A HOSPITAL-SHIP SUNK WITHOUT WARNING.

THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH IS BY TOPICAL.



"TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING ON THE NIGHT, MARCH 20-21," WITH CASUALTIES—31 DEAD, 12 MISSING, AND 39 INJURED: THE BRITISH HOSPITAL-SHIP "ASTURIAS."



ON BOARD THE "ASTURIAS": THE BOAT DECK.



THE BOAT DECK OF THE "ASTURIAS": ANOTHER VIEW.



ON BOARD THE "ASTURIAS": THE PROMENADE DECK.



FORMERLY AN R.M.S.P. LINER: THE "ASTURIAS" LYING ALONGSIDE THE QUAYS AT ALEXANDRIA.



ONE OF SEVEN ABOVE THE WATER-LINE: THE PROMENADE DECK OF THE HOSPITAL-SHIP "ASTURIAS."

Another dastardly German crime against the Red Cross was announced recently by the Admiralty as follows: "The British hospital-ship 'Asturias,' whilst steaming with all navigating lights and with all the proper distinguishing Red Cross signs brilliantly illuminated, was torpedoed without warning on the night March 20-21. The following casualties occurred: Medical services—Dead, 11; missing, 3 (including 1 female staff nurse); injured, 17. Crew—dead, 20; missing, 9 (including one stewardess); injured, 22." Fortunately there were no wounded on board, the ship having recently landed 900 sick cases, but besides the crew there were members of the R.A.M.C. and a number of nurses. Between 300 and 400 people were saved. The "Asturias" had been once before attacked by an enemy submarine, on February 1, 1915, but the torpedo missed her. When the Germans recently announced their intention of attacking hospital-ships within a certain zone, they were warned that "if the threat is carried out, reprisals will immediately be taken by the British authorities concerned." The German charge that hospital-ships have been used for conveying troops and munitions has been emphatically denied by the British Government, who further pointed out that belligerents had the right to search suspected hospital-ships—a right which the Germans had never exercised.

READY FOR AN AUSTRO-GERMAN OFFENSIVE: ITALY'S ALPINE FRONT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ALFIERI.



WIRELESS IN THE ALPS: AN ITALIAN WIRELESS STATION IN THE SNOWS AT A HEIGHT OF 10,000 FT.



ONE OF THE WONDERS OF ITALIAN MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT: AN AERIAL CABLE-WAY IN THE ALPS.



THE ART OF *CAMOUFLAGE* AS PRACTISED BY THE ITALIANS IN THE ALPS: A MASKED ROAD IN THE MOUNTAINS, SCREENED WITH MATTING.



THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN AMID THE SNOW FIELDS: MILITARY SHEDS AND AN ALPINE PATROL.



DRESSED IN WHITE UNIFORMS AS PROTECTIVE COLORATION: A PATROL OF ALPINI ON THEIR WAY TO AN ADVANCED POST.

The prospect of a new and greater enemy offensive against Italy this year, in which Germany might co-operate with Austria, has been much discussed of late in the Italian Press. General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, recently visited the Italian lines, both on the Isonzo and in the Trentino, as the guest of General Cadorna. "As a professional soldier," writes Mr. Perceval Gibbon, "he spoke warmly of the superb organisation which prevails on the most difficult front in this war." Of the 'wire-ways," as in our second photograph, Lord Northcliffe writes: "Steel cables slung from hill to hill, from ridge to ridge, span yawning depths and reach almost vertically into the clouds. Up these cables go guns and food, as well as timber for the huts in which the men live; and material for entrenchments. Down these come the wounded."

THE GERMAN RETREAT BEFORE THE BRI

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



HOW THE RETREATING GERMANS TRIED TO IMPEDE THE ADVANCE
PILED ACROSS A ROADWAY



ANOTHER METHOD ADOPTED BY THE GERMANS IN THEIR
A BIG CRATER CAUSED BY A



ONE REASON WHY THE GERMANS FOUND IT ADVISABLE TO EFFECT
CAUSED IN THEIR LINES BY



IN "THE COUNTRY WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE LAID WASTE
IN AN INVADED DISTRICT OF

Among many reasons put forward for the German retreat, one no doubt was that their positions had become untenable—or tenable only at too high a cost in casualties—owing to the severity of the British bombardment. In their retreat the enemy systematically devastated a fair countryside. "Day by day," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs on March 28, "our soldiers push further forward across the country which the Germans have so laid waste that, even when peace comes, there will be no dwelling places where there were once fine châteaux of France, and thriving little towns, and hamlets clustering about old

IN THE INVADED FRENCH '



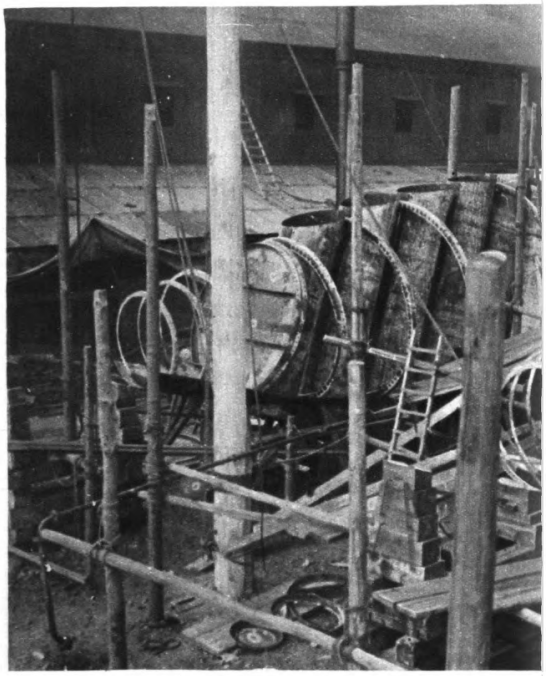
SHOWING, ON THE RIGHT, THE RUINS OF THE MAIRIE: WREC
IN THE CAPTURED VILLAGE OF BUCQUOY.



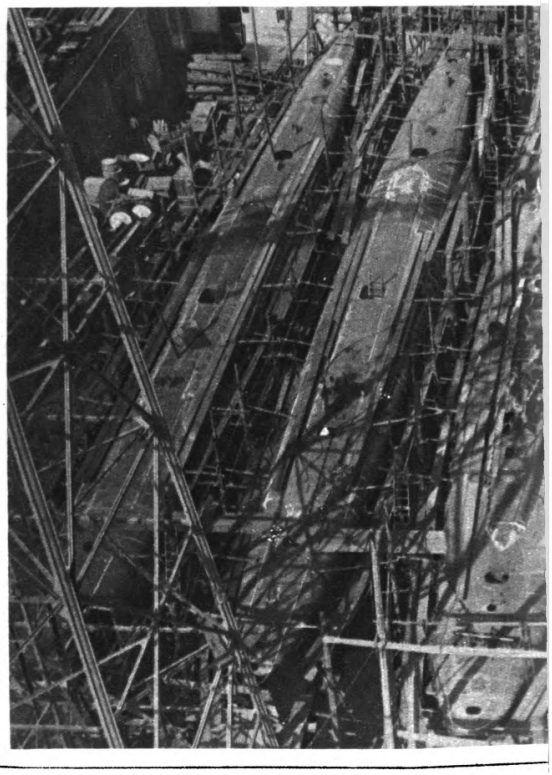
FRENCH CHILDREN AND BRITISH SOLDIERS MAKING FRIENDS: A HAPPY
IN A NEWLY CAPTURED VILLAGE.

The above photographs, taken recently on the British front in France, illustrate various s
tracts of country evacuated by the Germans. When the capture of Bapaume and Péronn
"we have gained possession of over sixty villages." Among them was Bucquoy, nea
troops found Bucquoy is well shown in the first of these photographs. The ruins of th
others in the recovered territory. "Our soldiers," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, "go throug
and camp among the ruins and make fires of their timbers. But in some of the village
Nesle, and a few others, women and children and old people came out to meet them, an

SUBMARINE FORCES OF THE ALLIES: NI



ITALY'S NEW CONSTRUCTION IN UNDER-WATER CRAFT: SUBMARI



NEW SUBMARINES ON THE STOCKS IN AN IT

As our photographs show, the Italian naval authorities are taking active measures to cope with enemy submarines, and at the same time to increase their own Navy's strength in that type of craft. The Italian Minister of Marine, Admiral Corsi, gave some interesting information on the subject recently in the Italian Parliament. "Admiral Corsi stated before the Chamber very plainly," writes Mr. A. Beaumont, "the steps taken to

Welfare Work at a Mod

(See Illustrations on o

THE bad name by which our English bulldog has most often been hung abroad and at home is his lack of efficiency.

"Look how efficient the Germans are! Look how efficient the Americans are!" was the war-cry of England before the war.

No one stopped to inquire what were the general conditions of those from whom efficiency was required, nor what inspired the German and American efficiency, and made it, in so many cases, a question of compulsory quantity rather than of duration or quality. The short run appeals to most people, particularly when there is money at the other end of it.

The question of staying power can always be overlooked, until a crisis arises.

Even now in some quarters one hears rather too much of guns and output, as opposed to the man behind the gun and the operative behind the output; and yet the opposition between the two is as imaginary as the line of the Equator.

Good conditions for the operative mean good output. It was Napoleon who long ago realised that "armies fight on their stomachs." So does everyone with work to do; and the first of all practical duties, when good work is required, is physically to equip the worker. We must not stop there, for next to physical equipment, perhaps even before it, comes the value of the consenting will.

Successful work must be done with keenness, and to have keenness you must avoid injustice.

German efficiency is in many cases the result of fear—it is made by the machine, and has very little to do with the human being behind it: he has to all intents and purposes been caught into the machine. We do not believe that it will outlast our more measured free-will offering.

The chief problem is how to give satisfactory conditions to the operative while increasing the output. And that is the aim of the Ministry of Munitions through its Welfare section.

There is a munitions-factory not far from London which has gone far in the direction of solving this difficult question. This factory employs several thousand girl operatives upon shells and high explosives, and it has been grasped by its young manager that, with the necessarily long hours and heavy pressure of work, the factory itself must supply as much relief and recreation as possible. He has, therefore, transformed the factory to meet the human needs of his operatives. The buildings are placed as far apart as is practicable on a piec
rate hygiene and sanitation
Nine lady supervisors—sensibl
devote their energies and expe
the girls' welfare. Good meal
prices in large airy mess-room
close to, the factory premises.
look as nice as possible. Tab
pots of flowers adorn them.
provided free, with little bre
which, if it is fine, can be sp
girls' garden.

The girls have a garden;
room for night shifts; they
small hospital, where they c
minor accident, or, in case of
are given an hour or two's re
before returning to work.

But those who know about
at once inquire: "Do they
they merely show statistics?

The answer to this is: th
daily with girls skipping, tha
crowded with girls dancing,
at home in the little frien



CHEERFUL CONDITIONS THAT RESULT IN ADDED EFFICIENCY: THE MID-D

The article on this page makes it clear that in a munitions-factory, as anywhere else, better results are o
for men as for women. Elsewhere in this number we give drawings made at a moc

there is not the slightes
a pass being supplied b
recognisable ill.

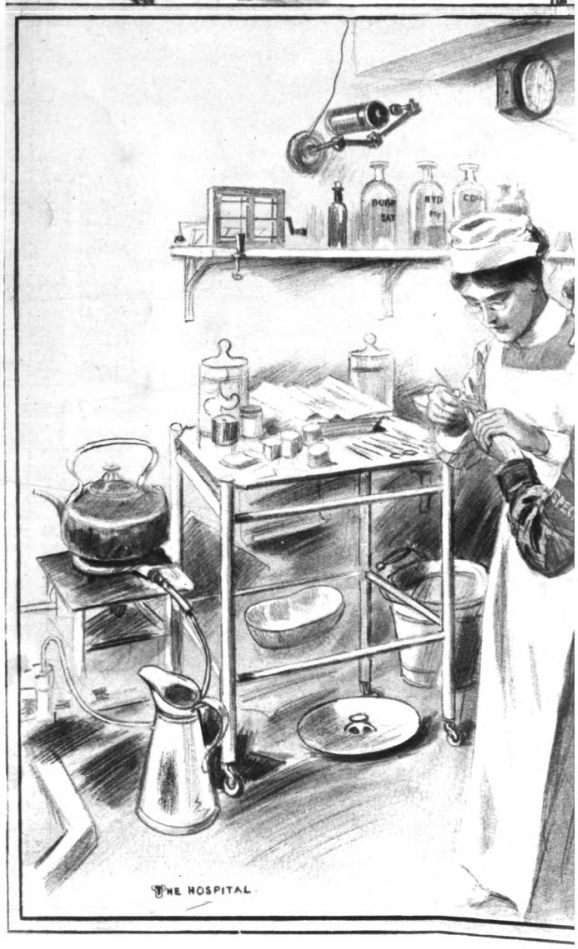
There have never been
All the operatives are
written complaints and
Boxes, placed in conspic
pose. Nobody is afraid o
operative has ever been
grievance. She could su
thickly as blackberries;
would fall upon the lady
to the complaints. Her
not the prospects of th
found for each girl in the
visor. The girl may tak
vided with a safe list to
a cheap and excellent h
is always full to overflo

All sick cases are inv
special committee. They
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recovered.

THE BETTER THE WELFARE



GIRLS SKIPPING



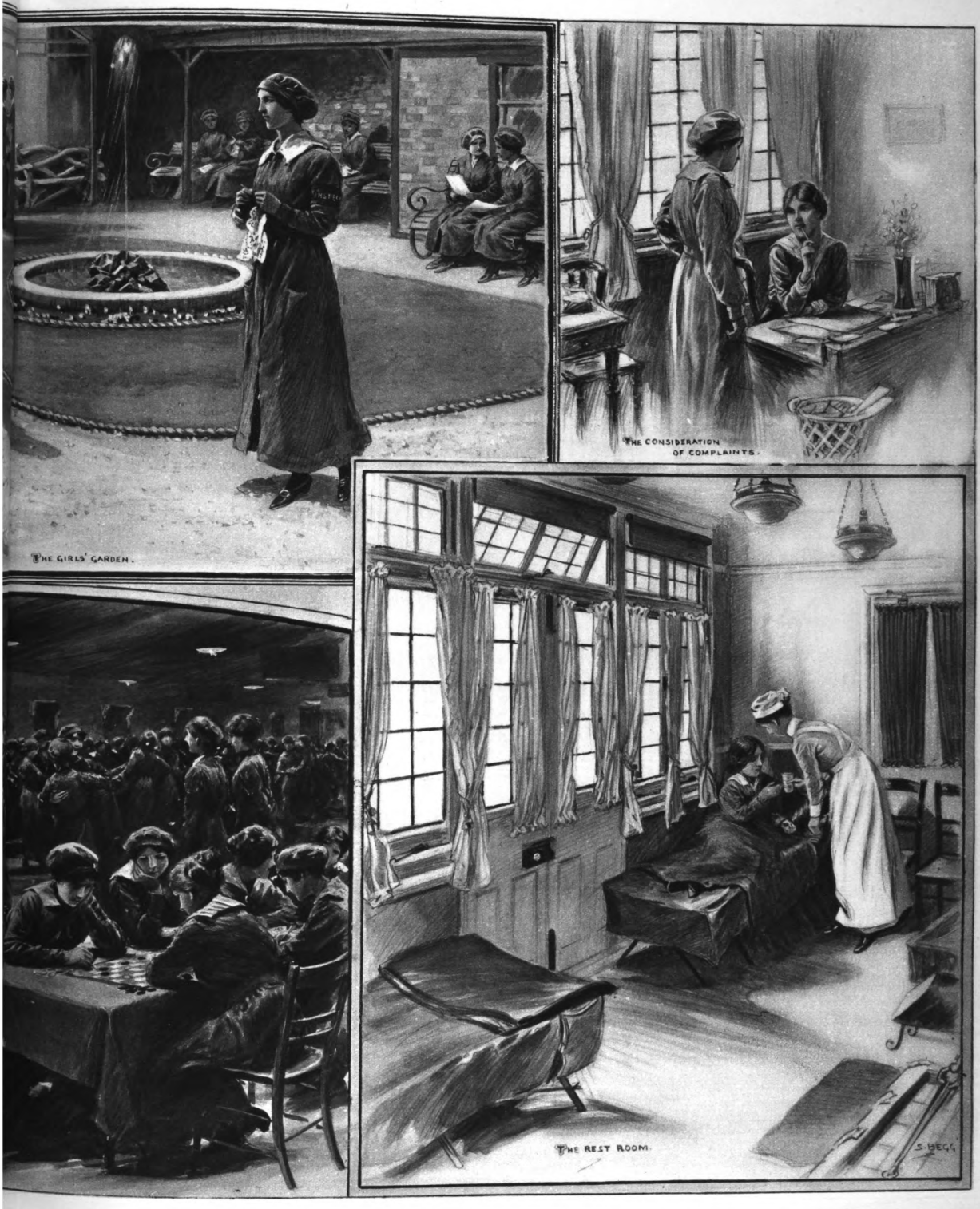
THE HOSPITAL

"THE DIRECT RESULT HAS BEEN THE

In the article on another page dealing with the welfare of munition-workers, efficiency, and to make the conditions of work attractive. She cites as an examp and high explosives.' "It has been grasped by its young manager," she writes as much relief and recreation as possible. . . . The girls have a garden; they can be treated for any minor accident, or, in case of over-fatigue, where they ar

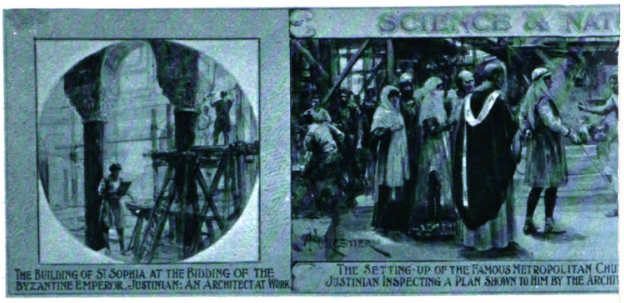
THE SECRET OF EFFICIENCY AT A MODEL MUNITIONS-FACTORY.

BY OUR ARTIST, S. BEGG.



INGS NOT ONLY DONE, BUT WELL DONE": MUNITION-WORK CONDITIONS WHICH "PAY."

garden fills twice daily with girls skipping, the recreation-room is crowded with girls dancing, and they feel quite at home in the little friendly hospital. . . . There have never been any strikes in this factory. All the operatives are cordially invited to make written complaints and put them in the Complaint Boxes. . . . Nobody is afraid of the Complaint Boxes. No operative has ever been looked at askance for a grievance. . . . In spite of the length of the hours . . . the women look healthy and unharassed. . . . Their interest in their work is as keen as Sheffield steel. . . . The direct result has been the kind of regular efficiency which gets things not only done, but well done; and not only done for to-day, but prepared and ready for to-morrow."—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]



THE BUILDING OF ST. SOPHIA AT THE BIDDING OF THE BYZANTINE EMPEROR, JUSTINIAN: AN ARCHITECT AT WORK.

THE SETTING-UP OF THE FAMOUS METROPOLITAN CHU JUSTINIAN INSPECTING A PLAN SHOWN TO HIM BY THE ARCHI

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

CONCERNING POTATOES.

ON the credit side of the war we shall find many surprising things when, in the times to come, we attempt to balance our profit-and-loss account. Among them will have to be reckoned a revaluation of the potato, which has suddenly risen, from a very humble place in our estimation, to the chief place among our vegetables.



WITH THE FRENCH: PLACING BARBED WIRE ACROSS A COMMUNICATION

French Official Photograph.

But history repeats itself. For the potato had an uphill road to climb after its introduction to these islands before it found its way to favour. That introduction we apparently owe to Sir John Hawkins, who brought it from Virginia in 1563. But it met with no recognition. No better fate attended the efforts of Sir Francis Drake in 1586, though perhaps he did little or nothing to inform his countrymen of what he had done. The first serious attempt to bring the potato into notice among us was that made by Sir Walter Raleigh, who cultivated potatoes on his estates in Devonshire and Munster. But even then it was not till the beginning of the seventeenth century that serious attention was paid to the potato as a source of food, and then only for feeding "swine and other cattle." Presently it was promoted a step further, since it was suggested that it might be useful for poor people and for the prevention of famine on failure of the grain crops. The Royal Society took up this idea in 1663, and adopted measures for extending its cultivation with a view to the prevention of famines. They were probably helped to this conclusion by the example of Ireland, where the potato was cultivated to a greater extent than anywhere else in Europe, and with evident advantage to the people. But it was long before we in England followed suit. Gilbert White, writing to his friend the Hon. James Barrington on Jan. 8, 1778, remarks: "Potatoes have prevailed in this little district by means of premiums within these twenty years only, and are much esteemed here now by the poor, who would scarce have ventured to taste them in the last reign."

Things have changed mightily since then, but it required U-boat "frightfulness" to bring home to us how great was our dependence on this homely tuber. And now that it is not to be had we are all persuading ourselves that our very existence is jeopardised. We are certainly beginning to exaggerate its importance as a food. For, as a matter of fact, there are many vegetables which surpass it i state the potato contains abo starch and albumen make u estimated that 100 parts of as much nutriment as 613 inferiority of the potato in to the comparatively small matter which it contains, in is most advantageously eate as good roast beef. Howev in me, at a time like this, to

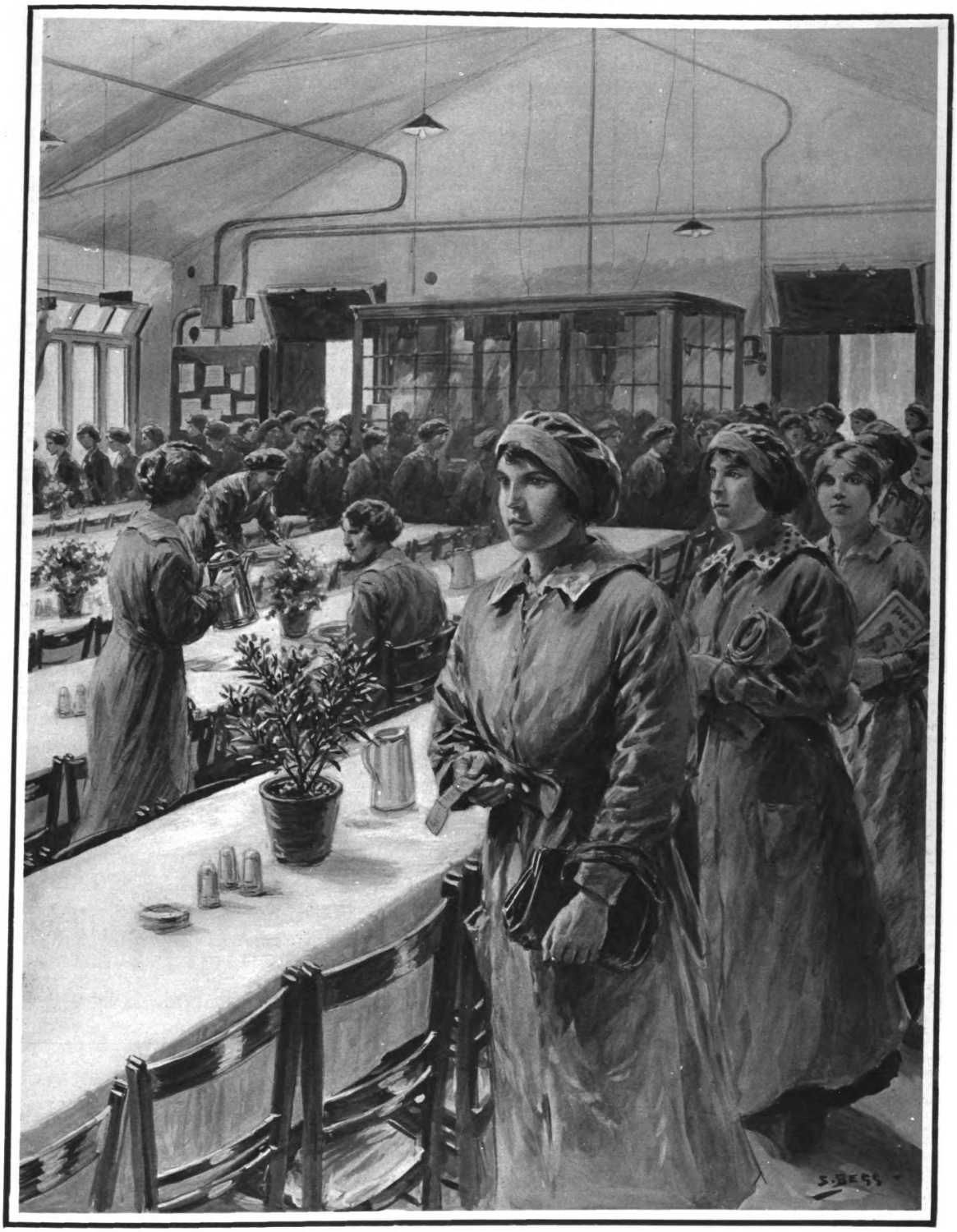


AT A FRENCH

is without doubt "a very trouble." Moreover, it ser for ourselves and our pigs quantities of starch, sugar

THE HUMAN MACHINE IN MUNITIONS: THE CANTEEN AS POWER-HOUSE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



"THE CARE THAT HAS FED THEIR ENERGIES HAS FED THEIR WORK": GIRLS IN A MODEL MUNITIONS-FACTORY TROOPING INTO THE CANTEEN AT THE DINNER HOUR.

This drawing illustrates another phase of life in a model munitions-factory (described in our article on another page). "Good conditions for the operative," says the writer of the article, "mean good output. It was Napoleon who long ago realised that 'armies fight on their stomachs.' So does everyone with work to do, and the first of all practical duties when good work is required is physically to equip the worker. . . . Good meals are provided at cost prices in large airy mess-rooms, separated from, but close to, the factory premises. The tables are made to look as nice as possible. Table-cloths are used, and pots of flowers adorn them. Lunch and tea are provided free, with little breaks of twenty minutes, which, if it is fine, can be spent out of doors in the girls' garden. . . . The effect upon the operatives is plain. . . . They are proud of their skill and their speed. The care that has fed their energies has fed their work." —[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

WAR UNDERGROUND: MINING OPERATIONS BY FRENCH ENGINEERS.

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



MINING ON THE MARNE FRONT: EFFECTING A JOINT IN THE TUBES OF A BORING APPARATUS.



AT WORK WITH A BORING DRILL: FRENCH ENGINEERS ENGAGED IN MINING OPERATIONS.



THE PROCESS KNOWN AS "TAMPING": BLOCKING UP A MINE-CHAMBER WITH BAGS OF EARTH AFTER LAYING THE CHARGE.



AFTER THE TAMPING IS COMPLETED: RETIRING ALONG THE GALLERY BEFORE DETONATING THE MINE.



LISTENING FOR SOUNDS OF THE ENEMY'S COUNTER-MINING: THE PART OF THE APPARATUS PLACED ON THE GROUND.



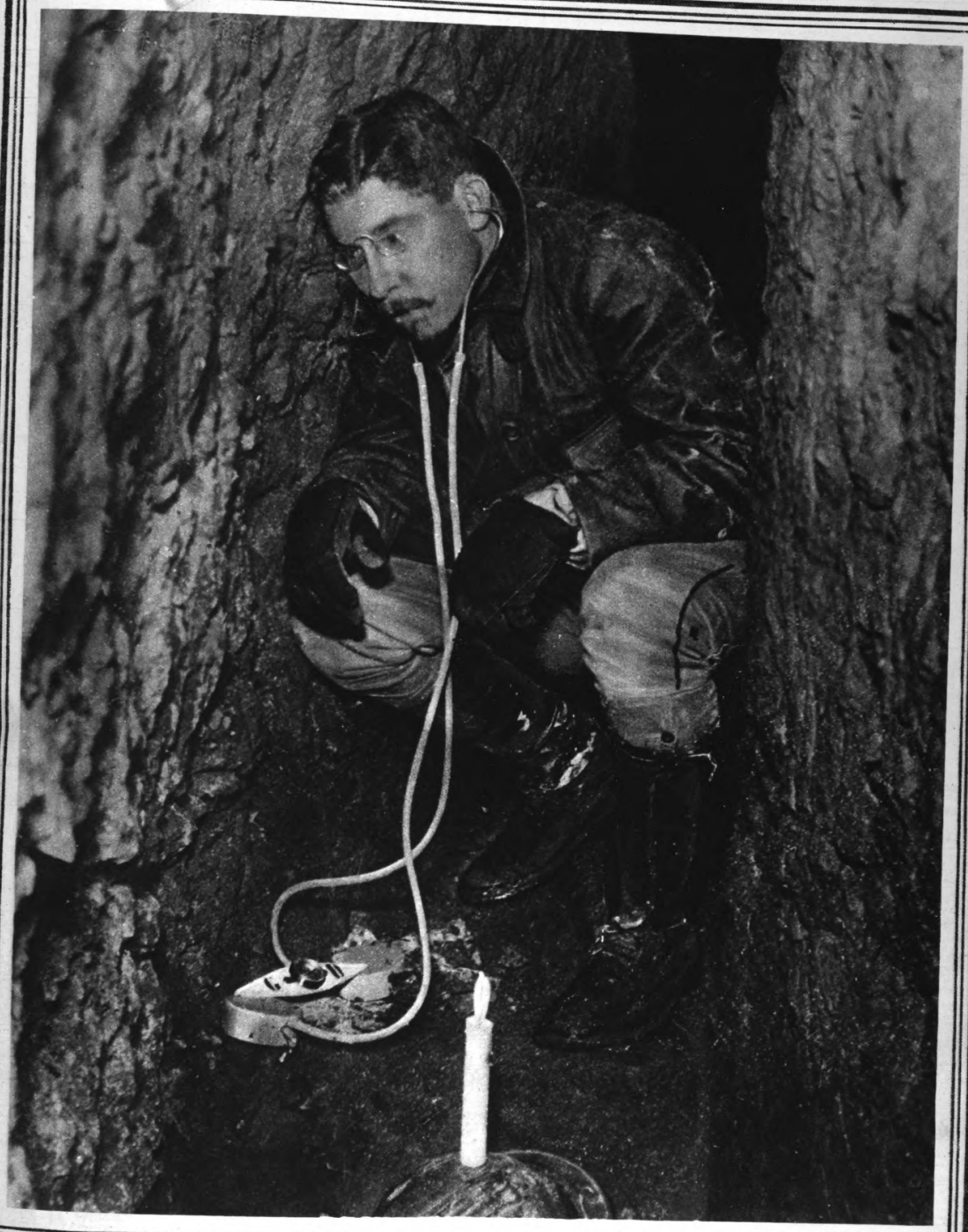
LISTENERS AT WORK IN A FRENCH MINE-GALLERY: THE PART OF THE APPARATUS ATTACHED TO THE EARS.

Modern warfare is carried on not only by land and sea, under the sea, and in the air, but also underground. Subterranean fighting is perhaps the most nerve-testing of all, when a man knows that at any moment he may be blown up from below, or have the earth above blown down upon him. These remarkable photographs, taken in French mine-galleries and published by the French War Office, illustrate well the conditions of the work. By way of description we cannot do better than give some extracts from an article in our Paris contemporary, "L'Illustration": "When the advanced lines are brought sufficiently close to make all progress impossible without heavy losses from bombs and grenades, mine-warfare commences. In this new phase the distance between the French and German trenches varies from about 25 to 50 yards. . . . Mine-chambers placed under the accessory defences, or under the machine-guns of the enemy, make the breaches (*i.e.*, before an infantry attack). The difficulty is to place the chambers at the vital points. The enemy knows their importance and protects them by a system of counter-mines, charged as soon as the works of the attackers indicate a resort to mining.

(Continued opposite.

LISTENING FOR COUNTER-MINING: "A VERY DELICATE OPERATION."

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.



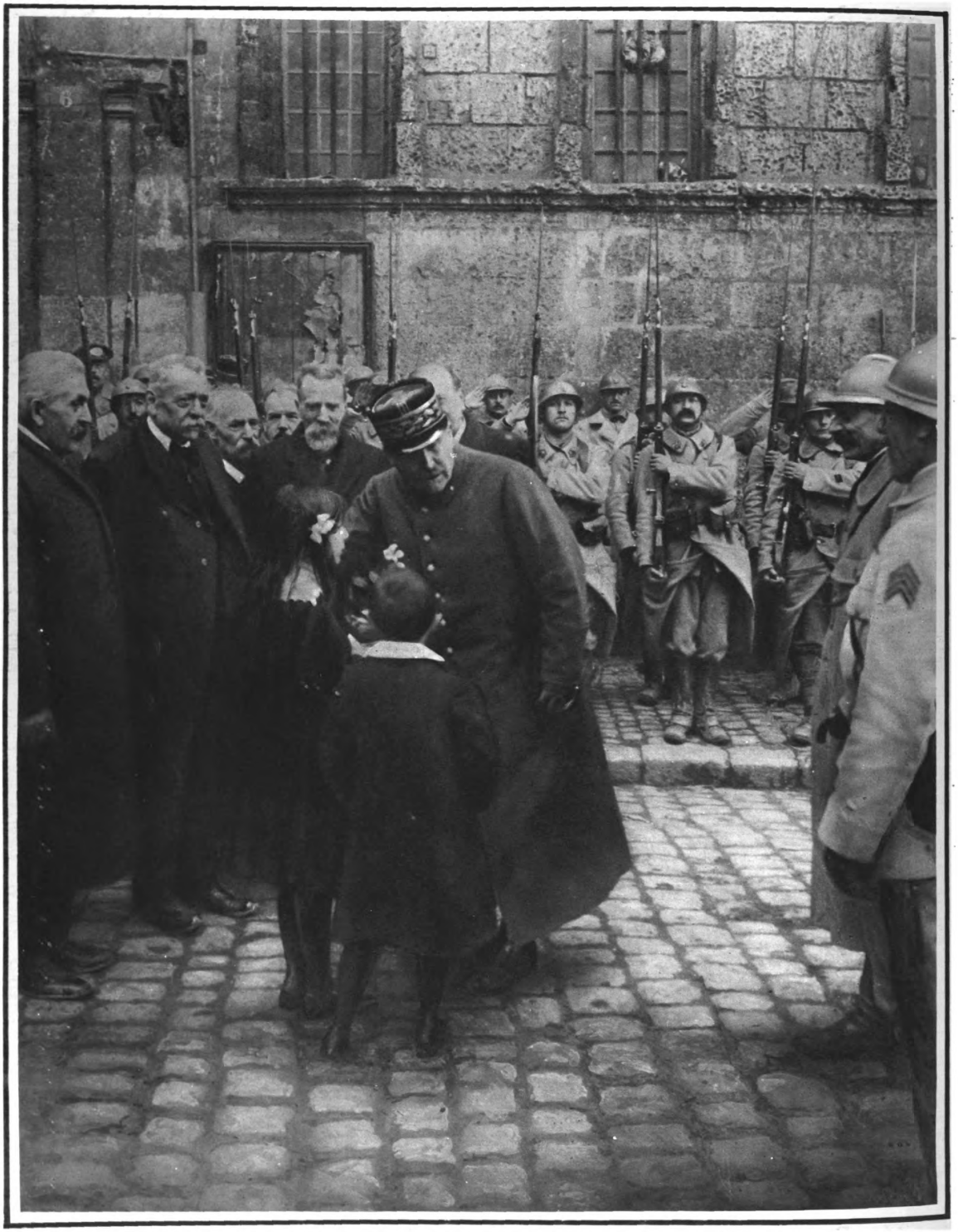
SCIENTIFIC LISTENING WITH SPECIAL DRUMS AND MICROPHONES: A FRENCH OFFICER OF ENGINEERS IN A MINE-GALLERY, DETECTING THE SOUNDS OF GERMAN MINING OPERATIONS.

Continued.]

To locate these, listeners are placed at the end of each branch. . . . The organisation of 'listeners' prevents surprise by the explosion of the enemy's *camouflets* (*i.e.*, secondary chambers of greater depth, drilled by a boring bar towards the enemy's works to cause them to fall in). Listening is a very delicate operation. It consists of detecting the direction, height, and distance of the sounds heard. As a rule, listening is done by sappers trained specially. To obtain greater clearness, drums are used as well as special microphones. . . . As soon as a prolonged silence on the part of the enemy is noticed after a period of rather hard work, the conclusion is that a chamber or a *camouflet* is being loaded, and at once you charge your own mine. . . . The loading of the mine-chamber is followed by the operations of connecting the fuse and tamping. The latter consists of blocking up the mine-chamber with bags of earth or sand, so as to direct the force of the explosion towards the enemy. . . . The electric wires for firing, or detonating cords, are placed in troughs buried in the tamping, and, as soon as the latter is completed, the charge is fired."

THE FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT NOYON: A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

PHOTOGRAPH BY THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.



IN A LIBERATED FRENCH TOWN: GENERAL NIVELLE AT NOYON, RECEIVING A BOUQUET FROM A LITTLE GIRL.

The deliverance of Noyon from the Germans, who had occupied it since the first month of the war, was regarded in France as the beginning of the liberation of her invaded territory. Noyon is only about sixty miles from Paris, and the phrase, "the Germans are still at Noyon," had been a constant reminder to Parisians that the danger was not over. There was an affecting scene on March 20 when the Commander-in-Chief, General Nivelle, visited the rescued town. People wept and knelt down in the streets as the French colours, which they had not seen since August 1914, passed by to the strains of the "Marseillaise." A battalion of the 92nd Regiment formed the escort. A little girl, with Tricolour ribbons in her hair, presented a bouquet to the General, who took her in his arms and kissed her. Near General Nivelle in the photograph is Senator Noël, Mayor of Noyon, who was a prisoner in German hands for two years. Describing the villainous conduct of the Germans during their evacuation of the district, Mr. H. Warner Allen writes: "At Noyon, at the last moment, a crime still more unspeakable was committed. Fifty girls were taken away by the soldiers to be 'officers' servants.'"

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11. Water Jug with ancient Coin let in lid £2 : 5 : 0
12. Tea Urn ... ... £5 : 5 : 0
13. Water Jug ... ... £1 : 18 : 0

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The reproductions are not light or tawdry but convey the impression of the old painstaking work of the silversmith of the past generation. You are invited to come and inspect them for yourself at our Galleries without any obligation to purchase.

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General Sir Wm. Robertson says :

"The extension of the Union Jack Club has my best wishes, and I trust that the fund will receive full support. I appeal to all men and women to increase their bit by showing in a practical form their gratitude for the splendid fortitude, bravery, and sacrifices of our Sailors and Soldiers."



GENERAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON K.C.B., D.S.O., Chief of Staff.

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H. E. MORGAN, Hon Organiser of the Extension Fund.

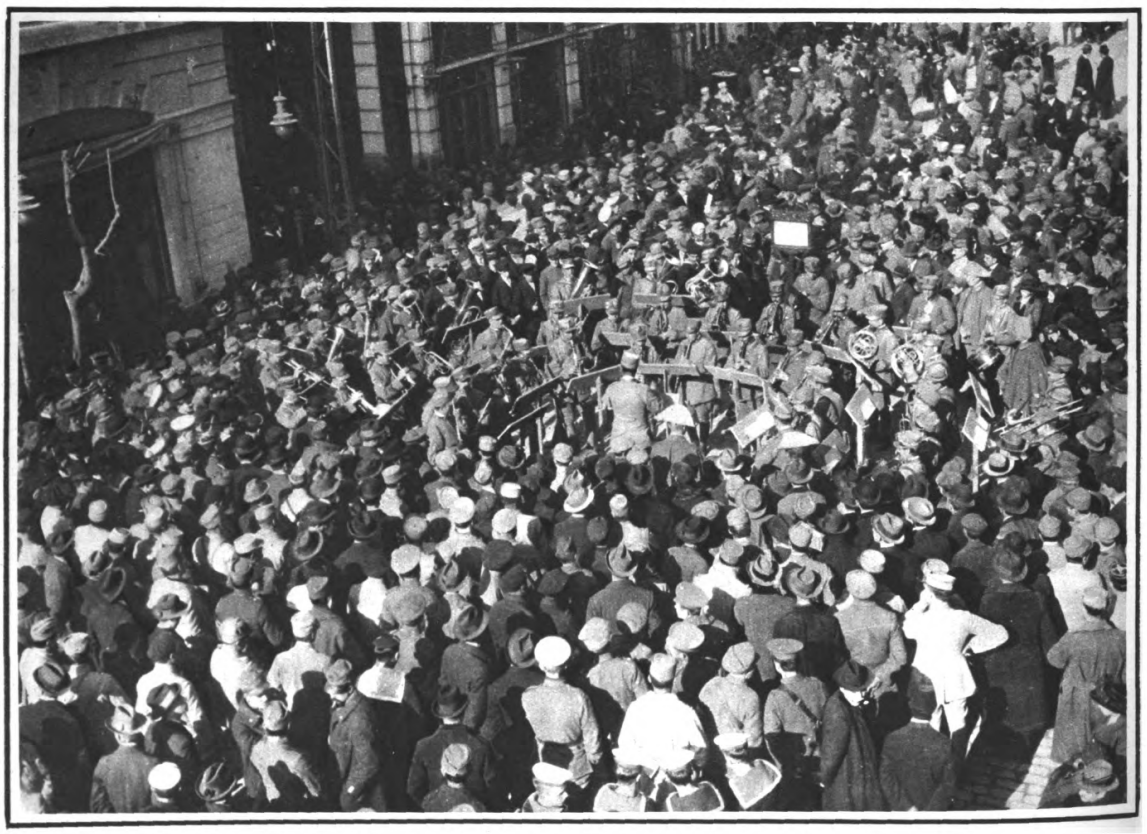
French Promptitude in Repairing German Damage: A Timber Bridge Built at Noyon.



WHERE THE GERMANS DESTROYED BRIDGES AND ROADS AND FLOODED THE TOWN: A FRENCH CONVOY APPROACHING NOYON CROSSING A TIMBER BRIDGE.

The buildings of Noyon, seen in the background of our photograph, suffered less from the Germans than those of other evacuated towns, such as Péronne or Bapaume. "Noyon," writes Mr. H. Warner Allen, "was comparatively fortunate. The unoccupied houses were looted, and, instead of firing the town, the Germans contented themselves with flooding its lower portions by damming the canals. The inundations rose quite high in the town and caused much suffering, since it was filled with 12,000 old men, women, and children brought from the surrounding villages and the north. . . . When the French advanced into the German lines they found placards calling on them not to shell Noyon." How far the Germans were inspired by humanity was shown the day after they had left, when one of their aeroplanes dropped bombs on the civilian population.—[*Photo. L.N.A.*]

In a Town to which War has Brought Prosperity: An Italian Band Playing at Salonika.



SALONIKA ENJOYING MILITARY MUSIC PROVIDED BY THE ALLIES: AN ITALIAN REGIMENTAL BAND GIVING AN OPEN-AIR CONCERT.

The Germans recently tried to make out that Salonika had endured privations through the submarine campaign. Contradicting this, a "Morning Post" correspondent writes: "Never has Salonika known such all-round prosperity as that which it has enjoyed since the Allied armies arrived here. . . . The benefits of the Allied armies' presence reach even the lowest classes of the population, who are employed—men, women and children—in thousands on road repairs, for which they are paid wages above any standard existing before the war. . . . Living is certainly much dearer than it was, but there is no shortage of necessaries or even of luxuries."—[*British Official Photograph.*]

Spring Evenings

are neither warm enough for a fire to be dispensed with altogether, nor cold enough for one to be kept alight all the time.

The paramount convenience of a Gas Fire is its ever-readiness and adaptability to circumstance. The heat is available without preliminary "laying" of the fire, coal-carrying, or aftermath of dirt, and can be raised or lowered by the simple turning of a tap.

Gas fires, in short, economise both work and fuel—a consideration which doubly commends them to the patriotic housewife, to whom the servant problem and the fuel question are respectively matters of domestic and national concern.

In all heating difficulties consult the Secretary, British Commercial Gas Association, 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

T 262



A novel Blouse Tunic

No. 501. Blouse tunic made in fine French lawn, trimmed tucking and Valenciennes. Entirely hand-made and embroidered. Sizes 44 in. to 48 in. Price **33/9**

Our new Spring Catalogue of blouses, dresses, coats and skirts, etc., sent post free upon request.

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TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

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THROUGH TWO LEADING INSURANCE COMPANIES WHOSE COMBINED FUNDS EXCEED

£11,000,000

AND WHO WILL ASSIST YOU AND ACCEPT REPAYMENT OVER A PERIOD OF

FROM ONE TO TWENTY YEARS.

It has been the duty and privilege of every British subject to subscribe to the Victory War Loan, now the Finest Investment in the World.

What of the future? Can you pay off the Loan your Bankers may have allowed you during the next few months? Ask your Bankers how long they will leave the Loan standing, and whether the interest will always remain at 5 per cent. They will tell you that the maximum time they can allow you is about a year, and that they will want a fair proportion paid off during the early part of this period. They will tell you that the rate of Interest will depend upon the vicissitudes of the Money Market, and that the minimum charge to you will be 5 per cent. The maximum may be a great deal more.

Under the MAURICE DERING Plan you can solve all these difficulties and pay for your Loan over any period of years, from one to twenty, that you may select. The MAURICE DERING Plan will place you in a sound financial position. If generally adopted it will relieve the Banks of this Country of many engagements, and will prevent enforced liquidation of securities through the death of Investors, or other causes. By reducing the sales of War Loan Stock it will assist in maintaining values and the credit of the Country. The MAURICE DERING Plan will add to the saving power of the Nation by distributing over a number of years the liabilities so loyally and patriotically assumed by yourself and others.

Having taken up War Loan, will you risk having to sell out at a time when money is scarce and the prices of all classes of securities may be at their lowest?

In the event of death, will you leave an involved Estate under a heavy liability to your Bankers? For

You can now arrange to pay for your 5 per Cent. War Loan Stock over a period of from one to twenty years in equal instalments.

You will only be charged a fixed rate of interest which cannot under any circumstances exceed the income derived from the Stock.

You can now safeguard yourself from all worry and anxiety as regards what may happen to your Capital in the event of your death, for your heirs will then receive the Stock free of all liability.

Messrs. MAURICE DERING and COMPANY are authorised by two leading Insurance Companies, whose combined Funds exceed

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to invite applications for the repayment and transfer of Bank Loans on 1917 War Stock subject to:

A Policy of Insurance covering the amount of the Loan being taken out on the Life of the Investor.

Please write to MAURICE DERING and COMPANY, Trafalgar House, 11, Waterloo Place, London, S.W., stating the amount of War Loan Stock or other securities held by you and the amount of loan required against same, the period of years over which you desire such Loan to be repayable and your age next birthday. Full details will be sent by return in clear and explicit language, which will enable you to judge for yourself the decided advantages and protection you secure under the MAURICE DERING Plan.

For insurance of all kinds you will obtain more favourable terms by placing your business in our hands. Being insurance experts it is our business to follow closely current insurance market rates, and it naturally follows that we are in a better position to secure for our clients the cheapest terms possible.

A WORD AS TO OURSELVES.

MAURICE DERING AND CO., are Life Insurance Brokers. Their business is to save their clients' money by obtaining the best and most suitable terms from the various leading Insurance Companies.

As a wise man:

When you wish to build a house you employ an Architect.

When you wish to buy or sell shares you employ a Stockbroker.

When you wish to make a will you employ a Lawyer.

And, moreover, you pay all these gentlemen for assisting you. We are remunerated under a fixed brokerage scale by the Insurance Companies.

A good Life Insurance Broker gives his clients unbiased and unprejudiced advice, pointing out to them the best scheme, the best Company, and the best method of Insurance. His expert knowledge may, and generally does, save his client a considerable sum of money, and that free of expense to the client. The assistance of a recognised Life Insurance Broker should therefore be a matter of exceptional interest to our friends Overseas, and to all who are considering the question of Insurance in any form.

To-day you are offered a simple, economical, and effective means of paying off your bank overdraft, a plan which has been approved and is supported by leading Insurance Companies whose combined Funds exceed

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a plan which enables you to hold your War Loan Investment without anxiety, and which limits your liability to annual payments, small or large, according to your wishes. Thus you safeguard your position and secure the full benefit of the capital appreciation that is bound to occur during the coming years, when the "Victory" War Loan has helped to the final success of our arms on land and sea.

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LADIES' PAGE.

WITH the Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. Asquith all making Women's Suffrage speeches in the House of Commons, and other influential members such as Mr. Long announcing their conversion, the inclusion of women in the next Electoral Reform Bill may surely be considered practically accomplished. Mr. Asquith's reason for his change of view is the one that makes the matter really urgent: that the industrial upheaval and consequent social and legislative new arrangements that must result from the war ought not to be made by men alone, without the women equally affected having the power to influence the conduct of Government.

Mr. Lloyd George made a splendid eulogy of the courage and capacity of women as displayed under his own observation when he was Minister of Munitions. As one illustration, he mentioned a necessity that arose for altering thousands of shells; the work was known to be dangerous and there were several fatal accidents; yet it was all done by the women workers, who stuck to the task without a trace of panic. Indeed, when Zeppelins dropped bombs outside certain large munition factories, there was some difficulty in getting the men to work for a few nights after, "but we never had any difficulty with regard to the women. They were proud of participating in the dangers of their brothers in France, and boasted of it, and they saved the situation at a critical moment." It happened that on the day this speech was reported I received a letter from my ex-housemaid, who has gone on munition work, and she said: "I think there are girls here who win a V.C. as much as any Tommy in the trenches"; and she refers to the ordinary everyday work of the factory. Yet it should not be thought that women ask for the vote as any sort of payment for all they have done to help the country in this crisis. The point of any reference to that matter is to show how much service ordinary women can render—what valuable and hitherto largely ignored capacity there is wasted by artificial restrictions on their activity and their position as citizens. From the organisers, surgeons, and nurses of the women's war hospitals down to the smallest of the little brave munitionaires, the women who have well done great things for the country in the war have shown that men do themselves and the State a grievous wrong in denying women opportunities of action and service. But what will affect average public opinion most is doubtless Mr. Asquith's point.

We have every reason, I think, to be satisfied with the common-sense dress of women in this time. Never were London's shop-windows so uninteresting at this season of the year. Where, in happier times, we would see behind the great plate-glass windows "Spring Fashion" displays of all sorts of new fantasies—some of which the world of women would adopt, others which would never get beyond the window—this year we find ranks of plain and utilitarian coat-frocks and regiments of woven jerseys in silk, imitation silk, or wool. These latter are of so obviously sensible and economical a character that even "mere man" can see that this is no mock simplicity, like the little muslin gown, for instance, which is perfectly cut by an expensive modiste and enriched with real lace and lavish embroidery. The jersey coat or blouse, with its brightness of colour and its variation in little details in different models, gives the pleasing sensation of something fresh and new; but it is inexpensive in itself, and more economical still in the fact that it avoids dress-makers' bills and dressmakers' liability to spoil or waste material. Another feature of the day's fashion is the loose fitting of all garments, which is both practical and sensible. It is easier and needs less skill to make a loose-fitting than a closely fitted corsage; the one lasts longer than the other; and greater ease of movement, with less of fatigue and exhaustion, are the results. The newest attire for every occasion is built on these lines, from the wool or silk jersey coat for morning wear to the simple "chemise dress" in some soft and pretty fabric for afternoons, or the taffetas or crêpe-de-Chine dinner-gown, with its chiffon or georgette pleatings, foldings, or swathings for corsage.



A NEW, SPRING FROCK.
Made of grey gabardine, embroidered in shades of grey purple, silver, and black.

Tunics and tunic-blouses are to be much worn this spring. Some are made on the simple lines of a dressing-jacket, and hang perfectly loose from the shoulders, slightly held in to the figure by loosely knotted belts, with tassel-ends or bead motifs to make the sash-ends fall nicely; these belts are not pulled tight round the waist, but fall quite slack, thus lengthening the waist-line in front. Other tunic-blouses are gathered lightly into a band, with a full basque stitched on the under edge of the band, and a sash swathed round. Or smocking or plain rows of gathering done with silk in a different colour can be used to draw the little garment in to the figure to some extent—for instance, at each side of the front and at the centre of the back, the basque fulness flowing out beneath the ornament.

A simple method of trimming and at the same time slightly shaping a tunic-blouse is to run sections of it like darning, the thread being either gold or silver tinsel, or some pretty shade of coarse floss silk, or black. Others, again, of the tunics are slightly caught in to the figure by elastic concealed under the garment. The lower edge of the tunic is sometimes trimmed with a very narrow line of embroidery or a row or two of visible darning stitches, or something similar to the rest of the decoration; but, as often as not, a deep hem machined up visibly is employed. Very bright colours are used, in fine cloth as well as in silk or in the soft fabrics available, for these tunic-blouses, to be worn over dark skirts. For afternoon wear above taffetas skirts, tunic-blouses in beautiful rich brocaded ninon-de-soie, velvet-brocade gauze, georgette crêpe, tinsel-brocaded taffetas, satin charmeuse, etc., are very desirable.

Bad weather, dear leather, and scarce labour make the subject of boots and shoes more than usually important just now, and it is good to know that the well-known "Lotus" Company, of Stafford, are still supplying their well-made boots and shoes at the old prices, and will make no difference until their stock of leather has been used.

FILOMENA.

FOR REMOVING ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
USE DARA
THE RELIABLE HOME TREATMENT
SURE, SAFE AND PAINLESS

A CLIENT WRITES:—
Dear Madam,—I am so pleased to tell you the "Dara" Treatment was quite a success, therefore there is no need to make any appointment with you. I must confess I had no faith in the "Dara" when sending for it, which makes my gratitude to you all the more real. I must thank you very much for your wonderful remedy, and remain,
Yours gratefully,———

(Original of above, also other Testimonials, can be seen.)

Remove Superfluous Hair Comfortably in your own Home
Prices 10/6 & 21/6 (The larger size contains three times the amount of the smaller)
ADAIR GANESH ESTABLISHMENT 92, NEW BOND STREET, (Oxford St. End) LONDON, W.
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SOOTHING AS AN OLD-TIME MELODY
Spinet
THE SUPER CIGARETTE
Fine Old Virginia. Cork-Tipped. Ovals.
1/- for 20
2/6 for 50

1104

Lotus

ALL Lotus and Delta, made before prices rose on February and still left in the shops, will be sold at the old prices.

This selling of old stock at old prices is the settled policy not only of the makers but also of the sellers of Lotus and Delta. It is carried out at the factory where the shoes are made and in all the shops where they are sold, in London and Glasgow, in Dublin and Cardiff, indeed in every town in the United Kingdom.

All Lotus and Delta are marked, too, in plain figures. The prices are stamped on the soles with a hot die before the shoes leave the factory.

And that is not all. Lotus and Delta are sold not at the high prices they would easily fetch, whilst shoes generally are so scarce, but always at low prices that are based on the actual cost of manufacture; they are free from even the suspicion of profiteering.

So those purchasers who wish to save some shillings per pair on their boots and shoes this spring should go straightaway, before all the old price stock is gone, to the shops selling Lotus and Delta in their district.

Lotus Ltd, Stafford
Makers of Lotus and Delta Boots
Agents everywhere



175—16/6
Prices stamped on the soles by the makers before the shoes leave the factory.



A Household Necessity

Every Housekeeper has experienced the discomfort of rough red hands caused by all sorts of work about the house. This trouble is soon done away with if a little LA-ROLA be rubbed into the hands every time they are washed.

BEETHAM'S

La-rola

is a delicately scented Toilet Milk, is neither sticky nor greasy, and is easily absorbed by the skin. It is quite economical to use, a bottle costing 1/4 lasting for quite a long time. Keep a bottle in your bathroom and you will find it an inestimable boon.

In bottles, 1/1½ from all Chemists and Stores.



PALE COMPLEXIONS

may be greatly IMPROVED by just a touch of "La-rola Rose Bloom," which gives a perfectly natural tint to the cheeks. No one can tell it is artificial. It gives the BEAUTY SPOT! Boxes 1/-.

M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.



Handed to you Antiseptic and Aseptic

When you buy a tin of Evans' Pastilles you are sure of obtaining an antiseptic pastille which has had practically no chance of being contaminated by outside conditions.

The chemist does not have to wash his hands before he gives you a tin of Evans' Pastilles—the dust and microbes which abound in the air have not power to do harm, because the Pastilles come to you in a sealed package just as efficient and antiseptic as when they left the factory.

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Children take them without fuss.

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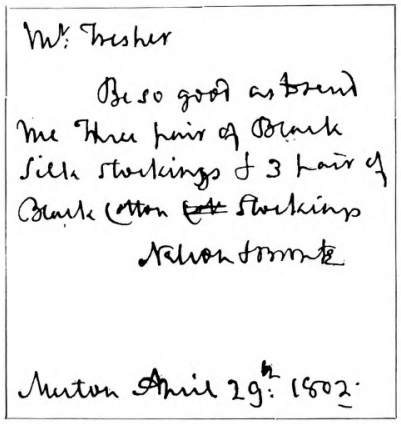
GENUINE must bear signature

Brent Good



A LINK WITH THE GREAT DAYS OF OLD.

THE record of the shops of London is a romance as well as a history, and it is curious how some of the older ones form links between George III. and George V. and famous soldiers and sailors of two centuries. One of



A HISTORIC DOCUMENT: NELSON'S ORDER.

these historical houses is the shop, so familiar to the Services, where Messrs. Thresher and Glenny carry on with characteristic vigour the outfitting business which has held the Royal Warrant since it was granted by George III. It was here, when the shop bore the sign of the Peacock, that Lord Nelson bought his kit, and one of the orders of the great Admiral is reproduced here. To-day, breeches, tunics, and all the accessories of the kit of a fighting man are sent from the Strand to every front on which the British are fighting, and to the wide seas. The house maintains its reputation for high quality, punctuality, and all the things that count; and on Aug. 4, 1914, there appeared in the *Times* this concise advertisement: "Active Service Kits. Thresher and Glenny, 152 and 153, Strand, London." To-day Mr. Glenny evolved a new "trench coat," known as the "Thresher," of which many thousands have already been supplied to and appreciated by British troops, and by none more than the Canadian contingent, for the firm has been a household word in Canada for years.

THE PLAYH

"WONDERFUL JAMES." A

IN consequence of "Petticoats brief run, room has been fou old acquaintance under a new nan the play is called now, as Mr. Ha it; but it is none other than M Murray Carson's twenty-four - apparently revised somewhat as story of a rich American guileles by a glib impostor who trades c and promises for a consideration t daughter to the best English societ in these days; and both confiding daughter who falls in love at sig conventional figures. But there in the play, and it remains consi by virtue of the unfailing resource James Ffolliott Treherne, the "W (new) title. Mr. Herbert Waring p and it was only right that he sho one else could hit off so well the fla ness, the agility of this adventur are perfect. Happily matching of Miss Marion Terry as th wife who is half-accomplice, hal victim of his villainies; her ever delivery of the catch-phras "James, you are wonderful!" a delight. Mr. Foss does his best reconcile us to the credulity of th old American; and the love-scen of Mr. Scott Sunderland and Mi Marie Mitchell make agreeab relief amid the atmosphere roguery.

"SUZETTE," AT THE GLOBE.

To Mlle. Gaby Deslys's admirers th piece in which she figures—music comedy, revue, sketch—is of litt account as compared with what sh wears and to what extent sh dances. The frocks are the chi thing, and, next to that, her mov ments in them. In these respec "Suzette" should give them sati faction. Mlle. Deslys appears quite a number of resplendent ar daring costumes, and has hats head-dresses to match them, huge at times as almost to doub her height. Her dancing in th new Globe entertainment, for whic

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Académie des Sciences (Paris, June 28, 1909)
Académie de Médecine (Paris, Dec. 21, 1909)

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Size of Lamp, 5⅜ x 3⅜ x 1¼ inches.
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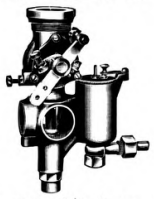
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Favouring the Foreigner.

It is now established that the great motor-manufacturing enterprise to be inaugurated at Cork in the very near future is a Ford concern. The design, apparently, is to build farm-tractors on a large scale, and it is said that when the factory is in full working order, an output of something like 50,000 tractors annually will be attained. These tractors are to be sold—at least, that is what we are told—at about £100 each, and the promoters of the scheme are good enough to say that "the English and Irish markets will be given preference." Authority is being given to import plant and machine-tools from America, as well as to purchase in England subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Munitions, and all seems to be going as merrily as the proverbial marriage-bell. Not unnaturally, the disclosure of the details of the scheme has led to an outburst of adverse comment from the British motor-manufacturing interests. It is pointed out with considerable justice that the whole of the British industry has been taken off its own work to assist in the manufacture of munitions of war, and that, in the usual course of things, it will find itself very seriously handicapped at the end of the war, when it is confronted with the problem of reorganisation for the purposes of the inevitable commercial war that will follow on the consummation of peace. Considering the sacrifices the trade has been called upon to make—and which it has made without a murmur—it is felt that if the Government thought it necessary that farm-tractors, or any other type of motor vehicle, should be manufactured in large numbers, our own industry might perhaps have been consulted before *carte blanche* was given to another concern to come over here and, with all the facilities possible, be allowed to create new interests to the possible detriment of our own trade. With those sentiments I imagine everyone who has any interest at all in the future of British commercial development will feel himself somewhat in sympathy. Of course, there may be good grounds for the action which it is understood the Government has taken in this matter; but they are not apparent on the face of things, and it certainly seems to be a case in which some explanation might not unreasonably be forthcoming.

Wooden Tyres in Germany.

It is
the
Powe
Without presuming to ent



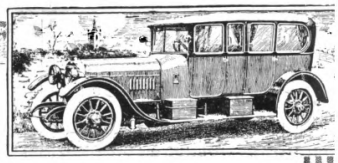
A "VAUXHALL" IN CAP

This 25-h.p. Vauxhall car is seen in
known as "Pluto's Vale." The own
economy, 1



POPULAR CARS IN INDIA: A

The two cars seen in this photograph are the property
in all matters connected with cars, and well known in moto
The "Wolsele



CONTRAST.

The advent of the peace-type

SUNBEAM

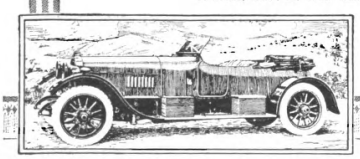
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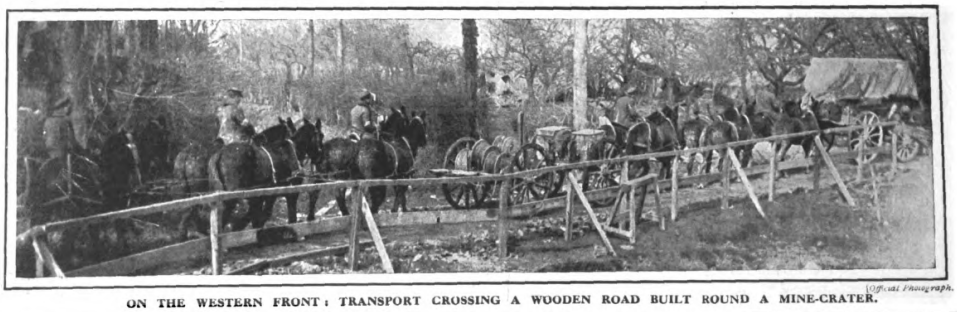


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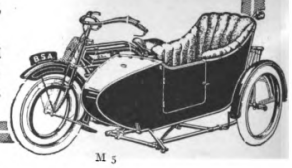
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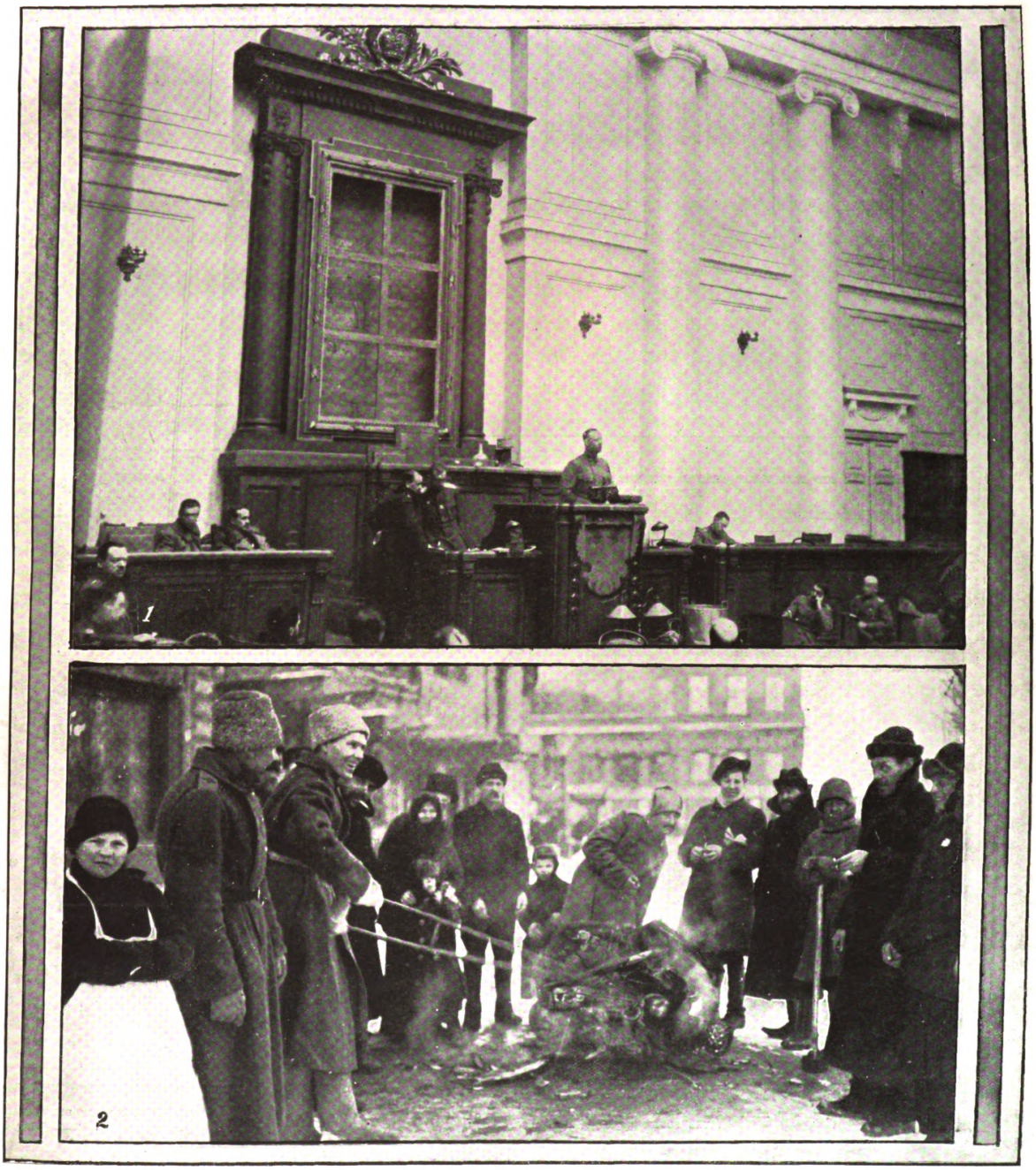
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No. 4069. VOL. CL. SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1917. SEVENPENCE.

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THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA: (1) A SCENE IN THE DUMA, WITH THE EMPTY FRAME WHICH HAD CONTAINED THE EMPEROR'S PORTRAIT; (2) THE BURNING OF IMPERIAL EMBLEMS TORN FROM BUILDINGS.

The news of the Revolution in Russia was published in this country on March 16. It began about a week earlier, and for several days Petrograd was the scene of events which changed the destinies of Russia. The above two photographs, which were among the first to reach England, were taken during those momentous days. The upper one shows the interior of the Duma chamber in the Tauris Palace, with the rostrum and, behind it, the large frame from which the portrait of the Emperor Nicholas had been removed. Military uniform, it will be noticed, was the order of the day among those present. In the lower photograph a wounded soldier is seen, amid a delighted crowd, stirring with his crutch a bonfire in which Imperial emblems torn from shop windows and other buildings are being burnt. Other Revolution photographs are given on a double-page in this number.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.

"A LANDMARK IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORI

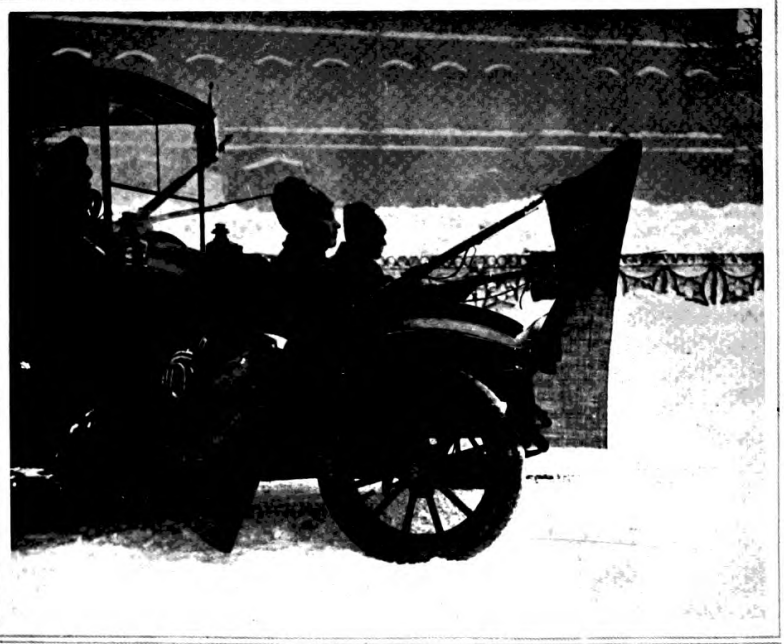
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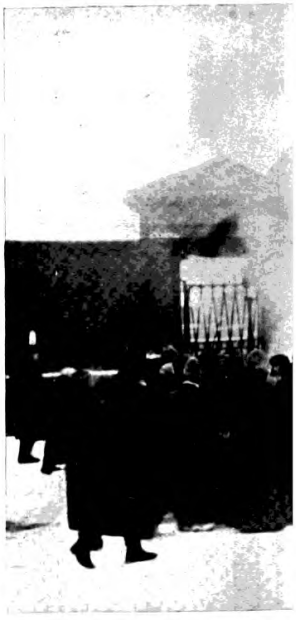
WITH THE RED FLAG FLYING FROM A FIELD-GUN: A BARRICADE IN ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL STREETS OF PETROGRAD.



A REVOLUTION IN THE SNOW
GRAVES FOR



WITH THE RED FLAG FIXED TO THEIR BAYONETS: SOLDIERS WHO HAD JOINED THE REVOLUTION, ON THE FOOTBOARD OF A MOTOR-CAR.



REJOICING AT DELIVERANCE
RECORDS—WITH THI

The street fighting in Petrograd during the Russian Revolution took place chiefly between troops, who had joined the movement, and the police, who fired from windows with rifles and machir At the outset of the disturbances some of the troops had to fire on the crowd, but afterwards themselves joined the Revolution. A brief summary of the decisive events in Petrograd wa in the House of Commons by Mr. Lloyd George. He said: "The incidents in connection with what I believe will prove to be one of the landmarks in the history of the world, have t each other with such dramatic suddenness that it has not hitherto been possible, and it is not possible to-day, to give a detailed account of what has actually occurred. There some time been deep discontent in Russia, of which there have been several manifestations, due to the inefficiency of the Government in the conduct of the war. On Friday, March

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION—SCENES IN PETROGRAD.

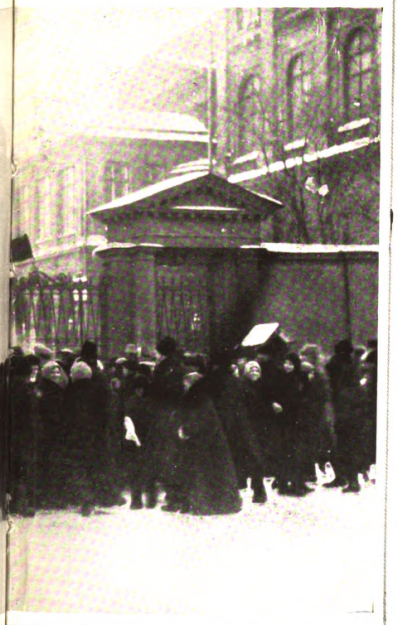
PHOTOS. ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



...ON IN THE SNOW: ...OUTSIDE THE WINTER PALACE DIGGING GRAVES FOR VICTIMS OF THE STREET FIGHTING.



BULLETS FLYING IN THE NEVSKY PROSPECT: PEOPLE SCATTERING IN THE STREET AFTER SHOTS WERE FIRED FROM A WINDOW.



...IVERANCE FROM ...OPPRESSION: A CROWD BURNING POLICE ...WITH THE RED ...FLYING OVER A GATEWAY.

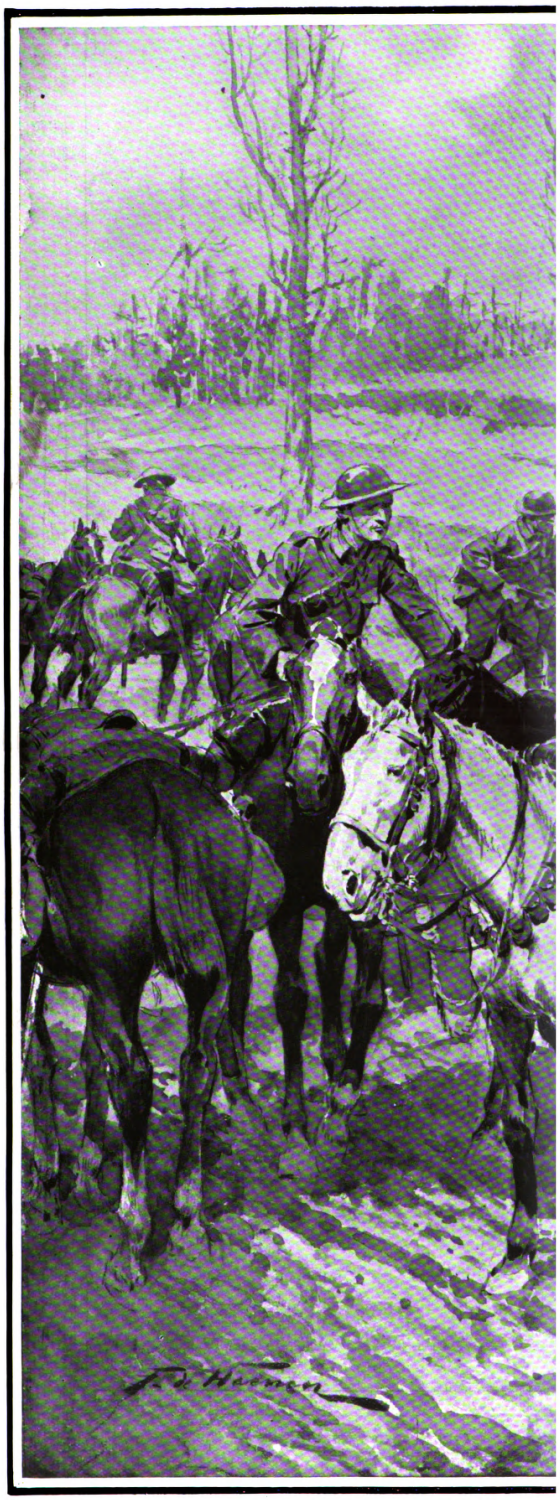


REMOVING OUTWARD SIGNS OF THE OLD *RÉGIME*: TAKING DOWN IMPERIAL EMBLEMS FROM THE FRONTS OF BUILDINGS IN PETROGRAD.

...and machine-guns, ...trograd was given ...rld, have followed ... There has for ...y, March 9, some

riots, due to the scarcity of food, occurred in the streets of Petrograd. This was the occasion, rather than the cause, of the Revolution which immediately followed. The soldiers who were commanded to take action against the rioters refused to obey orders, and gave their support to a Committee of which the President of the Duma was the head, which had been suddenly formed for the purpose of preserving order, and the control of the Government passed largely into the hands of this Committee. A Provisional Government was formed of which Prince Lvoff was the head. . . . As far as our information goes, the Revolution has been brought about with very little bloodshed, and the new Government is receiving the support of the country as a whole and the Army and the Navy. . . . It is satisfactory to know that the new Government has been formed for the express purpose of carrying on the war with increased vigour."

FOLLOWING UP THE (



PRESSING BACK THE

From time to time during the long months of trench warfare, it was suggested that
aeroplanes. Time has proved the fallacy of such ideas, for during the German re
number of villages on their own account. The Germans also used cavalry to screen t
incident is here illustrated. A British cavalry patrol, feeling its way forward in th
sentry was wounded and taken prisoner, while the rest of the Uhlans were put to fligh

AT LAST GET THEIR LONG-HOPED-FOR OPPORTUNITY.

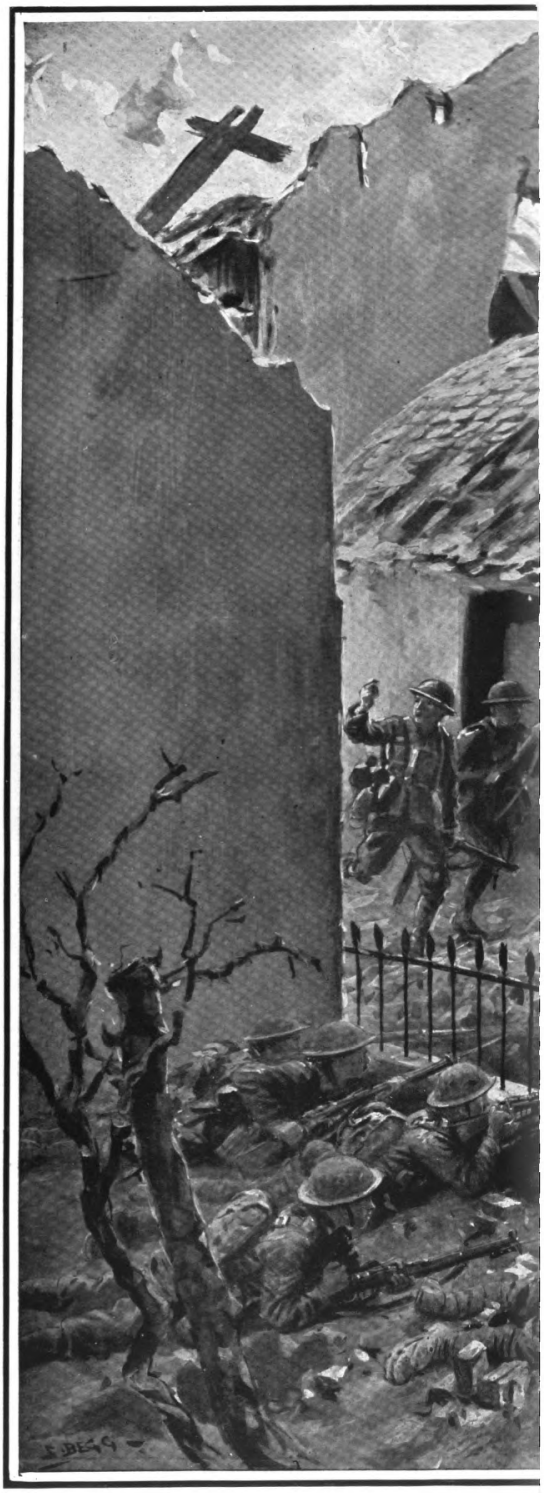
MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



UHLANS SURPRISED AND DISPERSED BY A BRITISH CAVALRY PATROL.

which was heavily shelled by the R.H.A. guns and broken up. Our cavalry, besides being proficient in the use of the "*arme blanche*," are trained to act as mounted infantry, as here, and are armed with the short rifle. At the beginning of the war they held the trenches with their "foot-slogging" comrades in arms, but have of late reverted to their proper rôle as horsemen, to the joy of all concerned. On the left in the drawing will be noticed a wounded Uhlan—possibly the sentry before-mentioned—standing in a sunken road beside his fallen horse. Further back, towards the centre, is a broken-down German transport-cart. In the right foreground are some dismounted British cavalrymen using their automatic rifles against the fleeing Uhlans. In the distance on the extreme right is smoke rising from burning buildings.—*[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]*

HARASSING THE GER

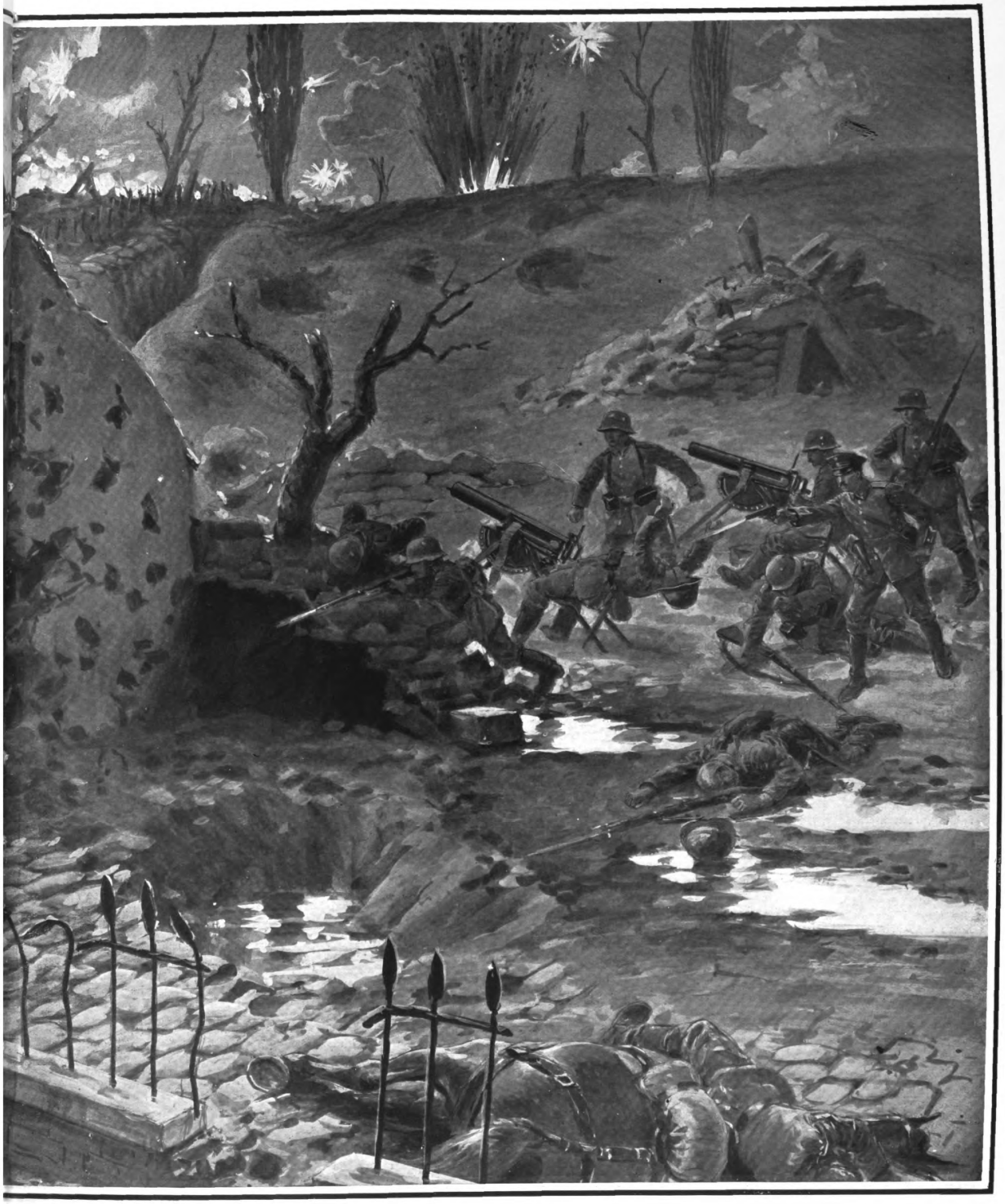


"OUR ADVANCE HAS BEEN MADE *SKILFUL*

A feature of the British pursuit of the Germans on the Somme was the daring work c put it in a recent account from Headquarters: "Our advance has been made skilfully a of open warfare." The Germans in many places covered their movements with machine "blind" and indirect. Thus the German machine-gunners seen on the right are firir British patrol, feeling their way through the outskirts of a village in the evening twilig

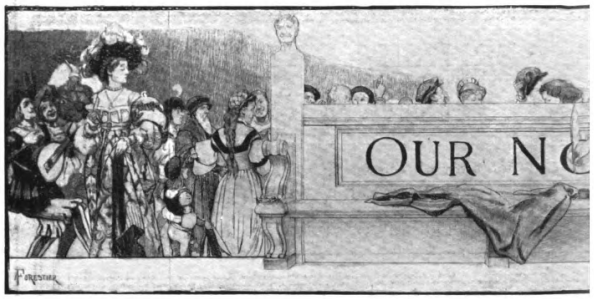
A VICTORY IN MINIATURE BY A BRITISH PATROL.

SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



A SUCCESSFUL EVENING ATTACK BY A BRITISH PATROL UPON A GERMAN MACHINE-GUN POST.

cover given by ruined houses and barns, they managed to come to close quarters unperceived, whereupon they shot down the machine-gun crews and captured the guns. Lying in the foreground on the right is a German gun-horse with its driver. In the group of German machine-gunners the man with a revolver is an officer. Just beyond the group is a wrecked German gun-emplacement. On the left in the foreground the British attacking party are taking cover behind a wall and a ruined barn. Overhead in the background is the smoke of artillery barrage fire and the flash of bursting shrapnel that lit up the darkening sky. This encounter was typical of many such victories "in little" that were won by our troops as they followed up the enemy's retreat, harassing his rearguards.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]



By G. K.

THE American declaration of war was practically the verdict of history. It is no flattery to say that this great and democratic yet distant population stands somewhat in the position of posterity. It is only upon the largest and plainest matters that it is even a compliment. Posterity may make mistakes; and probably will make many mistakes in matters of detail. We had better be Chinamen and worship our ancestors than be like some modern evolutionists and worship our descendants. Our descendants (if they preserve the family likeness) will muddle a great many things and misunderstand us in a great many ways; but they will see certain historic facts simply as facts, as we see the Norman Conquest or the discovery of America. One of the broad facts they will thus see in bulk is the fact that the Prussian appeared in history as an enemy, exactly as we see that the Hun appeared in history as an enemy. We know very little about the followers of Attila; and that little, like so much that modern learning has deduced from the Dark Ages, is very probably wrong. But that the glory of Attila was a calamity to society, that the power of Attila was the impotence of society, is the verdict; and it will not be reversed.

The first fact which makes the American decision conclusive is plain enough. Yet it needs careful statement in order to avoid, as I have always tried to avoid, the tone of cheap superiority about the long neutrality of a vigorous and valiant nation. Anybody who ever supposed that Americans as such were "too proud to fight," in the ironical sense of being too timid to fight, was a fool whose impudence was simply ignorance, and especially ignorance of history. Within living memory America was full of fighting, in a literal sense even yet unknown to England, although England is full of fighters. It was even less likely that they had changed in military quality since Bull Run and Gettysburg than that we had changed in military quality since Plassy or Waterloo. Moreover, much that strikes an Englishman in America, like much that strikes him in Ireland, as being mere anarchy is only a different manifestation of mere courage. But when we have guarded against this irritating error, we can safely propound the purely intellectual truth. And the truth is that America had been largely converted, in the manner of a rather mild religious conversion, to the modern ideal of peace, both in its sane and its insane formulæ. The difference might be stated thus: Pacifism really was in America something which it never is anywhere else, though it always pretends to be. It was democratic. The people, or great tracts of the people, really wanted peace; and were not (as in Europe) merely told by horribly unpopular Socialists that they really wanted peace. It was the poor, plain man of the Middle West who could truly be described as disliking all war. It was not merely the International Proletarian, who can safely be described as disliking or liking anything, since he does not even exist to answer. The most startling proof of this is the fact that there could be in America such a thing as a pacifist popular song—a music-hall ditty that is not patriotic, and is almost anti-patriotic. Try to im
Fires Burning" could b
the intention of keeping
home by the fireside.
British Conscientious Ob
British Grenadiers. Th
in which it was possib
to app'aud the mothe
Didn't Raise My Boy to
has already discovered
risk of doing so, if you
Now, to have stung a



THE RUSSIAN PREMIER IN THE PROVI

Prince George E. Lvoff, who became President of the Coun
of Russia formed after the Revolution, rendered invaluable ser
Union of Zemstvos, a federation of provincial Parliaments and
Union, under Prince Lvoff's able direction, undertook the
and sanitary equipment, and, in association with the Red C
caring for disabled soldiers. Prince Lvoff first came into pron
elected to the Duma as Member for Tula. He is a firm fri
alliance. Recently he became a member of the General Counc

neutralism into war is a fac
as final. No arguments abou
cause to be exasperated a
against the fact that he was
exasperated. If the Germa
made Mr. Bertrand Russell p
and rush out of Cambridge bu
it would be quite useless to
was not provocative. If son
M. Romain Rolland in his Sv
him rush down the slope a
Lorraine, it would be quite c
the act was an answer to a

The United States: Her Armed Strength

"We are now about to accept gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty, and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power."

—PRESIDENT WILSON ON GERMANY.





1. PRESIDENT WILSON RENEWING HIS OATH OF OFFICE ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RE-INAUGURATION, IN MARCH OF THIS YEAR.

2. PRESIDENT WILSON AND MRS. WILSON—A SNAPSHOT TAKEN DURING THE INAUGURATION PARADE IN MARCH.

In his great speech to Congress, President Wilson said: "Our object . . . is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world, as against selfish autocratic power, and to set up amongst really free and self-governed people of the world such a concert of purpose and action as will henceforth ensure the observance of these principles." A later stage in America's progress towards war was marked by the following statement from Washington, published on April 5: "The resolution declaring a state of war to exist was passed by the Senate by 82 votes to 6, eight members not voting. The House of Representatives will pass a similar resolution to-morrow." The President of the United States holds his office for a term of four years. President Woodrow Wilson was first elected in March 1913; and, it will be remembered, was re-elected last year, and re-inaugurated in March of this year. By virtue of his office, he is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy, and of the Militia in the service of the Union.

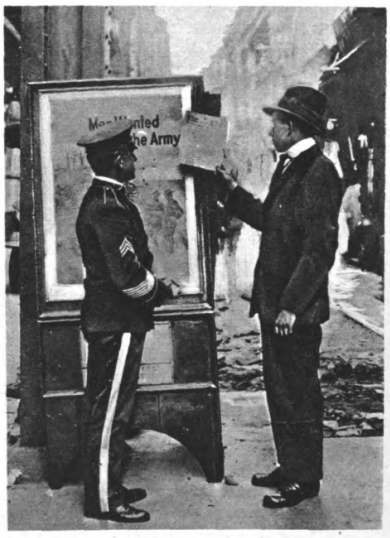
PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N. AND TOPICAL.

PREPAREDNESS: THE UNITED STATES INCREASING HER ARMY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY RECORD PRESS AND PHOTOPRESS.



AN APPEAL FOR "MINUTE MEN" OF TO-DAY: A RECRUITING POSTER FROM THE PLATTSBURG TRAINING CAMP.



MEN WANTED FOR THE ARMY: A RECRUITING SCENE IN A STREET IN NEW YORK.



A READY RESPONSE TO THE CALL: RECRUITS FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY, IN NEW YORK.

Preparedness for war has been a watchword in the United States for a considerable time past. Now, of course, it is much accentuated. In his speech, President Wilson said that a declaration that the United States was in a state of war with Germany would involve, among other things, "the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States, already provided for by law in case of war, of at least 500,000 men, who should . . . be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service; and also the authorisation of subsequent additional increments of equal force, so soon as they might be needed and could be handled in training." "Minute men" was the popular name for soldiers of the Militia during the American War of Independence, referring to the fact that they had to prepare for war at a minute's notice.

PREPAREDNESS: U.S. NAVAL MILITIA GUARDING EAST RIVER BRIDGES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



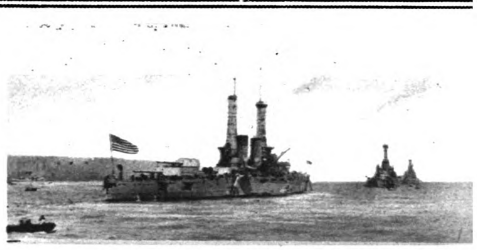
KEEPING WATCH OVER A BUTTRESS OF AN EAST RIVER BRIDGE: UNITED STATES NAVAL MILITIA ON DUTY.



ON THE EAST RIVER WATER-FRONT, BENEATH THE WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE: A NAVAL MILITIA GUARD—AND A GUN.

President Wilson said: "One of the things that has served to convince us that Prussian autocracy was not, and could never be, our friend, is that, from the very outset of the present war, it filled our unsuspecting communities, and even our offices of government, with spies, and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of council and our peace within and without, our industries, and our commerce. Indeed, it is now evident that spies were here even before the war began." To guard against such men, the United States has been taking very necessary precautions, and, it is needless to add, is increasing them. Two cases in point are illustrated above.

THE UNITED STA



A TYPICAL AMERICAN DREADNOUGHT OF THE FIRST LINE: THE "TEXAS" (14-INCH GUNS).



IN THE HUDSON RIVER: AMERICAN WAR-SHIPS—SHOWING TH LATTICE MASTS.

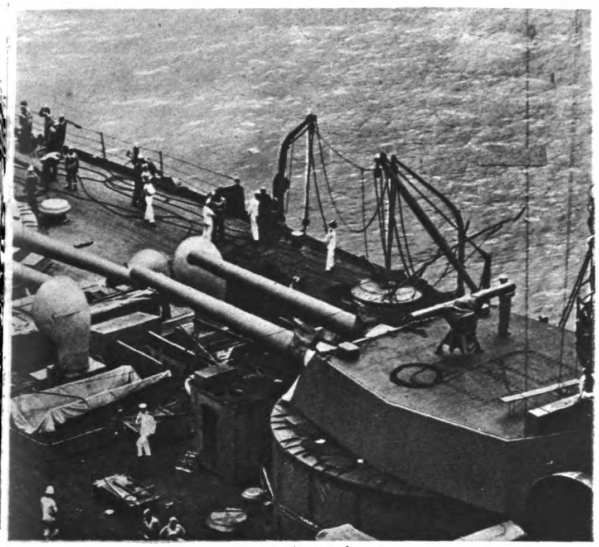


A 31,400-TON DREADNOUGHT: LAUNCHING THE "ARIZONA" (14-INCH GUNS).

In defining what the existence of a state of war between the United State Navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of de the national campaign for preparedness. This policy, defensive in the first instu world, a position of which she was deprived some eight years ago by the exp of 48 battle-ships of the Dreadnought type. According to the last official

BENT ON RE-MAKING THE SECOND NAVAL POWER.

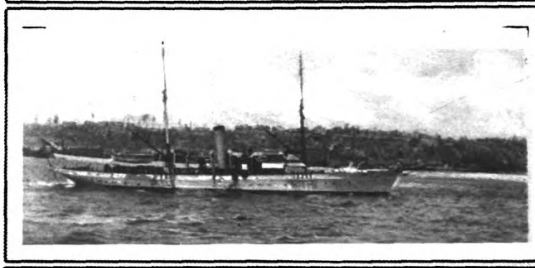
AND UNDERWOOD; 8 AND 9 BY CENTRAL NEWS.



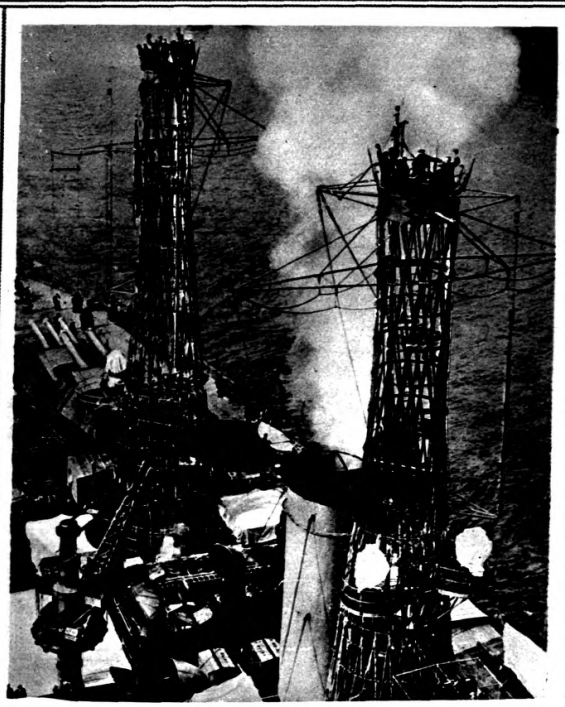
THE UNITED STATES DREADNOUGHT "FLORIDA" (12-INCH GUNS).



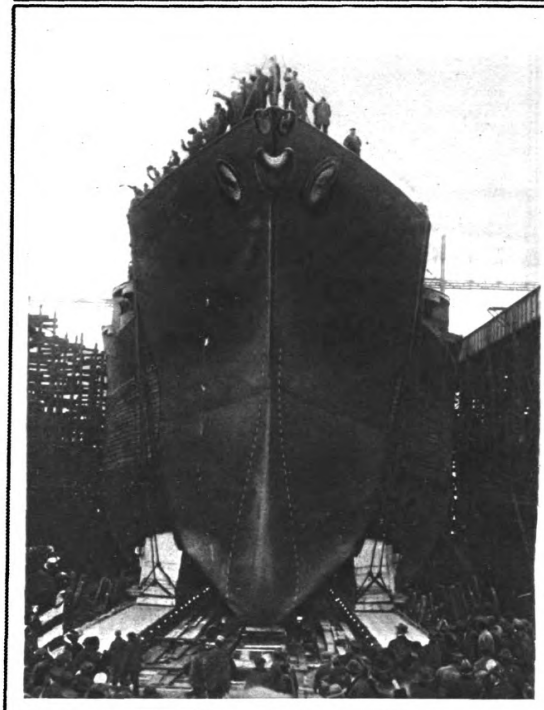
A DREADNOUGHT OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY'S FIRST LINE: THE "NEW YORK" (14-INCH GUNS).



THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL YACHT: THE "MAYFLOWER."



FIGHTING-TOPS OF A UNITED STATES DREADNOUGHT: A VIEW OF THE "NEVADA" (14-INCH GUNS).



A 32,000-TON DREADNOUGHT: THE LAUNCH OF THE "MISSISSIPPI."

United States in vessels under 20 years old is 30. There are, in addition, 17 armoured cruisers; 3 fast light cruisers; 70 destroyers; and 50 submarines, with another 31 under construction. The United States Navy does not include battle-cruisers. In 1914, the United States had 17 armoured cruisers. Of the completed battle-ships, 8 were Dreadnoughts; and since then 6 other Dreadnoughts (all with 14-inch guns, have been added). A naval correspondent of the "Evening Standard" has it: "It will be in relieving the Allied ships of certain irksome tasks and in strengthening the campaign against the submarine menace that the American Navy will most immediately prove its value. . . . Motor-boats are being built by the hundred—there is one firm alone that can turn them out at the rate of one a day, and has done so—but the motor-boat has its limitations, and the real antidote to the submarine is the destroyer."

SHIPPING:



UNITED STATES PRECAUTIONS AGAINST OU
NEW YORK POLICE GUARDING THE GER

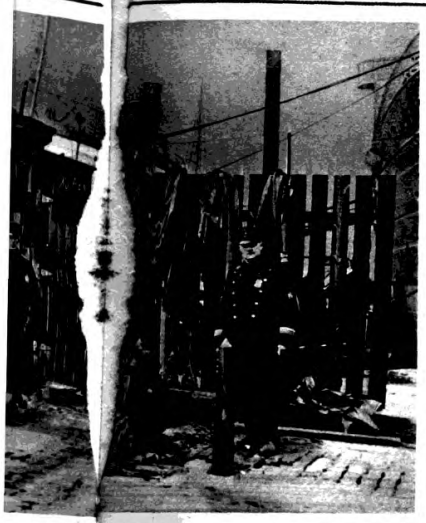


"PRESUMABLY THE SHIPS

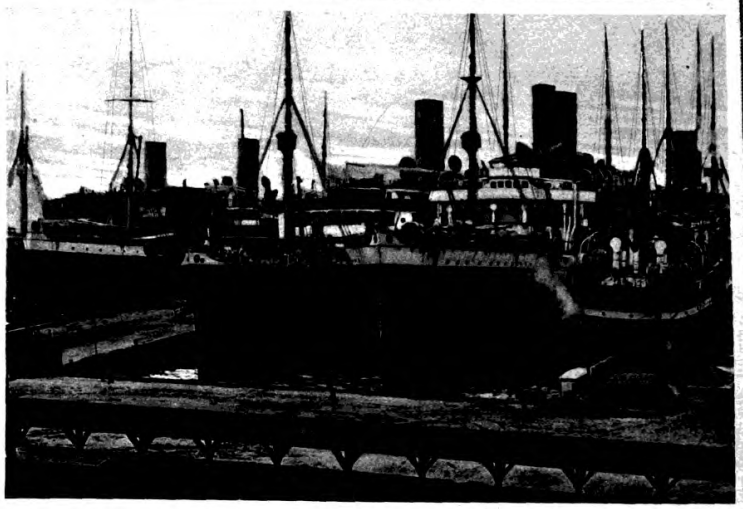
Since the beginning of the war, nearly a hundred German liners and mercl
which they happened to be nearest when the war began. The "Times" re
98 German vessels which, while German submarines have been sinking shipping
and sooner or later will again be available to form part of the world's supp

TONNAGERMAN STEAMERS INTERNED AT NEW YORK.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY [illegible] AND RECORD PRESS.



LEAVING HARBOUR [illegible]RANCE PAPERS: NEW YORK POLICE GUARDING A PIER WHERE [illegible]ERS ARE INTERNED.



A FEW OF THE 98 GERMAN VESSELS INTERNED IN UNITED STATES PORTS: A GROUP OF GERMAN LINERS IN NEW YORK HARBOUR.

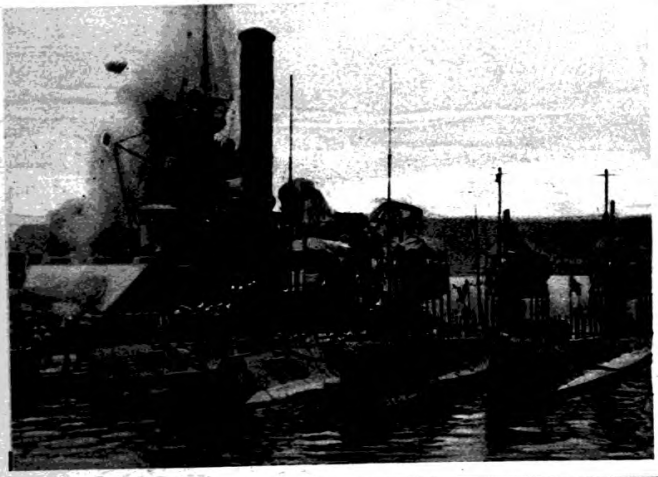


[illegible]ERAL [illegible] [illegible]CKS AT HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY, WITH GERMAN LINERS INTERNED THERE SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

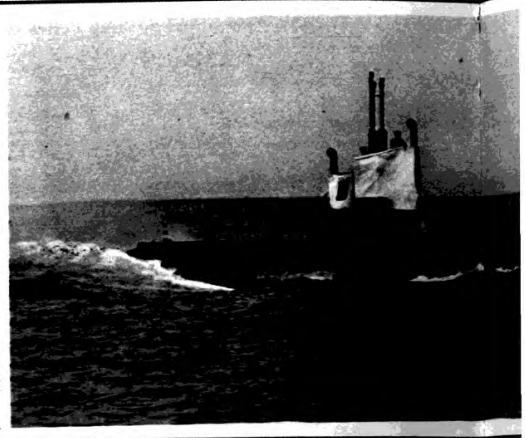
nited States Government, but, apart from damage that may have been purposely done, the ships must have suffered from their idleness of the past 32 months, and some little time may elapse efore they will all be serviceable again. New York Harbour, owing to the corroding action of the water there, is not a place in which all owners would choose to lay up shipping for lengthy eriods. . . . The record includes many vessels which represented before the war the finest vessels of the German mercantile marine. Hamburg-Amerika and Norddeutscher liners predominate. The argest liner is easily the 'Vaterland,' of 54,000 tons, built for the Hamburg-Amerika Company in 1914. Next comes the 'George Washington,' of 25,500 tons, of the Norddeutscher Lloyd."

THE UNITED STATES NAVY: TYPES OF AMERICAN

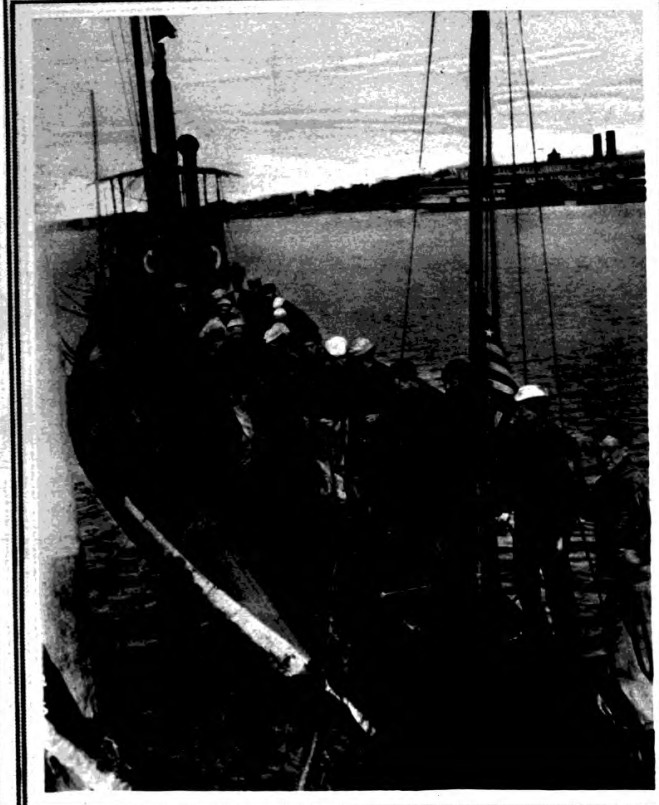
PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N. BAIN, AMERICAN



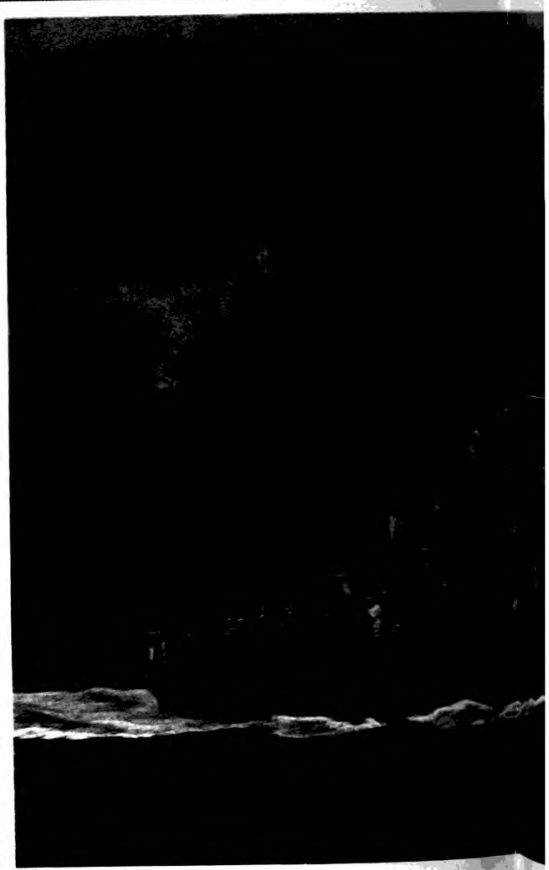
TYPICAL AMERICAN SUBMARINES: BOATS OF THE "D" AND "E" CLASSES LYING IN THE HUDSON RIVER BESIDE THE PARENT SHIP.



MAKING FOURTEEN AND A-HALF KNOTS: A SUBMARINE OF THE [illegible]



A UNIT OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY'S SUBMARINE FORCE: THE "K 6," WITH HER CREW STANDING ON HER DECK.

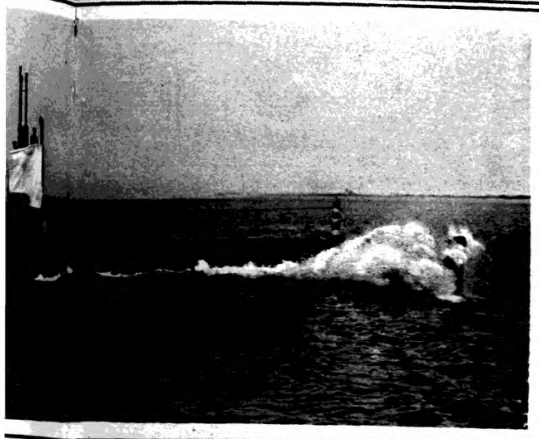


AN AMERICAN DESTROYER IN CHASE OF A SUBMARINE [illegible]

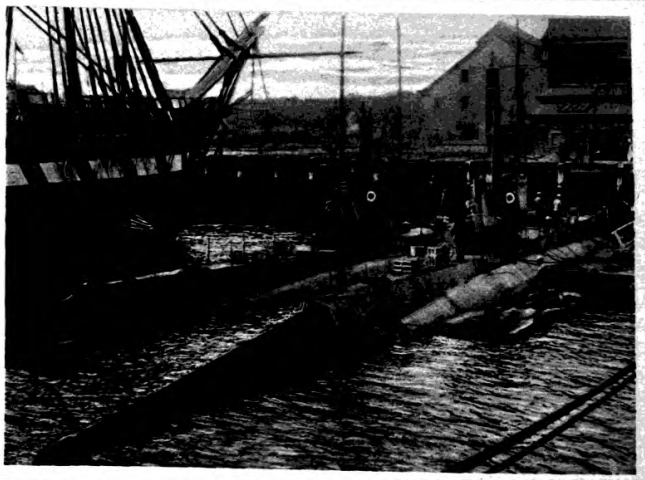
President Wilson, in his address to Congress, spoke with burning indignation of Germany's "cruel and unmanly" submarine warfare. "The present German warfare against commerce," he said, "is warfare against mankind. It is a war against all nations. . . . Submarines are in effect outlaws, when used as the German submarines have been used against shipping. It is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, which are visible craft, when given chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, of grim necessity indeed, to endeavour to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight if dealt with at all." After advising Congress to "accept the status of a belligerent," President Wilson continued: "It will involve the immediate full equipment of the Navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the

AMERICAN SUBMARINES AND SUBMARINE-CHASERS.

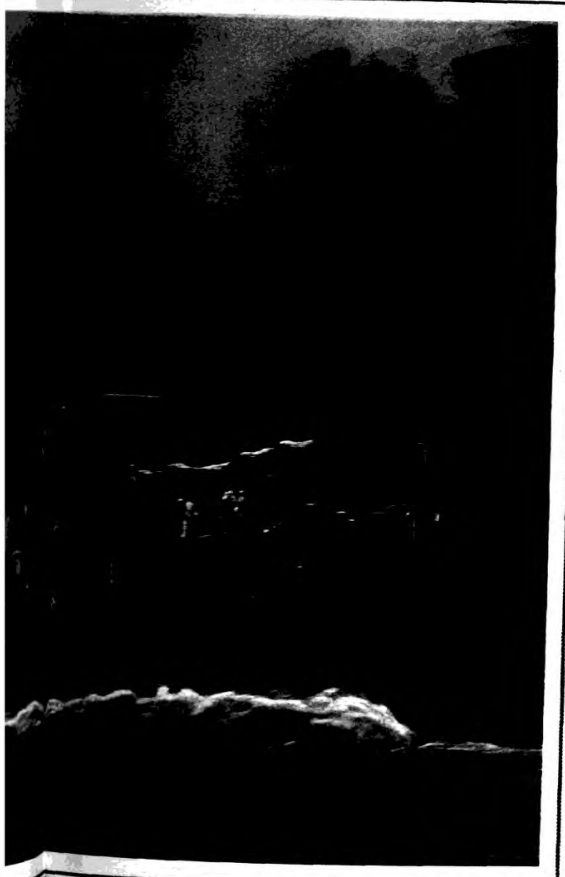
IOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., BAIN, AND TOPICAL.



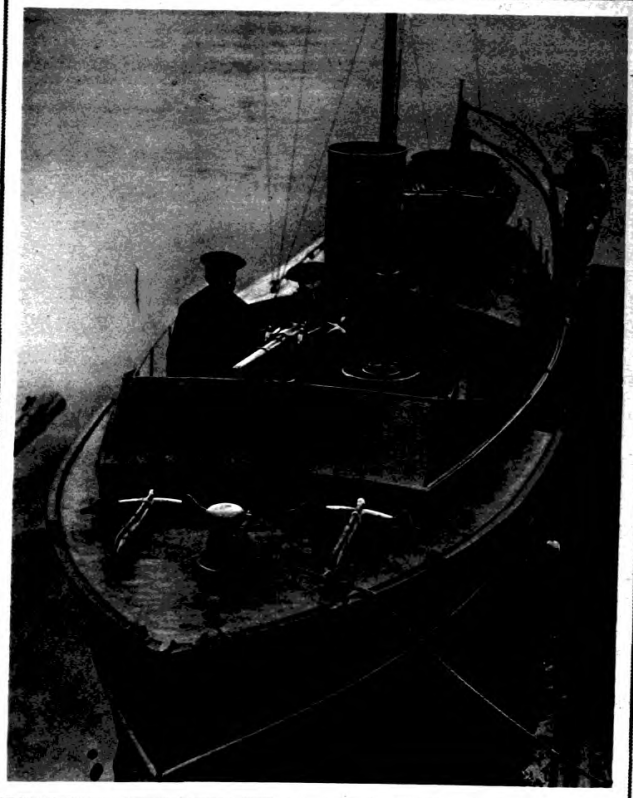
OTS: A SUBMARINE OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY MOVING ON THE SURFACE.



THE OLD AND THE NEW IN AMERICAN NAVAL CONSTRUCTION: TWO SUBMARINES OF RECENT TYPE ALONGSIDE THE OLD FRIGATE "CONSTITUTION."



SUBMARINE (MANŒUVRES): THE "BENHAM" STEAMING AT FULL SPEED.



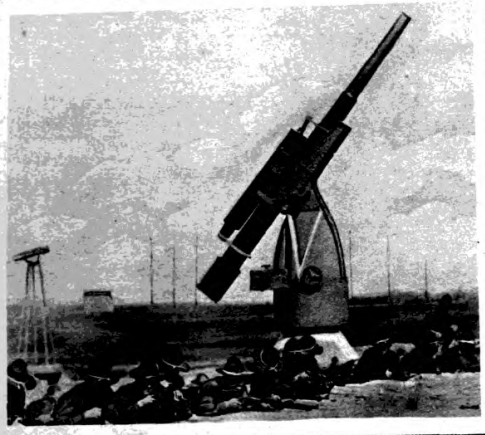
A VOLUNTEER SUBMARINE-CHASER: THE "LYNX" LEAVING THE CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD TO PROMOTE ENROLMENT IN THE NEW ENGLAND COAST PATROL.

warfare
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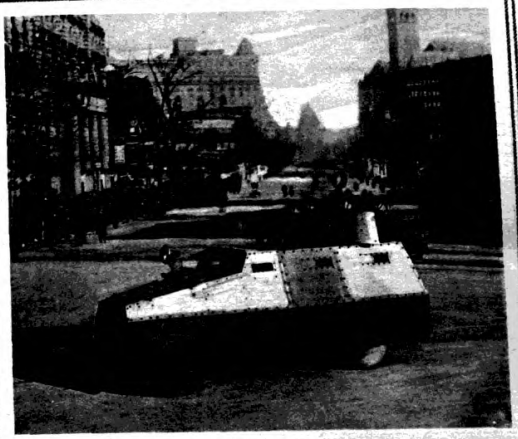
best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines." We illustrate above two types of American ships useful for submarine-chasing—a destroyer and a small high-power motor-boat with a gun mounted forward. The "Benham" is a 29½-knot ship of 1010 tons displacement, carrying 98 men and armed with 4-inch quick-firers and three torpedo-tubes. The "Lynx" is a 40-foot boat owned by Mr. Nat F. Ayer. She is here seen leaving Charlestown recently on her second run up the North Shore to promote enrolment of men and boats in the New England coast patrol. As regards American submarines, the new naval programme provides for 9 fleet submarines and 58 coast submarines. There are now some 50 boats in service and 31 others under construction. Some, of over 1000 tons, are said to have a speed of 20 knots on the surface and 12 knots submerged, and to carry 10 torpedo-tubes and some 12-pounder guns.

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: MODERN WAR MACHINES OF THE U.S. ARMY.

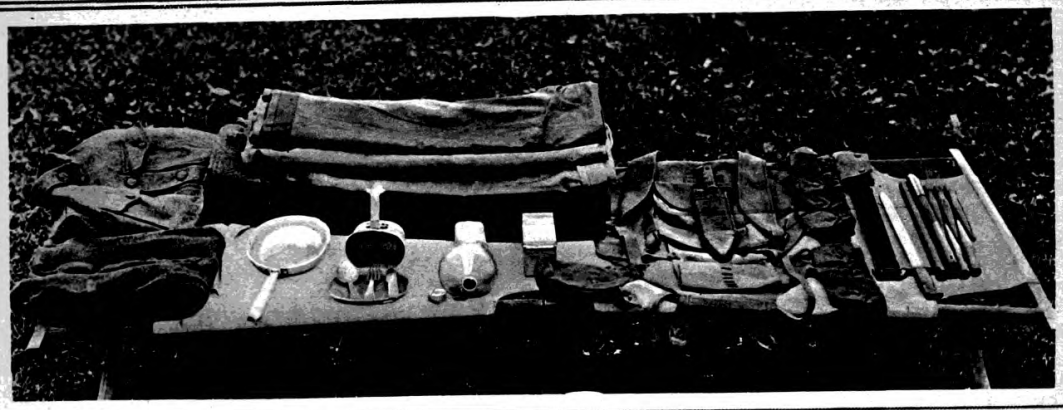
PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., TOPICAL, RECORD PRESS, AND UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.



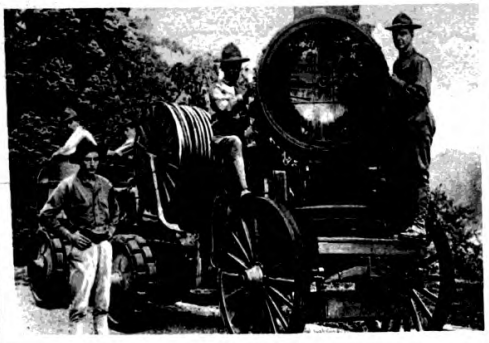
ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY OF THE AMERICAN ARMY: ONE OF THE LATEST GUNS—WITH INFANTRY AT DRILL.



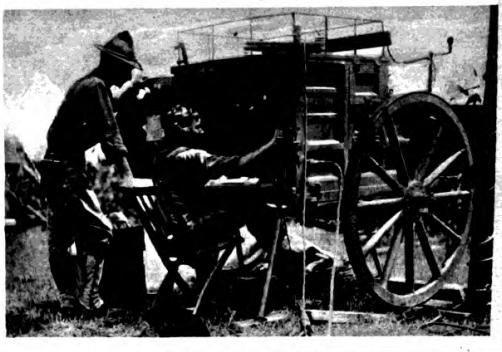
ARMOURED CARS IN NEW YORK: AN ARMOURED CAR SQUADRON OF THE NATIONAL GUARD PASSING THROUGH THE STREETS.



THE NEW EQUIPMENT OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER: THE VARIOUS ITEMS SHOWN IN DETAIL, INCLUDING CLOTHES, FOOD UTENSILS, HAVERSACK, BAYONET, ENTRENCHING TOOL, AND TENT-PEGS.



A MOBILE SEARCHLIGHT: THE APPARATUS MOUNTED ON A TRAILER BEHIND A CAR CARRYING A FIELD-GENERATOR.

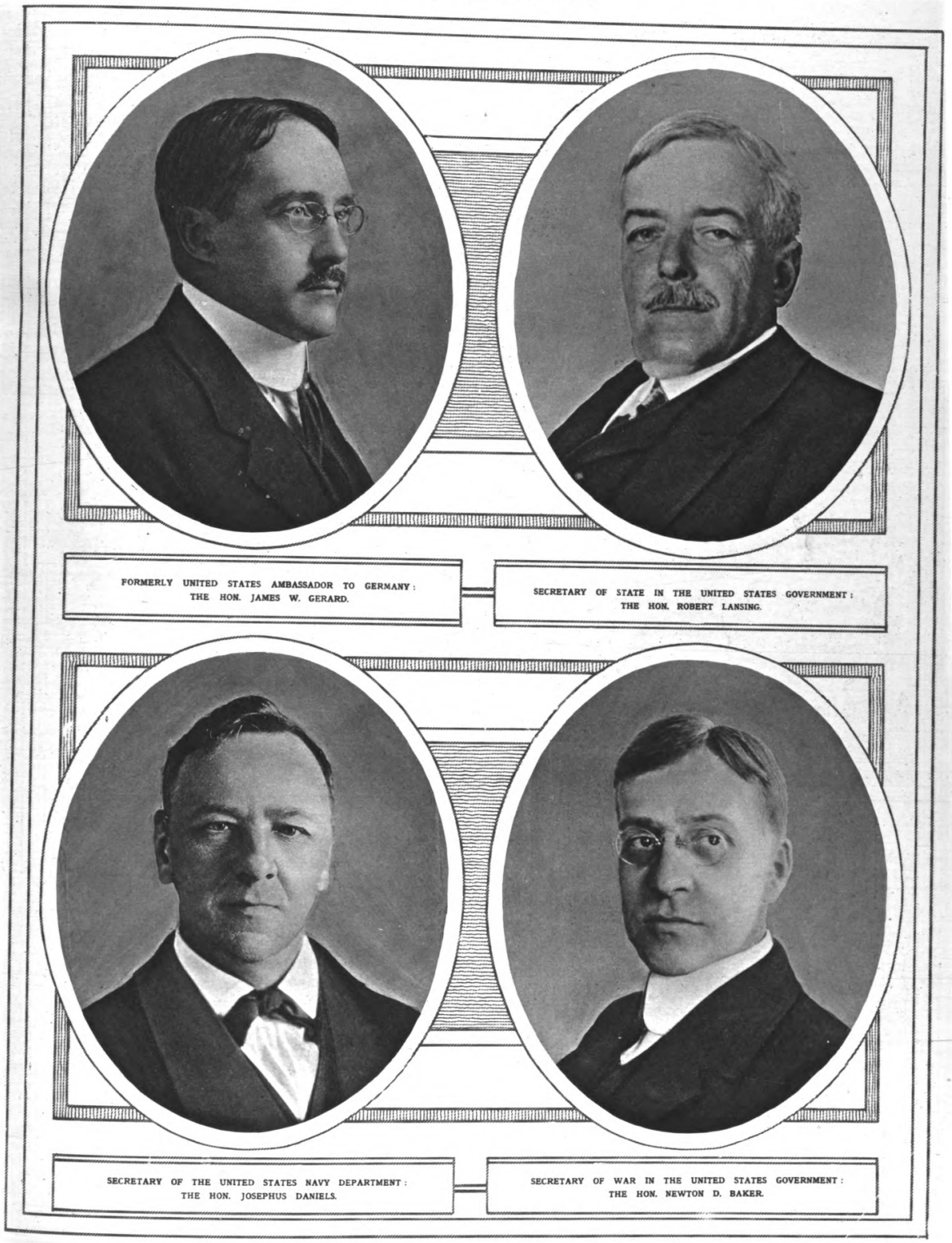


A WIRELESS STATION ON WHEELS: AN OPERATOR, WITH RECEIVER AT EAR, BUSILY ENGAGED DURING AMERICAN ARMY MANŒUVRES.

As our photographs indicate, the United States Army is equipped with all the latest devices of modern scientific warfare, including anti-aircraft guns, armoured cars, searchlights, and wireless telegraphs. The illustration on the left at the foot of the page, showing a big motor-mounted searchlight of recent design for field work, is particularly interesting. The projector itself is seen in the foreground of the photograph, on a trailer which is drawn behind the car carrying the field-generator and cable. The large drum in the centre holds a thousand feet of highly insulated flexible cable. The trailer with its searchlight can be placed in position on the crest of a hill while the generator remains concealed at a lower altitude over three hundred yards away. A motor connected to the searchlight enables it to be focussed, dimmed, or turned to any angle or elevation, all these operations being controlled from the generator through the cable. In modern warfare, of course, searchlights play a very important part.

LEADERS OF THE NATION: STATESMEN AND AN EX-AMBASSADOR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, C.N., AND F. R. JAMES.



FORMERLY UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY: THE HON. JAMES W. GERARD.

SECRETARY OF STATE IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT: THE HON. ROBERT LANSING.

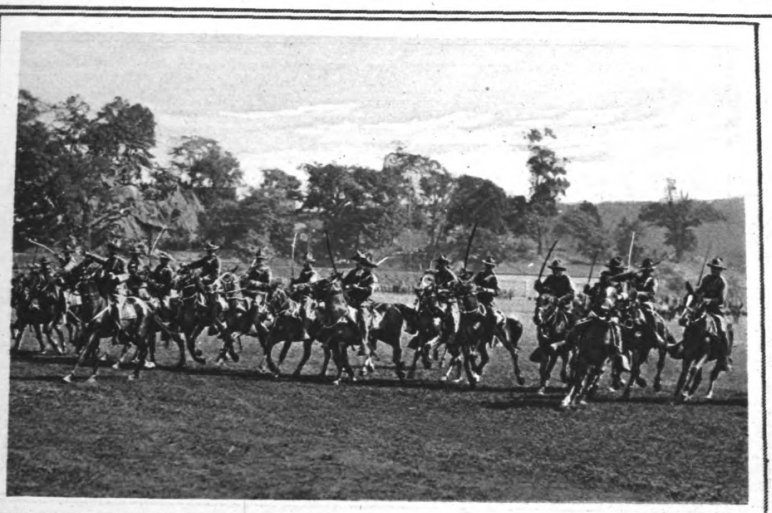
SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT: THE HON. JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

SECRETARY OF WAR IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT: THE HON. NEWTON D. BAKER.

After explaining what action a war with Germany would necessitate, President Wilson said in his speech to Congress: "I take the liberty of suggesting, through several executive departments of the Government, for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the Government upon which the responsibility of conducting war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall." Mr. Daniels and Mr. Baker, as heads of the fighting services departments, have been two of the busiest men in America since the possibility of war arose. Mr. Gerard left Berlin in February, when diplomatic relations with Germany were severed by the United States. In the patriotic demonstration at the Opera in New York, he took a leading part, calling for cheers for the President. Mr. Lansing, an eminent lawyer, became Secretary of State in June 1915.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY—REGULAR AND MILITIA.

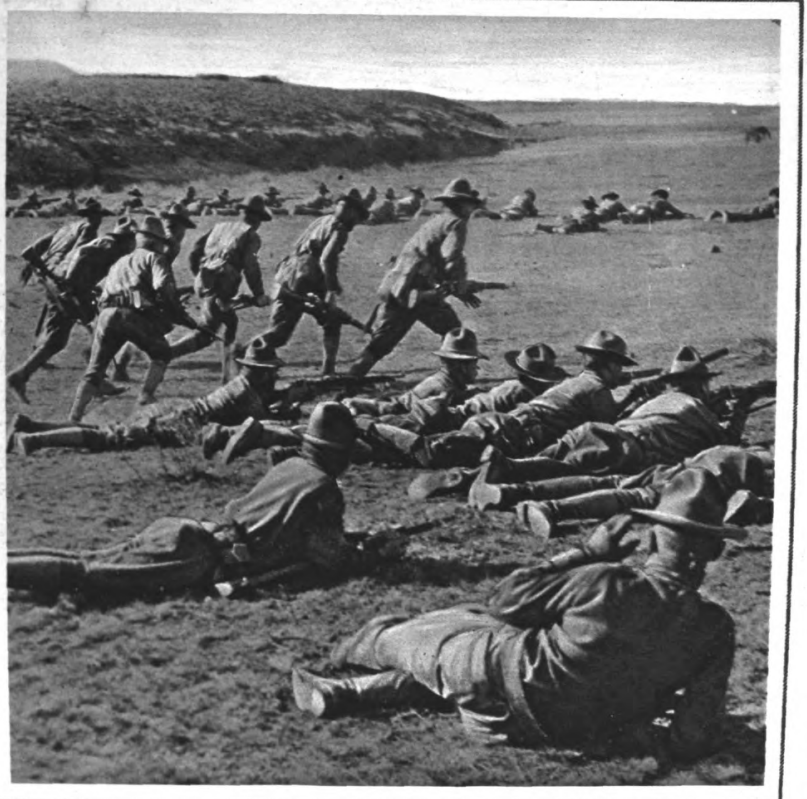
PHOTOGRAPHS BY RECORD PRE



CAVALRY OF THE ORGANISED MILITIA: NATIONAL GUARDSMEN CHARGING, AT MANŒUVRES.



SALUTING A DISTINGUISHED VISITO



UNDER WAR CONDITIONS: UNITED STATES INFANTRYMEN MAKING A SHAM ATTACK IN THE OPEN.

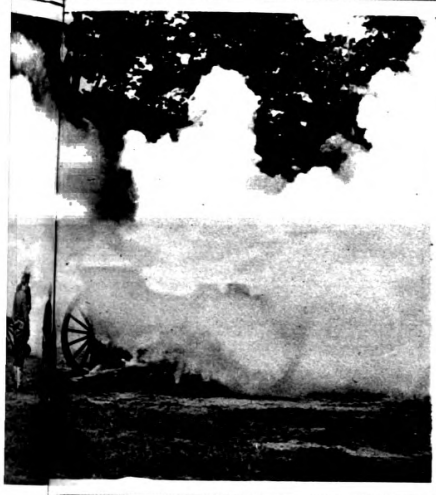


INFANTRY: MARCHING PAST PRESIDENT WILSON

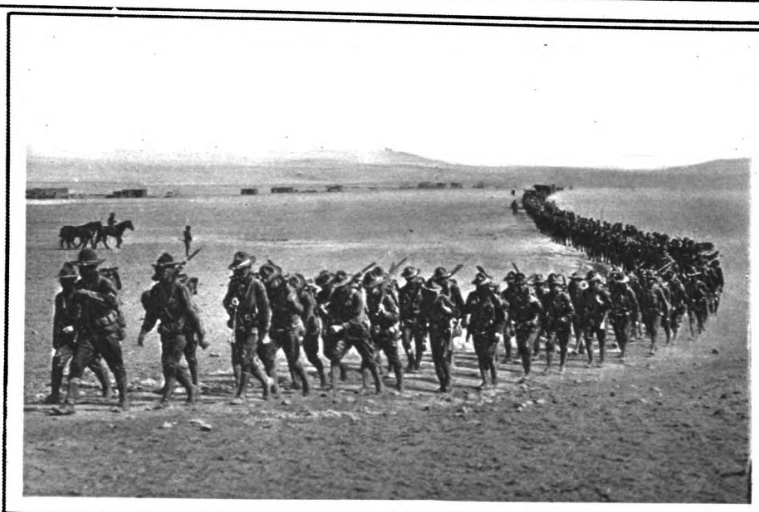
As we note elsewhere, President Wilson proposed in his speech that the Armed Forces of the United States should be increased immediately by at least half a million men, and that additional increments of equal force should be made as soon as the men might be needed and could be handled in training. According to the most recent edition of the "Statesman's Year-Book": "The military forces of the United States consist of a Federal Regular Army obtained by voluntary enlistment; of the National Guard (also obtained by Voluntary Enlistment), which belongs to the different States; and of a reserve to the National Guard, which is unorganised but means a *levée en masse*. . . . In addition to the regular United States Army, there are 52 companies of Philippine scouts (natives), each of three officers and 110 men; total, 5915. There are also the Indian scouts, 75 in number." The peace strength of the

A FORCE CAPABLE OF ENORMOUS EXTENSION.

UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD, AND C.N.



ARTILLERY OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.



WITH THE UNITED STATES REGULARS: INFANTRY ENTERING CAMP AFTER A SIX-DAYS' MARCH



THE VICE-PRESIDENT; AND MRS. WILSON.

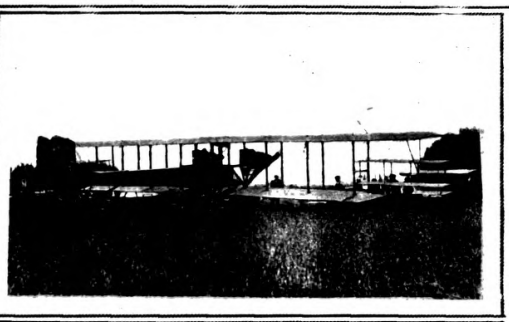


DURING TRAINING: A MACHINE-GUN DETACHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES FORCES ON MANŒUVRES.

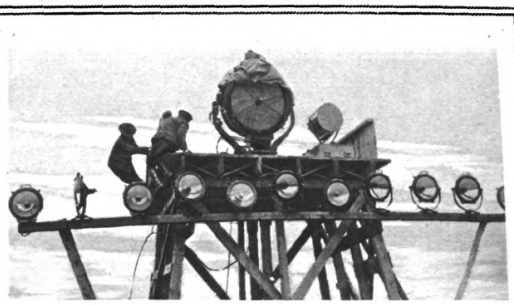
Army, as given in the volume mentioned, is as follows:—"Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers—80,125; Staff and Departments—20,734; Native Colonial troops—5915. . . . Total, all ranks—106,774. . . . In the case of the National Guard, or organised Militia, the various States maintain the units of all arms with the aid of grants from the Federal Government. . . . The organisation has been assimilated to that of the Regular Troops. The President can call out the Militia for service within the borders of the United States. The total strength of the National Guard on July 30, 1915, was 8705 officers and 120,693 men. . . . The Reserve, or unorganised Militia, comprises, with certain exemptions, the whole of the manhood of the nation between the ages of 18 and 45, all being legally liable to serve in a national emergency for a period of two years."

AVIATION: AT A UNITED STATES ARMY FLYING-SCHOOL.

PHOTOGRAPH 1 BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD; 2, 3, 4, 5, AND 6 BY S. AND G.



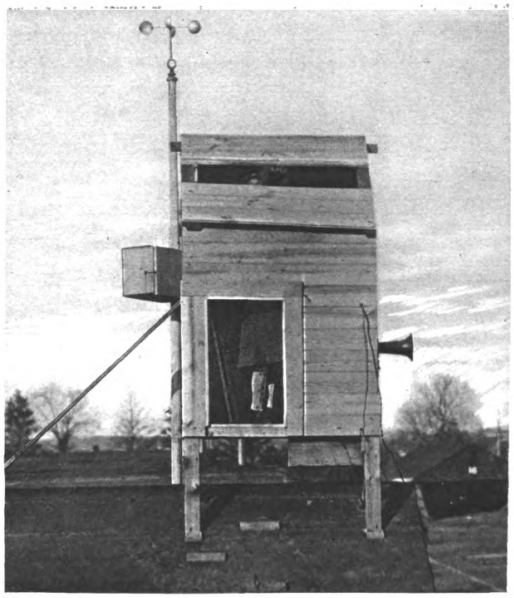
AMERICA'S BIGGEST AEROPLANE: A "BATTLE-CRUISER" BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES ARMY.



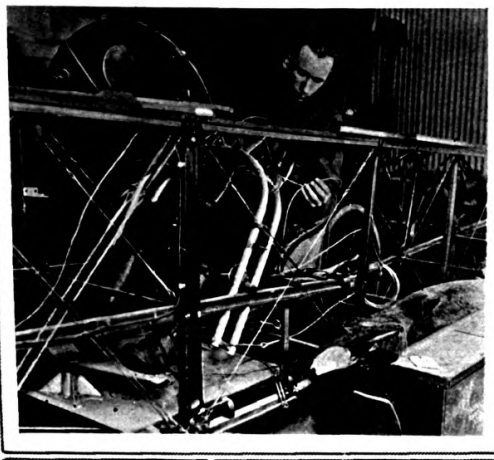
AT THE AVIATION SCHOOL OF THE ARMY, MINEOLA: THE 500,000,000 CANDLE-POWER SEARCH-LIGHT, AND "FLOOR-LIGHTS," USED TO GUIDE NIGHT-FLIERS.



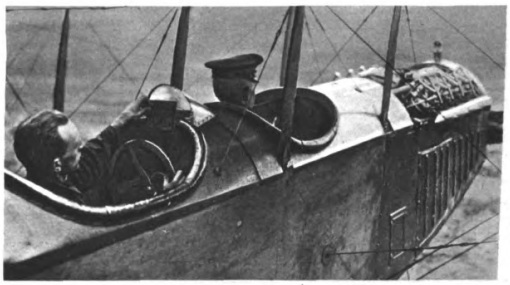
THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT AT THE U.S. ARMY AVIATION SCHOOL: THE "AEROPLANE DOCTOR" MOTOR-CYCLE, KEPT IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS.



TO KEEP AVIATORS ALOFT UNDER OBSERVATION AND FOR INSTANTLY SIGNALLING ACCIDENTS: THE WATCH-TOWER AND SENTRY.



PRACTICAL TRAINING IN DETAILS: ONE OF THE "ROOKEYS" OR AVIATION STUDENTS, LEARNING THE MECHANICAL PARTS BY TOUCH.

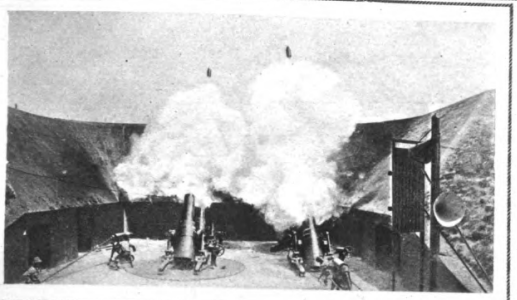


A "ROOKEY" ON HIS FIRST FLIGHT: AN INSTRUCTIONAL DOUBLE-SEATER, WITH THE TRAINER AND HIS "INSTRUCTOGRAPH" SWITCHBOARD.

In the first photograph is seen a Battle-Cruiser aeroplane, belonging to the U.S. Army. It can carry ten, and is the biggest machine for flying ever built in America. Its dimensions may be gauged by comparing the machine with the men's figures beside it. The other illustrations show things of interest at Mineola Aviation School (established on an immense tract of land), the Army Aviation training centre. The second illustration shows the 500,000,000 candle-power searchlight on the flying-ground, with "floor-lights" to guide night-flying craft. The third illustration shows an "Aeroplane Doctor" a motor-cycle kept to scurry off to any part of the aviation ground in case of accidents. A "rookey," or aviation student, is seen next, learning structural details of a machine. The aviation ground look-out tower is seen in the fifth illustration. At all hours a sentry watches airmen. He sounds the alarm in case of accidents. A "rookey's" first flight is shown last. Behind himsits the instructor, with a switchboard—the "Instructograph."

COAST-DEFENCE: MONSTER GUNS TO PROTECT THE SHORES OF AMERICA.

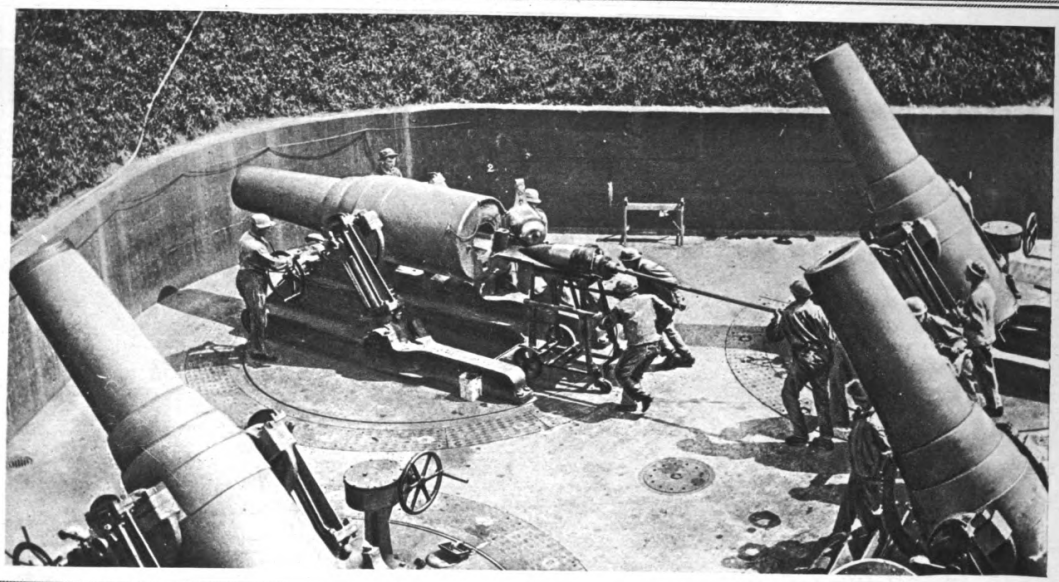
PHOTOGRAPHS BY PHOTOPRESS, TOPICAL, L.N.A., AND RECORD PRESS.



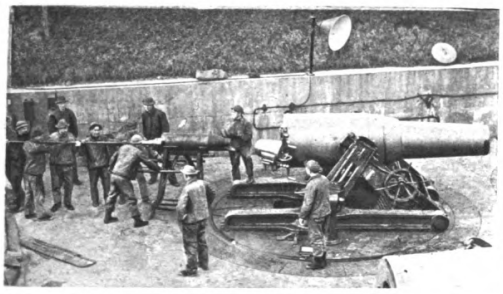
SHOWING TWO PROJECTILES IN THE AIR: FIRING 12-INCH COAST-DEFENCE MORTARS—THE MOMENT OF CONCUSSION.



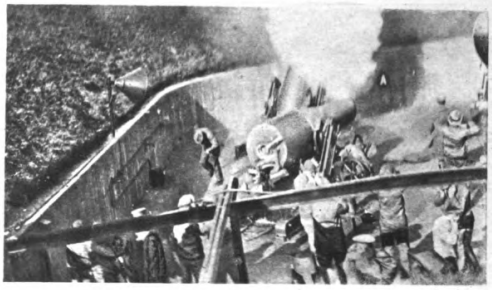
SAID TO BE THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD: A 16-INCH COAST-DEFENCE "RIFLE" FOR THE PANAMA CANAL.



POWERFUL WEAPONS IN AN AMERICAN COAST-DEFENCE BATTERY: FOUR BIG MORTARS—ONE BEING LOADED AND THE OTHERS IN POSITION FOR HIGH-ANGLE FIRE.



GUNNERS AT WORK IN AN AMERICAN COAST-DEFENCE BATTERY: INSERTING A PROJECTILE INTO ONE OF THE BIG MORTARS.



AN OPERATION THAT CONTINUED ALL DAY AT INTERVALS OF TWENTY MINUTES: PRACTICE FIRE WITH BIG COAST-DEFENCE MORTARS.

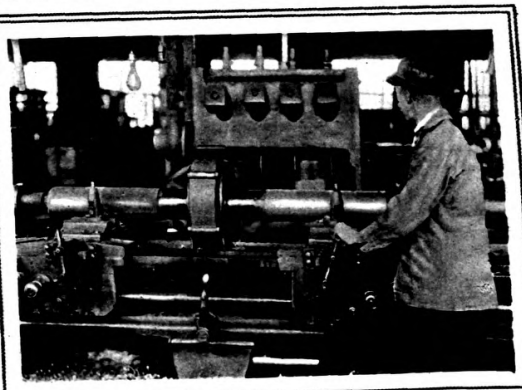
One of the points in President Wilson's great war speech before Congress, it will be remembered, was the necessity of taking immediate steps "to put the country in a more thorough state of defence." He went on to explain that the Army must be increased, and the Navy fully equipped. One important branch of internal defences for a country with so extensive a seaboard as the United States is that concerned with the protection of its coasts. Some of the huge guns employed for this purpose, and the nature of their emplacements, are well seen in the above photographs. Their enormous size can be gauged by comparing that of the men who work them, and it may be noted also what an effect the terrific concussion at the moment of firing has on the gunners. The great gun seen on the right at the top, not yet fitted to its carriage, was designed to be mounted at the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal. The existing United States Army includes about 170 companies of coast artillery, the *personnel* totalling some 20,000 men.

MUNITIONS: SCENES IN AMERICAN SHELL AND ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY RECORD PRESS: THE LAST BY C.N.



AN OPERATION THAT NEEDS THE GREATEST CARE: CUTTING A FORGING THE RIGHT LENGTH TO FORM THE BODY OF A SHELL.



A PROCESS IN SHELL-MAKING: A TWIN MACHINE WHICH AUTOMATICALLY TOOLS THE BODY OF A SHELL TO ITS PROPER DIAMETER.



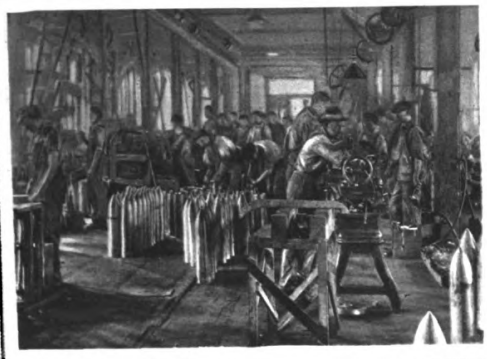
PROJECTILES IN THE ROUGH: STEEL BODY FORGINGS FOR 6-INCH HIGH-EXPLOSIVE SHELLS.



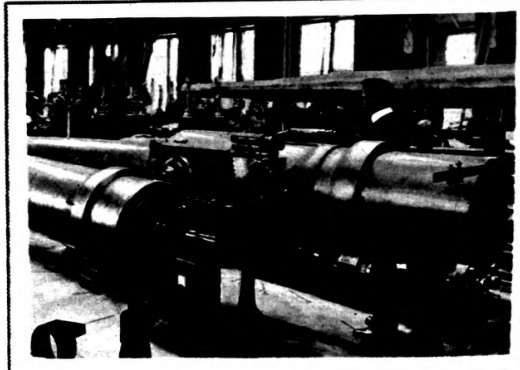
AN INSPECTION: TESTING THE FITTING OF NOSE-PIECES AND THE INNER AND OUTER DIMENSIONS OF SHELL-CASES.



THE FINAL INSPECTION BEFORE BEING SHIPPED (TWO IN A BOX): WEIGHING A FINISHED SHELL.



INSIDE AN AMERICAN SHELL FACTORY: FINISHED 6-INCH SHELLS READY FOR EXAMINATION BY THE INSPECTORS.

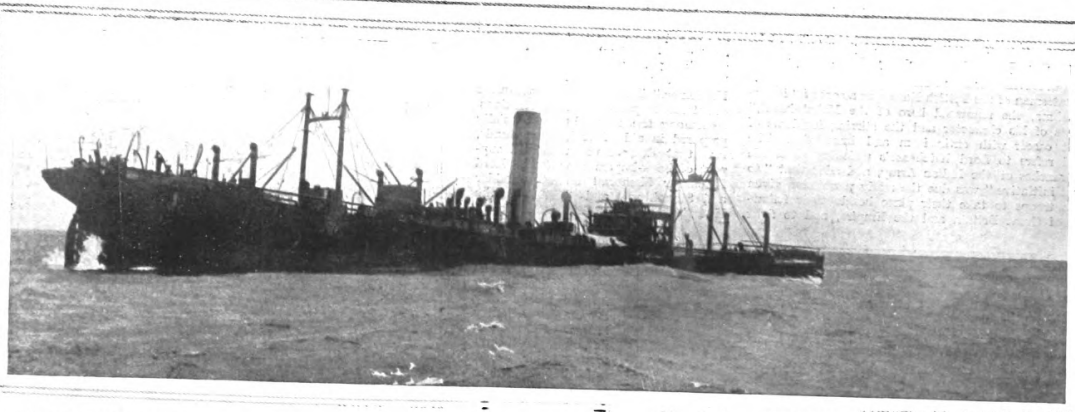


WEAPONS FOR THE U.S. NAVY: ADJUSTING THE SIGHTS OF A BIG GUN IN THE NAVAL GUN FACTORY AT WASHINGTON.

The momentous step taken by President Wilson has given an added motive and stimulus to the making of munitions of war in America. It may be recalled that, in his great speech of April 2, after asking Congress to declare that the recent actions of the German Government constitute war against the United States, and to accept the status of belligerents thus thrust upon them, the President went on to say: "It will involve the organisation and mobilisation of all the material resources of the country to supply materials of war, to serve the needs of the nation in the most abundant yet most economical and most effective way possible. It will involve the immediate full equipment of the Navy in all respects. . . . We should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation, and in the equipment of our own military forces, with the duty . . . of supplying nations already at war with Germany with materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance."

THE "BIRKENHEAD" TRADITION: THE MINING OF THE "TYNDAREUS."

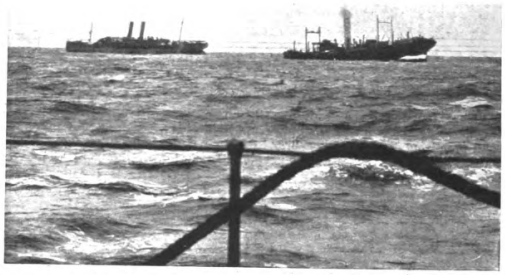
PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



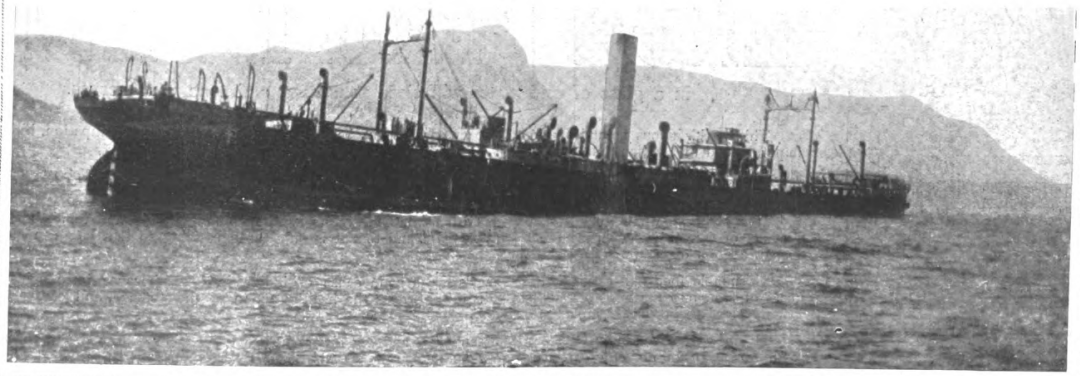
THE SHIP SETTLING BY THE HEAD IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EXPLOSION: AT THE MOMENT THAT THE MEN OF THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT WERE FALLING IN.



AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE RESCUE-SHIPS: THE "TYNDAREUS" BEING TAKEN IN TOW.



NEARING PORT: THE "TYNDAREUS" ABLE TO KEEP THE INFLOW OF WATER SATISFACTORILY DOWN.



ARRIVED IN PORT: THE MINED TRANSPORT, AS SHE APPEARED AFTER BEING FINALLY BROUGHT INTO HARBOUR AND SAFELY MOORED.

On March 29, the War Office notified, in the following terms, a display of soldiers' heroism never to be forgotten: "The Admiralty transport 'Tyndareus,' having on board a battalion of the Middlesex Regiment, struck a mine at 8 p.m. on February 9, 1917, off Cape Agulhas (the southernmost point of Africa), about 105 miles south-east of Cape Town. A strong south-easterly gale was blowing, and immediately after the explosion the ship began to settle by the head with her propellers well out of the water. The 'Assembly' was at once sounded, and the men put on life-belts and paraded in perfect order. Roll was called, and upon the order 'Stand Easy' being given, the whole battalion began to sing. Two steamers were at once despatched to the rescue, and arrived upon the scene half an hour later. During this trying time, although faced with the probability of imminent death, the troops maintained the same stedfast courage and discipline." The King sent a special telegram of congratulation to the regiment, in which he said: "In their discipline and courage they worthily upheld the splendid tradition of the 'Birkenhead,' ever cherished in the annals of the British Army."

KITCHENER TRIBUTES AND THE RED TRIANGLE.

TO a Memoir, entitled "Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K.G.," by Nandkuverba, C.I. Maharani of Bavhnagar (R. W. Simpson, Richmond), an eloquent tribute, a Foreword is contributed by Lord Reay, in which he says that "The fine character of the late Field-Marshal appealed to the King-Emperor's Indian, as well as to his British subjects. He wielded a magic wand by which he created a large army in a short space of time. It is an unparalleled feat in the annals of the world." The Maharani of Bavhnagar says that she looked upon the great soldier-statesman of the British Nation as a sort of "latter-day Bhishma, the renowned hero of the Mahab-harat," and treats of his character and the stirring incidents of his great career with enthusiasm and knowledge. The Maharani refers to Lord Kitchener's unfailing solicitude for all branches of the Indian Army, and adds that "to his direct initiative" was due the ready permission given for these troops to take their place beside their fellow-subjects of Great Britain and the Empire, and to fight against a European foe on European soil, an event ". . . embodying the principle of equality within the Empire, and promising in the future a broad development of political and military privileges for the people of India."

The Maharani deals with the great soldier's career in detail, referring with appreciation to all the outstanding events, from his enlistment, as a cadet, in General Chanzy's Army in the Franco-German War, to his tragic death upon the *Hampshire*; and his fine work in Egypt and South Africa is dwelt upon with emphasis. Referring to the present war, the Maharani says: "A nation trained for generations to the arts of peace had to be improvised into a military people. There was clearly only one man who could undertake and bring to a successful issue so herculean a task. That man was Kitchener." The volume has a number of interesting portraits and illustrations.

Among the many books specially prepared in aid of various war funds, two that deserve the unstinted support of book-buyers are: "The Lord Kitchener Memorial Book" (Hodder and Stoughton), and "Told in the Huts," the Y.M.C.A. Gift Book (Jarrold and Sons). The former has been published on behalf of the Kitchener Memorial Fund, and edited by its joint Honorary Secretary, Sir Hedley le Bas. The book is not, of course, a complete memoir, for, as Lord Derby says in his Preface, "so much information which is necessary for such a work is of a confidential nature, and could not now be included," but it is deeply interesting both on the literary and the pictorial side. The letterpress comprises reminiscences and appreciations of Lord Kitchener by various leading men, including Lord Derby, who knew him intimately, Sir William Robertson, General Joffre, Count Cadorna, General Birdwood, Mr. Arthur Henderson, and the Marquis de Chasseloup Laubat. Lord Kitchener's speeches during the war, reproductions of his recruiting appeals, and memorial speeches in Parliament after his death, are also contained in the book. The illustrations are numerous and well reproduced. Many of them, including photographs of Lord Kitchener in early life, will be recognised by our readers as having appeared originally in our special Memorial Number. The other photographs and drawings cover every phase of his career, among them being several cartoons from *Punch*.

"Told in the Huts" is a miscellany, compiled on magazine lines, of articles, stories and poems dealing with life at the front in its various aspects, tragic, pathetic, and humorous. Among the literary contributors are such well-known names as Sir R. Baden-Powell, George A. Birmingham, Paul Trent, Joseph Hocking, W. Pett Ridge, Annie S. Swan, Miss Lena Ashwell, and the Right Hon. G. W. E. Russell. The volume is illustrated by numerous marginal drawings and a number of fine colour-plates by the late Mr. Cyrus Cuneo, whose bold, imaginative work was, before his strange and tragic death a few months ago, frequently reproduced in the pages of this paper. The book is published for the benefit of the Y.M.C.A. Active Service Campaign amongst our soldiers, sailors, and munition-workers in all parts of the world.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: TAKING A TRENCH SUPPORT THROUGH A COMMUNICATION-TRENCH.—[*Official Photograph.*]



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: TOMMY ADDS TO A GERMAN SIGN-POST. *Official Photograph.*

We regret that in giving the portrait of a lady in our issue of March 17, we described it as that of the late Mrs. Clayton Brown, instead of Mrs. Clayton Swan, who died on service at Boulogne, where she had worked devotedly at the canteen which has been such a boon to our soldiers. Her death is sincerely regretted by all who had the privilege of knowing her.

'To CURE—is the Voice of the Past.
To PREVENT—is the Divine Whisper of the Present.'



INDOOR WORKERS.

When brainwork, nerve strain, and lack of exercise make you feel languid tired—"blue"—a little

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

in a glass of cold water will clear your head and tone your nerves.

This world-famous natural aperient for over 40 years has been the standard remedy for constipation, biliousness, impure blood and indigestion.

It is pleasant and convenient to take, gentle in action, positive in results. The safest and most dependable digestive regulator.

It is *not* from what a man swallows, but from what he digests *that* the blood is made, and remember that the first act of digestion is chewing the food *thoroughly*, and that it is only through doing so that you can reasonably expect a good digestion.

Unsuitable food and eating between meals are a main cause of indigestion, &c., because introducing a fresh mass of food into the mass already partly dissolved arrests the healthy action of the stomach, and causes the food first received to lie until incipient fermentation takes place.

A Judicious Rule.—"1st, Restrain your appetite, and get always up from the table with a desire to eat more. 2nd, *Do not touch anything that does not agree with your stomach, be it most agreeable to the palate.*" These rules have been adopted in principle by all dieticians of eminence, and we recommend their use.

'A LITTLE at the RIGHT TIME, is better than Much and Running Over at the Wrong.'

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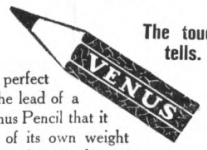
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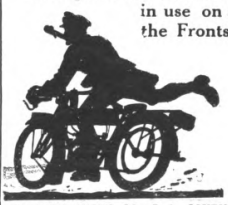
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Petrol Restrictions and Horse-Racing.

There has been a tremendous, and to some extent a justifiable, outcry on account of the apparently limitless supplies of petrol available to those who patronise race-meetings. It is said that, on the occasion of every recent meeting, hundreds of cars might have been seen on the roads leading to the course, and that in some cases the number has been so great that the cars have been unable to find accommodation in the paddocks, and have had to be parked on the roads outside. It is argued, with some show of reason, that when petrol supplies are so short that the Petrol Control Committee has been compelled to deny fuel to motorists who require it for purposes which are certainly more useful than the mere attendance at race-meetings, it is outrageous that the bookmaker and the habitual racegoer should be able to waste petrol in the pursuit of sport. On the other side, we have had trotted out the age-old contention that horse-racing is necessary for the maintenance and improvement of the quality of our horses, and that, without the necessary facilities, racing must stop and the breeding of the horse deteriorate. To my mind, that argument will not hold water nowadays. Why should not the motorist himself use it for his own purposes? We know the im n on road and track has done f that we have not at all reached of the self-propelled vehicle ; since the outbreak of the war state of stagnation. Therefor unless facilities—and petrol—a of motor-racing, there is a gra the car deteriorating. That, n more serious matter for the cou falling-off in the breeding of " t we could have done better wit in this war is a ma argument at all. Bu would have happene motor trade had su was an absolutely es war! The best answe could have returned been levelled against retort that they, like a have been put on an choose to expend it instead of in week-en their own business. S left no argument in r been no cant about



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Super-Taxation of the Motorist.

I P n

learns that still heavi are a foregone conclu this usually well-informed journal, that, as many car-owners will be demanding half the tax returned from June 30, some extra taxation may possibly be put on as from Jan. 1 to neutralise in effect the concession. While it is impossible for anyone save the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his advisers to have any exact knowledge of the subject, I should say that, for once, the *Motor* has found a mare's-nest. The main thing is that there would be no revenue in it, since three-quarters of the private cars in the country are out of commission. Then, a super-tax would have the effect of causing a very large number of owners who are at present doing useful

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PROF. FLEURY (of the Paris Faculty of Medicine) in the course of a communication to his colleagues described some of the symptoms of premature old age, viz.: dyspepsia, constipation, lassitude, insomnia at night and drowsiness during the day, numbness at the back of the neck, headache, cramp, obesity, heart trouble, sudden rise followed by rapid fall of temperature, kidney trouble, loss of memory, lack of determination in action and general want of tone, &c.

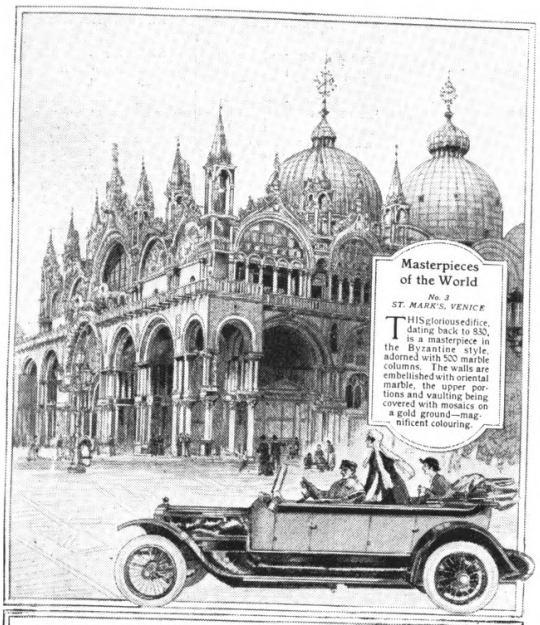
He stated that close investigation of such cases had shown that in 165 out of 201 (*i.e.*, 82 °/o) there was a marked excess of uric acid, this being quite sufficient to cause a man to look prematurely aged. Nevertheless it is consoling to know that this mischievous body poison can be easily and rapidly dissolved and eliminated by the powerful uric acid solvent called URODONAL.

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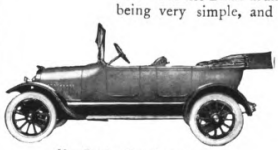
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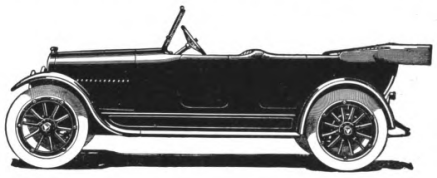
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Continued.]

thing if the advantages were sufficiently great to balance it; but then they are not. On the whole, therefore, I am inclined to think that Mr. Bonar Law will, on examination, find that the game is not worth the candle and will decide to leave the motorist alone so far as heavier burdens are concerned.

American Tyre Manufacturers and the British Market.

The *India Rubber World*, the organ of the American rubber trade, reproduces an article from the *Times* Trade Supplement, in which the writer, a prominent British rubber manufacturer, resents the freedom with which American-made tyres are allowed to come into our markets. Commenting upon this article, the editor of the American journal remarks: "The contentions are not unreasonable. In his place, any American manufacturer would voice the same complaint, and, perhaps, not as temperately. It is a good guess, therefore, that, once the war is over, American goods will be handicapped in the British market." In connection with this very vexed question of tyre and rubber imports, it was admitted in the House of Commons last week that the free import of tyres from America was one of the conditions of a pledge given by American rubber manufacturers and exporters not to ship rubber direct to neutral European markets, whence it might slip through to enemy countries. This explanation, at any rate, supplies a logical reason for a state of things which would otherwise be quite outside the understanding of the average person. We decline to allow the import of American cars and accessories, for the substantial reason that we need the tonnage for more urgent purposes, yet we give facilities for the use of that tonnage for the import of tyres, of which we can produce all we require. However, the reason given is admittedly a good one, so there is no more to be said.

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CHE

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Communicatio addressed to the Chess Editor,*

J H PRICE (Rochdale).—Your solution

CAPTAIN C A MANDER (Forces in Egyp omitted at K 2nd, in the problem to

CHARLES WILLING (Philadelphia).—Br Many thanks for such a beautiful ga

LIEUT. A D LEGGE DILKINSON (Brighto tunately, contains a flaw which you our number for March 31. As regar to prevent it taking a piece from Kt Q Kt 2nd?

PROBLEM No. 3756.—

BLAC



WHIT

White to play, and m

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM N (Toronto), J A Barron (Stratford, Can (Trinidad); of No. 3751 from J A McKean (Phœnix, Arizona); of No. 3 and J Mitchell (Sutton); of No. 3753 Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), an Verrall (Rodmell), J Marshall Bell, Ca pool), Captain Mitchell (B.E.F.), T W (Llandudno), L S Kettlewell (Elgha (Wanstead).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. (Birlingham), G Stillingfleet Johnson ham), and J S Forbes (Brighton).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3753.—By Chess column of

Black's last move must have been P to and mates next move.

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It is no fleetin but steady improve set-back, until your and you no longer

A course of San per tin) costs 6d. a money on a doubt will tell you that S

It is so safe, too- reaction. Why not chemist's? But be sur which now belongs to (British purchasers of Mackworth, 12, Cheni

NOTE.—Sanat Genatosan, to dis

Four Famous Men who endor

Sir Frederick Milner, who is 68 years' old and has led a most active life, writes:

"Sir Frederick Milner was much run down when he took Sanatogen and it certainly proved successful. It seems both to nourish and give strength."

R. Milner

Mr. B. W. Leader, R.A., the eminent Artist, who is 86 years of age writes:

"I have been suffering from a severe illness. I am now recovering and rapidly regaining strength, which I attribute to having taken Sanatogen for some weeks"

B. W. Leader.

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Charles A Cam

SANATOGEN—The T

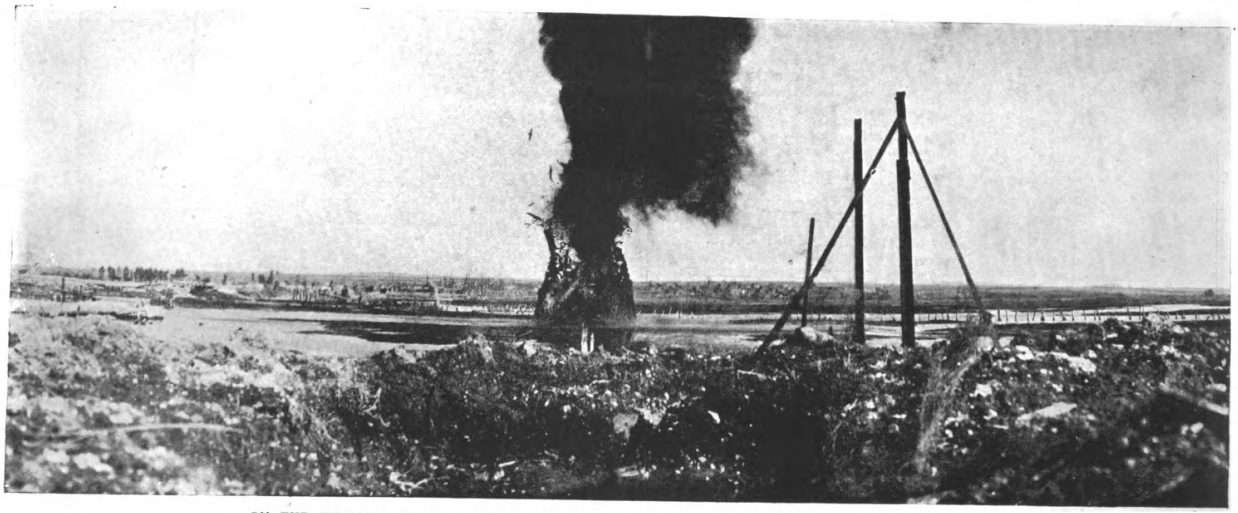
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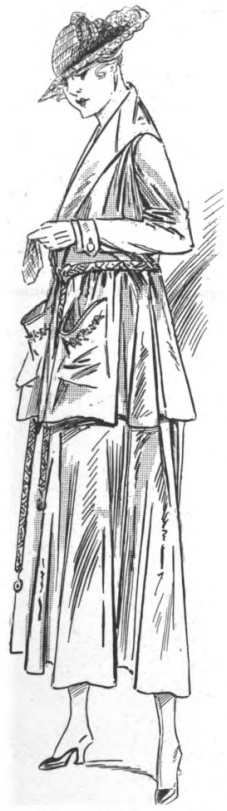
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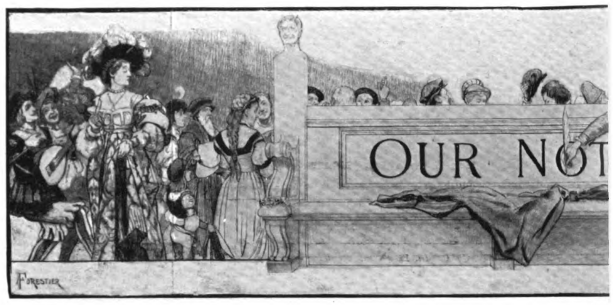
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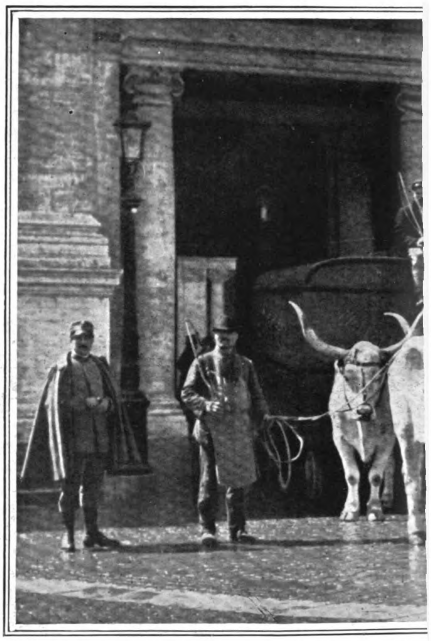
VIMY RIDGE: CANADIAN MACHINE-GUNNERS, USING SHELL-CRATERS AS COVER, SUPPORTING THE INFANTRY.

"The Canadians," relates Mr. Philip Gibbs in his narrative of the taking of Vimy Ridge, early on Easter Monday, April 9, "went away at dawn, cheering and laughing, through the mud and rain. They followed close and warily to the barrage of our guns, and by 6.30 had taken their first goals, which included the whole front-line system of German trenches." Then, without pause, they pushed forward across the plateau beyond the crest of the ridge, meeting, except here and there round dug-outs, with little resistance that counted. Where resistance was offered, as seen above, the machine-gunners with the battalions dropped quickly into the shell-craters—made by our own opening artillery bombardment—and quickly—and from the shelter of these, poured a swift and deadly fusillade on the enemy, while at either side their infantry comrades pressed in with the bayonet on the groups of Germans. In that way not a few of the enormous numbers of prisoners made in the Vimy Ridge battle came into our hands. "As the Canadians surged up to them with wave after wave of bayonets, the German soldiers streamed out and came running forward with their hands up."



By G. K. CHI

IT can hardly be too often repeated that the spell which modern Germany cast over Europe—or at least over important parts of Europe—was mainly an abuse of science. Science feeds upon details; and Germany set out to defeat our inherent ideals by means of details. For instance, derivations are details; and it was the Teutonic trick to set derivations to destroy traditions. We were told in a hundred ways to alter our philosophy to suit their philology. Now one can argue almost anything by philology. One can argue that black is white, and support it very plausibly with derivations. One has only to assert that "black" is probably "blank," while "blank" is obviously "blanc." One could prove that courage is cowardice by a sufficiently careful study of the words. It is only necessary to say that "courage" has obviously the same root as "courier," and means running — and then say it means running away. It is the same, of course, with manners as with morals—or, indeed, with anything else. It could similarly be suggested that rudeness is the same as politeness, by a sufficiently learned person—nay, by an utterly unlearned person like myself. It is not disputed that "chevalier" and "cavalier" are practically the same word. I need only deduce from this that, if I treat a lady in a cavalier manner, I shall also be treating her in a chivalrous manner. The test of my organ for truth would come when I found that the lady did not like it. It would be tested by whether I then discovered that derivations are often pedantic, or whether I only discovered that women are always illogical.



IN A PICTURESQUE CONVEYANCE: THE REMOVAL OF THE
The fine exhibition of Allied war photographs at Milan was so successful t
Here is seen a van containing some of the exhibits, drawn by a picturesq
The collection includes official photographs contributed by six Allied Governm

Now the really dangerous part of the Teutonic trick is the latter part—the habit of cutting oneself off from all cure or correction by a reserve of superiority. The examples I have given are intentionally silly; but things quite as vitally silly, but more superficially subtle, may quite easily lead quite clever people astray. A man is not a fool because he has believed some pedantic but plausible derivation to be the fact. He is only a fool if he finds the fact and still prefers the derivation. The lady is a fact; and the treatment she expects is that very solid fact which is called a tradition. The really evil element is a certain spirit which can at once retire before facts and rise above them, by the erection of a tower of pride and disdain. As I have said, it was a habit which hung about Europe in many places, before it was blown away by that very explosive fact which we call the great war. It is still clinging in corners of our own journalism; and there is no more urgent patriotic duty than to clear it out.

For instance, there are many Englishmen who are now ready to admit that they have believed a pack of rubbish in favour of Teutons. But they are not yet ready to admit that they have believed a precisely similar pack of rubbish agai
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AMERICA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR: THE STARS AND STRIPES IN LONDON.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N. AND NEWS ILLUSTRATIONS CO.



THE AMERICAN FLAG AND NATIONAL ANTHEM ON SALE IN LONDON: A STREET VENDOR WITH THE STARS AND STRIPES AND "THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."



"THE STARS AND STRIPES SHOULD BE FLOWN IN CONJUNCTION IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN": THE FLAGS OUTSIDE THE MANSION HOUSE.



THE PRIME MINISTER AT A GREAT AMERICAN GATHERING IN LONDON: (LEFT TO RIGHT) THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR (THE MARQUIS IMPERIALI), MR. LLOYD GEORGE, DR. PAGE, COL. H. W. THORNTON, MR. F. E. POWELL, AND MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Dunn, displayed the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack together on the Mansion House, in honour of the United States' entry into the war, and has suggested that the two flags should be flown side by side "in every city and town in the United Kingdom." Our third photograph was taken at the gathering of the American Luncheon Club at the Savoy Hotel on April 12, when Mr. Lloyd George was the guest of honour and the American Ambassador, Dr. Walter Hines Page, took the chair. In his speech the Premier said: "I am in the happy position, I think, of being the first British Minister of the Crown, who, speaking on behalf of the people of this country, can salute the American nation as comrades in arms. . . . I rejoice as a Democrat that the advent of the United States into this war gives the final stamp and seal to the character of the conflict as a struggle against military autocracy throughout the world." Col. H. W. Thornton, who came from America to become Manager of the Great Eastern Railway, is an Hon. Lieut.-Colonel of the Engineer and Railway Staff Corps. He was recently appointed Deputy Director of Inland Waterways and Docks (unpaid).

THE GREAT CANADIAN EXPLOIT: THE TAKING OF VIMY RIDGE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CANADIAN WAR RECORDS.



THE SHARE OF THE CAVALRY IN THE CAPTURE OF VIMY RIDGE. TROOPERS OF THE CANADIAN LIGHT HORSE GOING INTO ACTION.



DROPPED OUT OF THE RANKS OF VICTORY: A CANADIAN SOLDIER ATTENDING TO A WOUNDED COMRADE ON THE VIMY RIDGE.



THE SHARE OF THE GUNS IN THE CAPTURE OF VIMY RIDGE: A BATTERY OF CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY GETTING INTO ACTION.

In his memorable despatch of April 9 on the opening of the Battle of Arras, Sir Douglas Haig said: "The enemy's forward defences on this front, including the Vimy Ridge, which was carried by Canadian troops, were captured early this morning." The fuller accounts that have since appeared have shown that the capture of this important position was a splendid feat of arms. The above photographs illustrate some of the incidents of that eventful day. In the upper one, men of the Canadian Light Horse are seen going into action—evidence that the cavalry had their share in the honours of the victory. The middle photograph shows a typical scene of desolation—a wilderness of rubble and tree-stumps—and in the midst of it a wounded soldier sitting with bowed head while a comrade attends to his injuries. In the third photograph, men of the Canadian Horse Artillery are seen with their guns and ammunition-wagons preparing to take up a position and come into action.

THE GREAT CANADIAN EXPLOIT: THE TAKING OF VIMY RIDGE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CANADIAN WAR RECORDS.



AFTER THE FALL OF THE ENEMY'S POSITION ON VIMY RIDGE: CANADIANS SEARCHING THE CAPTURED TRENCHES FOR LURKING GERMANS.



LIGHT RAILWAYS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF CASUALTIES: GERMAN PRISONERS ASSISTING IN THE WORK OF COLLECTING WOUNDED AND PLACING STRETCHER CASES ON TRUCKS.

We illustrate here further incidents of that part of the great battle of April 9, of which the King said in his message of congratulation to Sir Douglas Haig: "Canada will be proud that the taking of the coveted Vimy Ridge has fallen to the lot of her troops." The upper photograph shows a process that always follows on the capture of a German position, the systematic searching of the trenches for any men that might still be lurking in the dug-outs. As the underground shelters made by the Germans can hold considerable numbers of men, there is always a risk of some machine-gun party or snipers coming out after our troops have passed on and firing at them from the rear. In the lower illustration is seen the saddest phase of a battlefield, the collection of the wounded. It will be noted that a light railway is being used for the rapid transport of stretcher cases to dressing stations; also that some German prisoners are assisting the men of the British medical corps. The Germans can be distinguished by their head-gear. Some are wearing round caps; others the German helmet, which is of a different shape from that of our men, and has been nicknamed the "Dolly Varden" style.

"THERE IS REMOVE



A CAPTURED GERMAN MACHINE-GUN EMPLACEMENT ON THE TOP
CANADIANS ON THE ARRAS-LILLE ROAD.



The Battle of Arras began on Easter Monday, April 9. Writing from the British Headquarter
called Hill 145, on the Vimy Ridge, where the Germans held out in a pocket with machir
our hands, so that there is removed from our path the great barrier for which the French
successful, and was carried out by high-spirited men, the victors of Courcelette in the bat

THE "BARRIER": THE CANADIAN CAPTURE OF VIMY RIDGE.

From Canadian War Records.



RIDGE: CANADIANS DIGGING NEW TRENCHES GERMAN LINES.



THE CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY AT THE CAPTURE OF VIMY RIDGE: MAKING AN EMPLACEMENT FOR A GUN AND BRINGING UP AN AMMUNITION-WAGON.



OVER NO MAN'S LAND UNDER HEAVY FIRE, AT THE TAKING OF VIMY RIDGE.

6.30 (they) had taken their first goals, which included the whole front-line system of German trenches above Neuville St. Vaast, by La Folie Farm and La Folie Wood, and up by Thélus, where they met with fierce resistance. The German garrisons were . . . in long, deep tunnels. They were eager to surrender, and their great desire was to get down from the Vimy Ridge barrage of their own guns. . . . By three in the afternoon yesterday the Canadians had gained the whole of the ridge except Hill 145. . . . Our gun-fire had helped them by breaking down all the wire. . . . In spite of the wild day, our flying men were riding the storm and signalling to the gunners who were rushing up their field-guns. 'Our 60-pounders,' said a Canadian officer, 'had the day of their lives.'"

CANADA'S GLORY AT VIMY:

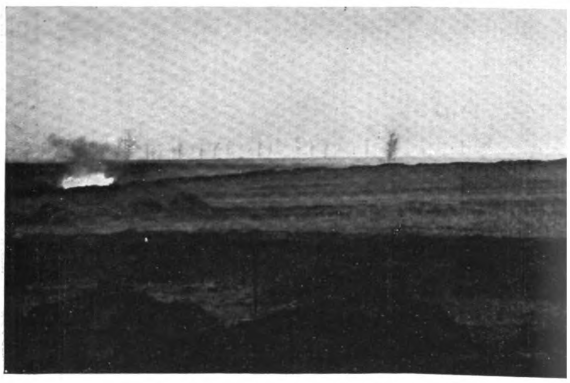
CANADIAN WAR REC



HEAVY ARTILLERY SHELLS "SEARCHING" THE GERMAN LINES ON THE LOWER



"AS STUPENDOUS A SPECTACLE AS ANYTHING EVER SEEN IN WAR": OU



AS SEEN IN THE HALF-LIGHT OF THE STORMY DAWN NOT LONG BEFORE T
OF THE ENEMY'

"The opening of the bombardment in the grey of dawn," writes a "Times" correspondent on the day of the taking of the Vimy Ridge by the Canadians, "was as stupendous a spectacle as anything ever seen in war. Hardly anybody was prepared for the magnitude of the artillery concentration which we brought to bear. From where I watched the German reply seemed quite overwhelmed in the roar and flame of our attack." Describing the bombardment, as it began and was shaping at the moment the above photographs were taken, the correspondent quoted continues: "In an instant hundreds of guns broke on the silence at once, the rattle of the field-guns, like the

"TO EACH MAN A GREAT ADVENTU

OFFICIAL PHOT



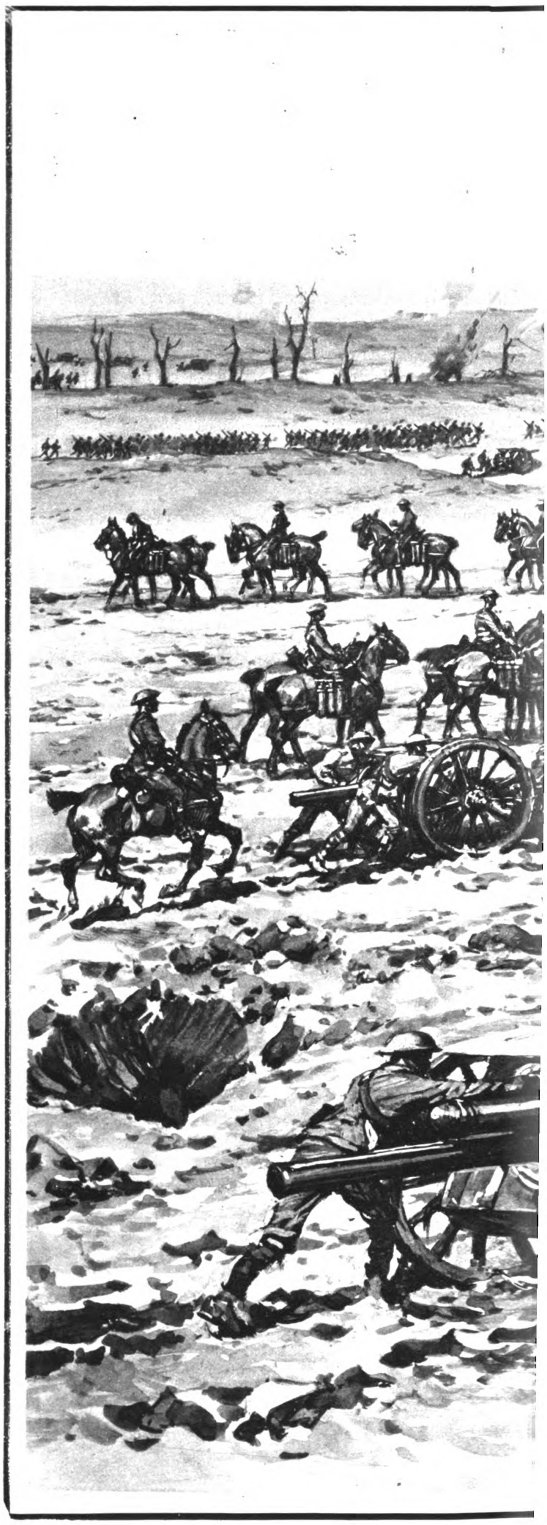
"THEY 'RE AWAY!" BRITISH INFANTRY MOVING OUT TO
ON THE WE



"THEY WENT IN A SLOW, LEISURELY WAY, N
AS THEIR "WAVE

For infantry in a great battle like that of Arras, which opened on April 9, the r
of going "over the top" is the culminating point of a period of intense exp
"To-day at dawn," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, "our armies began a great battl
The hour for attack was 5.30. Officers were looking at their wrist watches a
day in July last year. The earth lightened. A few minutes before 5.30 th
almost ceased fire, so that there was a strange and solemn hush. We wait
pulses beat faster than the second hands. 'They 're away,' said a voice

THE SOMME ADVANCE:



STRENUOUS WORK FOR THE

The German retreat made a great change in the conditions of life for the B to take up new positions. Our drawing shows a typical case—some field-ba had to be brought across country through thick mud, and teams of eight ho 6 to 8 rounds in panniers. In the right foreground one of them is seen used, as it was under heavy shell-fire from German covering batteries. Clouds

SOME OF THE THOUSANDS

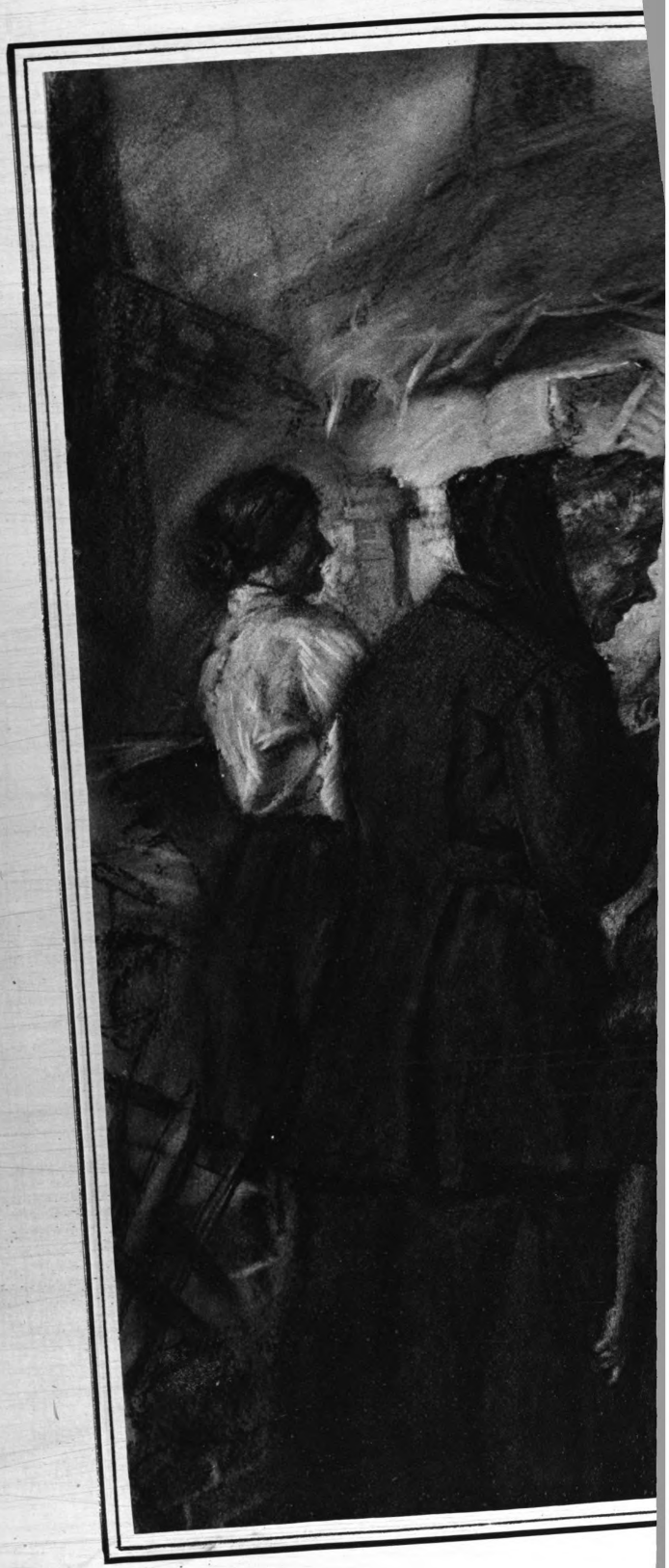


"GLAD TO PAY FOR THE GIFT OF LIFE BY CARRYING OUR WO
GERMAN PRISONERS BRINGING IN A "CASUALTY."



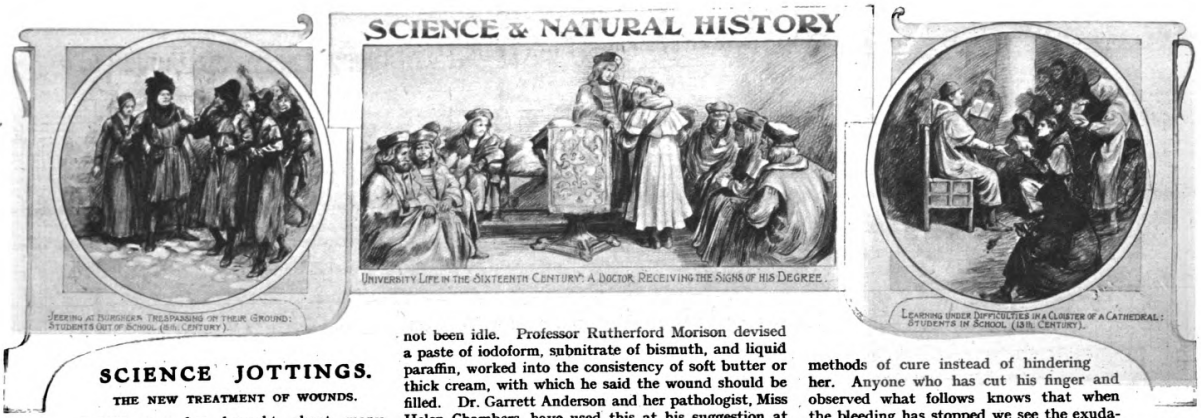
AFTER ARRIVAL AT A TEMPORARY PLACE OF CONFINEMENT NEA
PRISONERS BEING GIVEN A MEAL BY THEIR CAP

The Germans seen here are some of the 12,000-odd prisoners captured in the first two da
medley in every way—of all sorts, sizes, ages, and physique. They include every part
the rest." The surrenders were wholesale. On Vimy Ridge, where the Canadians had
their hands up. They were eager to surrender." Says Mr. Philip Gibbs: "The Germa



The British and French advance has released many a town

SCIENCE & NATURAL HISTORY



JEERING AT FOREIGNERS TRESPASSING ON THEIR GROUND: STUDENTS OUT OF SCHOOL (16TH CENTURY).

UNIVERSITY LIFE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY: A DOCTOR RECEIVING THE SIGNS OF HIS DEGREE.

LEARNING UNDER DIFFICULTIES IN A CLOISTER OF A CATHEDRAL: STUDENTS IN SCHOOL (13TH CENTURY).

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE NEW TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.

THE war has brought about many changes, but none, perhaps, greater than those it has forced upon operative surgery. The curiously minute ritual, in which a masked and gloved surgeon, dressed in sterilised clothing, worked with instruments fresh from a bath of disinfectant in a theatre into which no air not previously filtered and sterilised was admitted, and from which everything that could by any possibility carry germs was rigidly excluded, proved incapable of observance in the turmoil and confusion of a field dressing-station, or even of a hospital nearer the base, through which hundreds of wounded were daily pouring. It was plain, too, that it was useless to try to keep infection from wounds already infected with the noxious microbes to be found in the much-worked and highly manured soil of France and Flanders, as in the necessarily unclean clothing worn by men in the trenches. Asepsis, or the exclusion of the germs of disease being thus out of the question, it was no wonder that surgeons went back to the older method of antisepsis, or the killing of the same germs found or suspected in all wounds, whether caused by the surgeon's knife or the enemy's weapons. Thus Sir Rickman Godlee, as was shown in this column at the time, advocated last year the return to Lister's first methods, and went so far as to recommend the dressing of wounds with undiluted carbolic acid. Certain French doctors, with the logic of their race, went even further, and enjoined the surgical removal of all the bruised or damaged tissue surrounding a punctured wound, so as to leave only healthy and normal flesh to unite.

Less heroic methods had, however, already been set on foot for the same purpose. The serious outbreak of tetanus which accompanied the first battles led to the injection in all practicable cases of anti-tetanus serum, which proved effective in checking the spread of this terrible malady. Then the Institut Pasteur, never resting in its efforts to abate suffering, produced the polyvalent serum of MM. Leclainche and Vallée for local injection into wounds, to which they have lately added another for the prevention of gas-gangrene. In the meantime, our own surgeons had not been idle. Professor Rutherford Morison devised a paste of iodoform, subnitrate of bismuth, and liquid paraffin, worked into the consistency of soft butter or thick cream, with which he said the wound should be filled. Dr. Garrett Anderson and her pathologist, Miss Helen Chambers, have used this at his suggestion at the Military Hospital in Endell Street, and found it of wonderful efficacy. It does away in great measure with the torture of daily dressing, and dispenses with the use of drainage tubes and gauze. It does not prevent the escape of any discharge or the granulation of fresh tissue, and septic wounds are found to heal when dressed with it as quickly as those not infected.

The principle on which this remedy is founded seems to be the sound one of helping Nature in her own methods of cure instead of hindering her. Anyone who has cut his finger and observed what follows knows that when the bleeding has stopped we see the exudation of a thin watery fluid, which soon gives place to the formation of a scab or scar, which in its turn sloughs off, leaving underneath new and healthy skin. This fluid, or serum, it is found, is nature's means of repairing the damage, being in itself an antiseptic of great value, fatal to hostile microbes, and excellent for both keeping the wound clean and hastening the granulating process by which the wounded tissue is replaced. Such substances as Professor Morison's paste are of the greatest use in producing a free flow of this serum, and thus not only providing a continual washing and dressing of the wound, but inducing it to heal from within outward, and thus preventing all the bad results following from an apparently healing wound "bursting out," as it used to be called, afresh. But there are other and, perhaps, simpler means of accomplishing the same end. Sir Almroth Wright, since he gave his great talents to the services of our wounded soldiers, has always averred that this result would follow the use of a solution of common salt, and in a lecture which he delivered last month to the Royal Institution he demonstrated this conclusively—so far as a layman can judge—by a series of well-devised experiments. The solution that he there used was apparently one of five per cent., whereas other practitioners employ what is practically a saturated solution, keeping it up to strength by packing the wound in some cases with solid salt. But the principle involved is in both cases the same, and its adoption seems to be gaining ground every day.

These facts lead one to ask oneself a question. Common salt, or chloride of sodium, which the Egyptians used for preserving their dead unputrified, is the chief solid constituent of the water of the sea, in which, according to modern biologists, animal life first came into being. Its injection into a vein has an extraordinarily stimulating effect on the heart, and will sometimes call back a man from the jaws of death when the inhalation of oxygen and other desperate expedients have failed. Is it not, therefore, possible that it may have other properties connected with the maintenance of life as yet undiscovered? F. L.



FLOODS CAUSED BY THE GERMANS TO IMPEDE THE FRENCH ADVANCE: A STREET UNDER WATER IN RECAPTURED NOYON.—[*French Official Photograph.*]



NOYON FLOODED BY THE GERMANS BEFORE THEY LEFT THE TOWN: WATER AND WRECKAGE IN THE RUE DES TANNEURS.—[*French Official Photograph.*]

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND GENERAL NIVELLE: AN INVESTITURE.

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



THE BRITISH HEIR APPARENT AND THE FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: THE PRINCE OF WALES ABOUT TO DECORATE GENERAL NIVELLE.



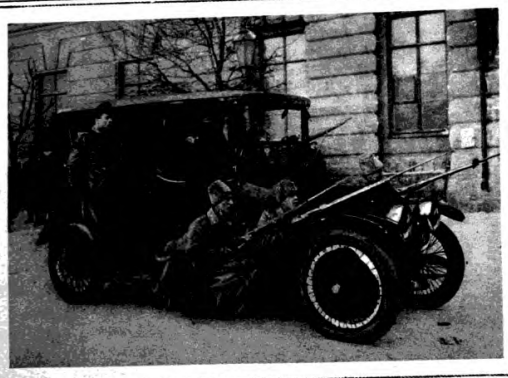
SALUTING: THE PRINCE OF WALES AND GENERAL NIVELLE STANDING BESIDE THE TABLE ON WHICH THE INSIGNIA WERE PLACED.



WATCHING A MARCH-PAST OF TROOPS: THE PRINCE OF WALES AND GENERAL NIVELLE, WITH A GROUP OF FRENCH AND BRITISH OFFICERS, IN THE PLACE DE L'HÔTEL DE VILLE AT BEAUVAIS.

Beauvais, an old French cathedral city, and capital of the Department of the Oise, was recently the scene of a very interesting ceremony, at which General Nivelle, the French Commander-in-Chief, received a British decoration from the hands of the Prince of Wales. The investiture took place in the picturesque square known as the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, where stands a monument to Jeanne Hachette, a heroine of Beauvais, who captured a banner from the troops of Charles the Bold when he attacked the city in 1472. The Prince of Wales, it may be recalled, was home on leave a few weeks ago, and attended the funeral of the Duchess of Connaught. He returned to the front on March 22, accompanied by Captain Lord Claud N. Hamilton, of the Grenadier Guards. Amid his military duties the Prince still finds time to take an interest in home affairs. In reply to a letter from Lord Kenyon regarding proposed new science buildings for the University College of North Wales, at Bangor, as a memorial to North Wales men who have fallen in the war, his Royal Highness sent a sympathetic answer enclosing a donation of £100. Of General Nivelle it need only be said that, since he succeeded Marshal Joffre as Commander-in-Chief, he has handled the French Armies with the same masterly skill that he showed in organising the offensive at Verdun.

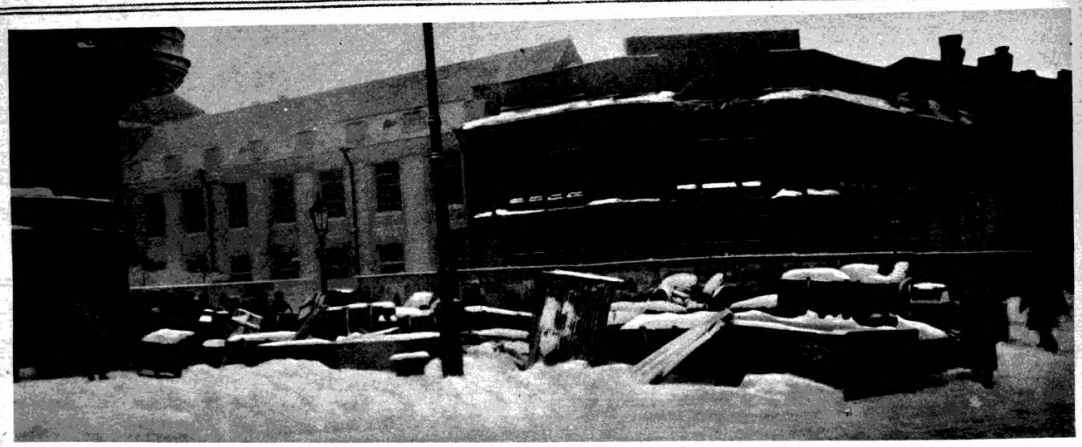
THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION: HISTORIC SCENES IN PETROGRAD.



THE USE OF MOTOR-CARS IN STREET FIGHTING: A REVOLUTIONARY CAR WITH SOLDIERS ON THE FOOTBOARD READY FOR ACTION.



MEMBERS OF THE OLD POLICE CAPTURED BY THE NEW: SOME OF THE NEW NATIONAL POLICE WITH THEIR PRISONERS.



REVOLUTION IN A SNOW-BOUND CAPITAL: A BARRICADE ERECTED DURING THE REVOLUTION ACROSS ONE OF THE MAIN STREETS IN PETROGRAD, WITH THE RED FLAG FLYING.



LISTENING TO A DEPUTY SPEAKING OUTSIDE THE DUMA BUILDING: A CROWD BEFORE THE TAURIS PALACE DURING THE REVOLUTION.



A BUILDING FROM WHICH THE POLICE FIRED ON THE PEOPLE: ONE OF THE POLICE-STATIONS BURNT BY THE REVOLUTIONARIES.

Historic interest attaches to these photographs taken in Petrograd during the Russian Revolution. They show, in particular, the types of men who took part in the street fighting, and some of the methods they employed. Summarising the events of that momentous week on the authority of information received "from a trustworthy source," the "Morning Post" said: "The revolution was started on Saturday, March 10, by strikes caused by temporary scarcity of bread. Crowds gathered in the principal thoroughfares, but there was no rioting. In attempting to disperse these people, who, for the most part, were sightseers, the Government used unnecessary violence. Throughout Saturday and Sunday gendarmes and police charged and fired on these crowds quite without provocation, and about 300 persons were killed and wounded. For the first time in history, Cossacks fraternised with the people. On Monday morning the Preobrajensky Regiment mutinied rather than fire on the mob. Other regiments joined them, and by nightfall practically the whole garrison at Petrograd had seceded. The bloodshed and incendiarism that followed was caused entirely by the action of the police

[Continued opposite.

,PETROGRAD IN REVOLUTION: A BARRICADE AND RUSSIAN TROOPS.



BUILT ACROSS A MAIN STREET DURING THE FIRST DAYS OF THE REVOLUTION: A BARRICADE PROTECTED BY FIELD-GUNS, UNDER MILITARY GUARD.



THE RUSSIAN ARMY'S SUPPORT OF THE REVOLUTION: A REGIMENT WITH THE RED FLAG OUTSIDE THE TAURIS PALACE, READY TO ASSIST THE DUMA.

Continued.]

and gendarmes in firing on the troops and people with machine-guns, and by the determination of the latter to have done for ever with these detested bodies of men and with all records of police oppression. Two police stations and one prison were burnt before the Duma was able to get a grip on the situation. Since then, however, with the exception of the residence of Count Fredericksz (Minister of the Court), there has, it is believed, been no case of incendiarism. Even the police, who had fired on the soldiery, were not harmed when arrested, but merely placed in custody." Some of the police may be seen under arrest in the right-hand photograph at the top of the left-hand page. They are seen under a guard of the new National Police formed by the Revolutionaries. In other photographs are shown some of the old police-stations after they had been burnt out, and in others, again, scenes outside the Tauris Palace, the headquarters of the Duma. In the lower one of the two on this right-hand page, for example, is seen a regiment of troops, with the red flag of the Revolution, come to the Duma building to offer their services.

A PRO-ENTENTE CHANGE OF RULERS IN ABYSSINIA: CORONATION SCENES.

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



WITH THE UNION JACK FLYING FROM A MERCHANT'S STORE (ON THE LEFT): ADDIS ABEBA ON THE EVE OF THE CORONATION.



THE MILITARY ELEMENT AT THE CORONATION: ABYSSINIAN TROOPS, WITH THEIR PICTURESQUE SHIELDS, LINING THE APPROACH.



A WOMAN ONCE MORE ON THE THRONE OF ABYSSINIA: THE NEW EMPRESS ZEODITA, WITH HER LADIES IN WAITING, BEFORE THE PALACE AT ADDIS ABEBA AFTER HER CORONATION.



ON THE EVE OF THE ABYSSINIAN CORONATION: THE ENTRY OF THE REGENT, RAS TAFFARI, INTO ADDIS ABEBA.



CORONATION SCENES AT ADDIS ABEBA: TYPICAL COSTUMES AND ARCHITECTURE OF THE ABYSSINIAN CAPITAL.

The late Emperor Menelek of Abyssinia was succeeded three years ago by a son of one of his daughters, Prince Lidj Jeassu. The latter, however (to quote an account by a British resident at Addis Abeba, published in the "Times" of January 24 last) "seemed to have come under Turkish influences and had in many ways offended the Christian population. The Legations here of the Entente Powers also took the matter up, and about the middle of September sent in a joint protest. This brought matters to a head. At the Feast of Mascal (Cross), September 27, the Ministers at Addis Abeba declared Lidj Jeassu deposed, and Zauditu [or Zeodita], another daughter of Menelek, Empress, with Ras Taffari heir to the Throne and Regent." Lidj Jeassu's father took up arms, and civil war ensued. After several sanguinary battles, victory eventually rested with the forces of the new Government. Writing from Addis Abeba on February 12, a Reuter correspondent said: "The coronation of the Empress Zeodita took place yesterday

Continued opposite.

A DAUGHTER OF MENELEK CROWNED: THE NEW EMPRESS OF ABYSSINIA.

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.



SEATED IN STATE ON HER CORONATION DAY: THE EMPRESS ZEODITA, WITH RAS TAFFARI, REGENT AND HEIR TO THE THRONE.

Continued.] with great pomp and ceremony. The Ministers of the Entente Powers represented their Governments. The German Minister and Turkish Consul-General were not present, being without orders from their respective Governments. The Empress was crowned at the Cathedral of St. George. Leaving the Cathedral supported by Ras Taffari (the Regent) and Ras Kassa (a cousin of Menelek), she took her seat on a throne in the centre of a large platform erected in the courtyard. The Diplomatic Corps having passed before her, ceremoniously bowing, the Bishop of Abyssinia made a speech in which he said this was not the first time that Abyssinia had had a Queen. In Europe many Queens had ruled, and he referred especially to England, over which country a Queen had ruled for sixty years, during which time England had become a great nation." The new Empress of Abyssinia is a woman of forty, but of diminutive stature. There are variations in the spelling of her name. We have adopted the version given in the later account.

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPEAIGHT, HILLS AND SAUNDERS, ELLIOTT AND FRY, STUART, LAFAYETTE, H. WALTER BARNETT, AND LANGFIER.



MAJOR G. WASHINGTON HART,
Royal Field Artillery. Son of the late Mr. Robert Washington Hart, and of Mrs. Hart, of Hampstead. Killed in action.



CAPT. C. M. C. BARKER,
Indian Infantry. Son of Mr. R. C. Barker, C.I.E., India Office.



LIEUT.-COL. A. A. CHASE, D.S.O.,
Royal Sussex Regt. (Major, Royal Engineers). Has been officially reported as having died of wounds.



CAPT. R. S. BULLOCK,
Indian Infantry. Reported missing; now officially reported as having been killed.



LIEUT.-COL. D. W. FIGG, D.S.O.,
Royal Fusiliers. Won D.S.O. in 1915 for "extraordinary bravery." Son of Mr. and Mrs. William Figg, Redhill.



2ND LIEUT. R. A. F. GRANTHAM,
Lincoln Regt. Son of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Grantham.



LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM EVELYN MAPLES,
Duke of Wellington's Regiment. Son of Mr. W. Maples, Ashstead.



LIEUT.-COLONEL CLIVE VICTOR MARTIN,
M.G. Corps and Indian Cavalry, Indian Army. Killed in action.



CAPT. ROGER F. HUGHES,
Australian Army Medical Corps. Son of Sir Thomas and Lady Hughes, Sydney, N.S.W.



2ND LIEUT. ERIC WHITE,
Royal Engineers. Has been officially reported as having been killed.



LIEUT. J. S. MACLACHLAN,
Canadian Mounted Rifles. Son of Mr. Alexander Campbell MacLachlan, of Guelph, Ontario.



CAPTAIN W. R. BIRCH,
Oxon and Bucks Light Infantry. Son of Mr. F. Birch, Corville, Chester. Mentioned in despatches.



LIEUT. H. L. LASCELLES,
Royal Flying Corps. Has been officially reported killed while on duty.



COMMR. C. P. WILSON, R.D., R.N.R.,
Son of the late Capt. J. T. Wilson, of Sunderland.



2ND LT. G. I. WILSON,
Q.O. Yorkshire Dragoon Yeomanry, attd. R.F.C. Son of Mr. A. M. Wilson.



LIEUT. R. J. HOSIE, M.C.,
Canadian Infantry. Son of Mr. R. J. Hosie, of Brandon, Manitoba.



2ND LIEUT. A. HARMER STEELE,
Royal Flying Corps. Has been officially reported killed.



CAPTAIN JOHN ALEX. ROSE,
West Yorkshire Regt. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, of Reigate. Killed in action.



2ND LIEUT. A. L. M. SHEPHERD,
Royal Flying Corps. Has been officially reported killed.



LIEUT. W. G. D. FISHER,
Australian Imperial Forces. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Fisher, New South Wales.



2ND LIEUT. R. M. S. SHEPHERD,
Royal Flying Corps. Has been officially reported killed.



MAJOR JAMES S. SKINNER,
King's Shropshire Light Infantry. Has been officially reported killed in action.



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LADIES' PAGE.

WE all "talk food" nowadays with an unabashed open interest that would once have been held to be unseemly, though there were always many, especially of the greedier sex, who loved conversation and reading about eating. "We talked for some time about cookery," records the youthful Queen Victoria in her diary, the conversation being held between herself and her Premier, Lord Melbourne. "'Oh, the French are the first nation in the world,' he said, 'for the art of preparing food is the first thing in the world!'" A long list could be strung of other eminent personages who were students of this art, fond of studying it, and even of practising it—novelists like Dumas, painters like Whistler, musicians like Grieg—all amateur cooks, loving to talk about food-choosing, and sometimes to undertake its preparation. But alas! now we must "wear our rue with a difference." The question of the hour is not how to prepare rare food or the most tasteful dishes possible, but how to make cheap foods and substitutes for ordinary articles of diet available for daily use. In this connection, Lady Boston, of Hedsor-on-Thames, asks anybody who knows of a good recipe for cooking fresh-water fish to send it to her, for the public benefit. There are big reserves of food in our rivers and large lakes that ought to be made available, and really there exist many excellent recipes; but, as they belong to the happy past, they are mostly troublesome and expensive, so that what is required is good but fairly easy and cheap methods of cooking these fish.

Izaac Walton's classic recipe for dressing pike (which, he declares, makes the fish such good eating that it is only fit for "anglers and honest men") calls for pickled oysters, two or three anchovies, and some shredded thyme, sweet marjoram, and winter savoury, pounded with a little mace, all mixed up in a whole pound of fresh butter; the fish is gutted, and stuffed with the seasoned butter, sewn in, and then it is tied to a spit and roasted, well basted with claret and the butter that falls into the pan; and, when done, the fish is lowered into the basting material, into which has been squeezed the juice of three or four oranges, and yet more fresh butter; also, if you like, he says, you may rub the dish with garlic. Of course, the pike can be thus prepared and then baked. This is too expensive and troublesome for most people; not a war-time recipe.

Stewing is simpler, and it is said that fresh-water fish—even the more muddy kinds—will lose the objectionable muddy flavour if they are semi-stewed in salted water in the first place, then drained, and put into a fresh saucepan with a stock already prepared tasting rather strong of onion, with either a little vinegar or claret added. It should be softly simmered till done, when some butter should be stirred into the gravy, and the whole served up together. It is also said that if the skin be removed from the fish before cooking, the muddy flavour goes with it.



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OUR ALLIES THE RUSSIANS.

OF late we have heard not a little of "Slavs" and the "Slav" races—so much so that the term has come to have a definite, if limited, meaning for us. Properly translated, however, the word "Slav" should be rendered "illustrious ones," and it is quite certain that their earlier history justified this appellation. But by the irony of fate the term came, in course of time, to wear a very different meaning, for during the mediæval warfare in the West, owing to the multitude of Slavs captured and enslaved, "Slav" came to mean "slave." The early history of this virile people is lost in the mists of time, and hence we shall seek in vain for precise records as to the origin of the various peoples now comprised under the term "Slav." This much at least is certain—that the Slavs are of Asiatic derivation, and represent a part of that great family known as the Alpine, whose entry into Europe was fraught with such tremendous issues, for it is to them that we owe the knowledge, and use, of metals.

Of these immigrants, indeed, we can say little more than that they were "Alpines," and that, so far as the subjects of this essay are concerned, they may probably be identified with the Sarmatians and the Venedi (who later became the "Wends"), for it was not till they had founded settlements in various parts of Europe, each developing along different lines as they mingled with the different stocks native to the invaded soil, that the differentiation of the Slav nations came into being. Some of these appear early on the scene, as in Mesopotamia, and, waxing great and glorious, had their day and ceased to be while yet Western Europe was a land of barbarians.

Among the Slav representatives of the Alpine stock the Russians hold the foremost place. And as they took possession of what is now the great Empire of Russia in Europe, so they displaced the "long-headed" representatives of still earlier settlements of the "Mediterranean" race, whose centre of dispersal seems to have been the northern region of Africa. This much is indicated by the tumuli, or "Kurgans," which are scattered all over Russia from the Carpathians to th date from the Stone Age, those which occur through the British Islands. But twenty to fifty feet high, a tending over miles, differ fr that the dead they guard weapons or ornaments, t coloured with red-ochre, a antiquity. These differenc



CAPTURED IN TILLOY: A GERMAN
Offic

since, in the first place, less markedly "long-hea ranean," and this indica probably intermixture w to be discovered. The l resulted in a new race of represented by the Finn may explain the comn names all over Russia, Finnish element in Rus indeed, are entirely F



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HAEMORRHOIDS
ENTERITIS.

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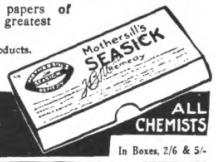
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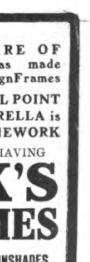
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THE PLAYHOUSES.

A NEW BARRIE PLAY, AT THE NEW.

MR. DION BOUCICAULT'S new triple bill begins with Barrie and ends with Barrie, sandwiched in between being an interesting work of a new dramatist. Since in this case Mr. Boucicault gives us his best wine first, it may be as well to describe his programme backwards. "Seven Women" is an old friend in a different form, being the first and most amusing act of Sir James Barrie's *tour de force* "The Adored One," in which, it may be remembered, the dashing sailor-hero woos seven women in one, puzzled to know which phase represents reality. The joke is carried through in the highest of spirits by Mr. Gordon Ash and Miss Irene Vanbrugh. "Wurzel Flummery," by Mr. A. A. Milne, is half of it jolly fooling, while the other half is satire involving tirades at the expense of a world prepared to go to any extreme to make money. A pompous politician, for instance, is willing for £50,000 to assume the awful name of Wurzel Flummery, and even to invent for it historical associations. Mr. Dion Boucicault as a burlesque solicitor, Mr. Nigel Playfair as the blustering politician, and Miss Helen Haye as this M.P.'s worshipful wife, give us plenty of amusing moments. Finally, there is the *bonne bouche* of the bill, "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," a perfect playlet in which Sir James Barrie gives us one more variation on his ever-recurring theme—the instinct of motherhood—and touches in us the springs of tears and laughter. Who is there who will not take delight in his picture of the dear old charwoman who does not see why she, as well as her neighbours, should not have a son at the war, and seizes the chance of appropriating the dour but motherless Private Dowey? Here, with Miss Jean Cadell and Mr. G. H. Mulcaster as faithful interpreters, is Barrie at the very top of his form.



THE ADVANCE ON THE WESTERN FRONT :

"DOUBLE DUTCH," AT THE APOLLO.

The novelty and the most attractive thing about Mr. Lawrence Cowen's farce, "Double Dutch," is its setting. Stock characters and
paraded before us, but t
It is sufficient to say t
husband taking holida
from his wife; a wife a
ing in the runaway's tr
firearms and raves de
the properties is a coun
Out of such material M
tainment that we hav
writer before him, and
laughter at the initial
of a capital cast, includ
Brough, Mrs. A. B. T
also Mr. Frederick Ben
dam constantly recalls

Captain Besley, wh
lecture, "From Pacific
Hall, is a well-known

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Home-Produced Fuel Should be Encouraged.

The Order of the Petrol Control Committee, bringing "substitute" fuels into line with petrol, has caused a good deal of dissatisfaction because of the blow it deals to the production of home-made motor fuels. The Order itself points out that the change it embodies has been rendered essential by the necessity for saving tonnage, which is equally taken up whether the imported fuel be petrol, paraffin, or anything else, which is perfectly true, and a sound reason for restricting its use. As a matter of fact, it was somewhat surprising that the Committee had not dealt long before with the matter of imported alternatives to petrol. It scarcely seems logical to restrict the supply of petrol and to leave the motorist free to purchase paraffin in unlimited quantities from the local oilman, which was really the position before the Order under discussion was issued. But, if there is a great deal to be said for the restriction of the use of imported fuels, there does not appear to be the same case for restricting the home-produced article. On the face of it, the proper policy would seem to be to encourage its use, in order that shale-distillers, colliery proprietors, gas companies, and others may be prompted to give more attention to developing an industry to which we look for relief from our present dependence upon foreign productions. Apart from that aspect of the matter, which is a sufficiently important one by itself, to restrict the use of the home-produced fuel is to stifle a great deal of the research work which has been inaugurated as a result of the reduction in the supplies of petrol. It is manifestly useless to continue experimenting on a product for which there is no immediate market. Of course, it may be argued that all the fuel we can produce at home can be used by the Services, and in any case the private user would not get any. The reply to that is that the Services do not want experimental fuels so long as petrol is available to them, and it would be as well now to encourage by every means the development of the thing which is now in the experimental stage, against the time when petrol may not be available in sufficient quantities to fill the requirements of the Army and Navy. By allowing the free use of home-produced motor fuels experi encouraged, and it would be a very eas their use by the private individual if came necessary. I understand that th

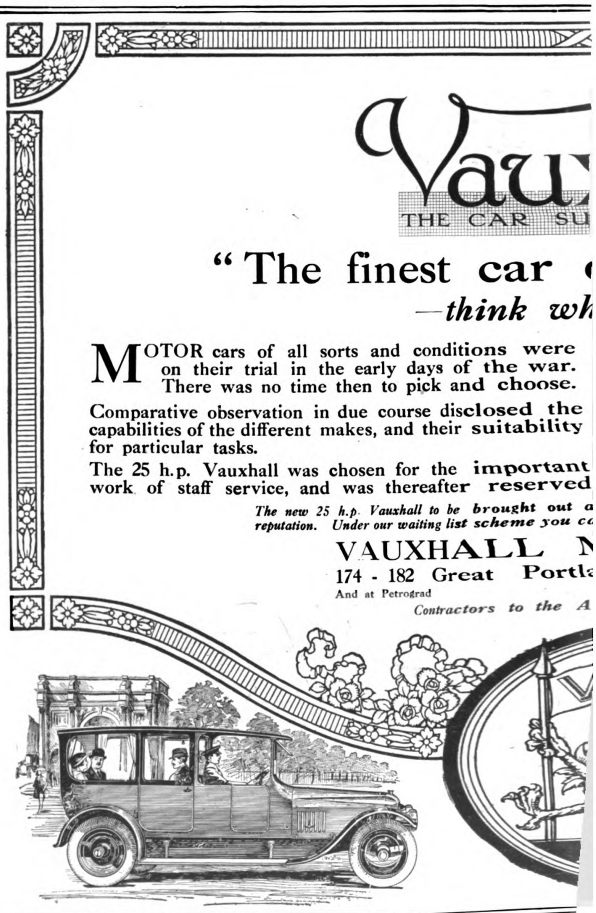


A WAR-TIME FOOD EMERGENCY METHOD LIKELY
A 30-H.P. DAIMLER FARM TRAC

in the "petrol substitutes" busine forming an association for the purp things, urging this point of view



HOME SERVICE TOURING BY OFFICERS ON DUTY: A
SOUTH CARNAR



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GERMANY'S AMBITION IN 1914: "NACH PARIS" (TOWARDS PARIS)—A GERMAN MEDAL.



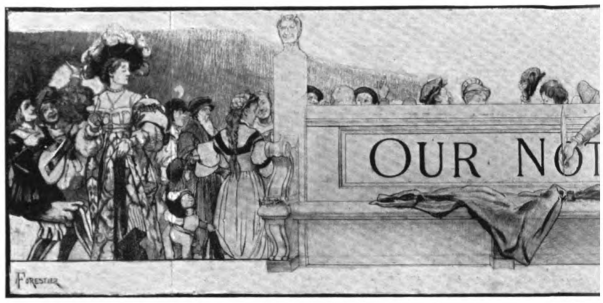
GERMANY'S FATE IN 1917: "NACH HAUSE" (HOMEWARDS)—A SUITABLE "REVERSE" FOR THE MEDAL.



STUDIES IN GERMAN PHYSIOGNOMY: TYPES OF THE 14,000 PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE BRITISH ARMY DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF THE BATTLE OF ARRAS.

In the earlier days of the war the Germans were fond of striking medals to commemorate their successes or to express their ambitions. They even recorded the sinking of the "Lusitania" on a medal, as a feat of which they were proud! One of their medals of those days is shown in the upper left-hand photograph above, expressing their intention of taking Paris. As we know, that dream was not fulfilled, and the events of 1917 have suggested an appropriate "reverse" for that particular medal, which is illustrated in the adjoining photograph. In the larger photograph below we give a number of heads belonging, not to the German coinage, but to some of the many thousands of prisoners captured by the British Army near Arras. The worst that can be said of them is that they are typical. It was mentioned recently that between April 9 and April 20 the British and French troops together had taken more than 33,000 German prisoners and 330 guns. On April 23 it was announced that a new British advance had begun at dawn, and that our troops were "making satisfactory progress." Describing some prisoners taken in the first advance, Mr. Philip Gibbs writes: "They were of all sizes and ages and types. I saw elderly whiskered men with big spectacles, belonging to the professor trite, and young lads, who ought to have been in the German high schools."

LOWER PHOTOGRAPHS BY CANADIAN WAR RECORDS.



By G. K. CH

AMONG the few prob'ems that deserve to be called prob'ems is the proper balance of indignation and charity. It is no so'ution, as some moderns seem to suppose, simp'y to be charitable and pardon everybody, any more than it would be a solution simply to be indignant and kill everybody. There is a sense in which everybody deserves to be killed; but the person whose deserts point most clearly in this direction is always oneself; and logic seems to demand that the suicide should precede the massacre rather than follow it. There is also a sense in which everybody ought to be pardoned; but there is no sense whatever in which everybody ought to be encouraged. There is no sense whatever in excusing everything, for it generally means giving other people a great deal more to excuse. I am conscious, for instance, of having recently written an essay about the motives of the Prohibitionists, in which I now feel that I was too ferocious against the Prohibitionist, though I do not admit that anybody could be too ferocious against Prohibition. It was concerned, among other things, with Dr. Saleeby, who gravely proposes that we should deprive poor people, and even poor soldiers, not only of beer, but of tobacco. I see a poor old pauper, without a pleasure in life, who looks forward to one pot of ale at Christmas, and who cannot by any possibility get another; and I see the pot suddenly and brutally knocked out of his hand. I see a tattered hero in a trench, who has been fighting for five hours and may be dead in five minutes, and who thinks he might have a cigarette in the interval; and I see the cigarette meanly and thievishly stolen out of his mouth. I feel no more doubt that these are the actions of a tyrant and a robber than I feel doubt about the morality of broiling babies. I turn in indignation to confront a towering tyrant and robber; and I find nothing but Dr. Saleeby. I feel sure Dr. Saleeby is a humane man, and means no harm. Or, if he means any harm, the harm is of a more subtle and subconscious kind than can necessarily be made clear to him merely by drawing attention to his incidental resemblances to a tyrant and a robber. What is the real corrective to the condition in which shocking things do not shock the earnest and ethical people who do them? And how can we make it clear to those who are so inconsistent as not to be wicked men that they are very consistently doing wicked things? The problem is not only topical but urgent, for it is the whole problem we have to consider, both in the Pacifist who thinks it wrong to fight and in the Prussianist who thinks it right to murder.

One preliminary point seems to me quite clear. If we are to make any attempt to tolerate all men, we must give up all attempt to cannot be charitable so lon sense of desiring (for I do no the same liberty or licence When we meet a Pacifist would not save his mother who even says he would inflicted by a Bashi Bazouk part of military organisation sented to us in a simple form (as the mediæval schoolmen something wrong with the is not the young man, it mu not the Pacifist, it must b his real self is bad, his ideal We must in common charit only cowardly but brutal, f cou'd say is that he is not Of course, the case is equall I have mentioned; and Pacifist allows cowardice t



THE RUSSIAN CONTINGENT IN FRANCE SWEARING ALLEGIANCE TO THE PROVISIONAL

With their commander, General Lokhvitsky, at their head, the Russia Government. Our photographs show the ceremony, conducted by a Russ offensive on the French front.—

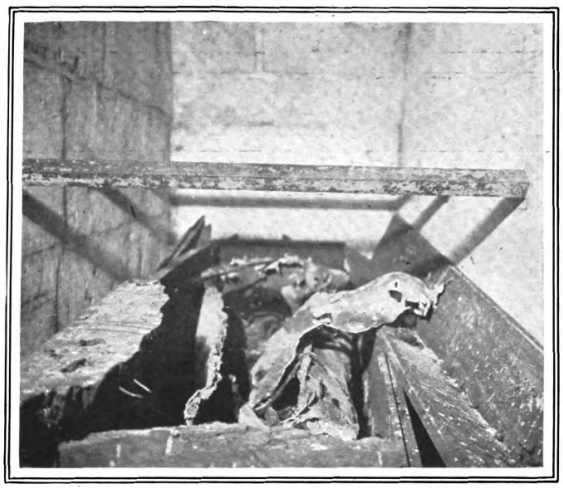
cruelty; the Prussianist at last to sheer cowardic that the less we wish to we must hate Prussia. self as some of the retre the last few weeks, we horror is our only ref detestation. The asserti of a devil is the only w that he is a devil.

I do not set up as a racks or red-hot gridiron But in the matter of a think we shall have to or at any rate a little of the appalling pangs r have been avoided if ci

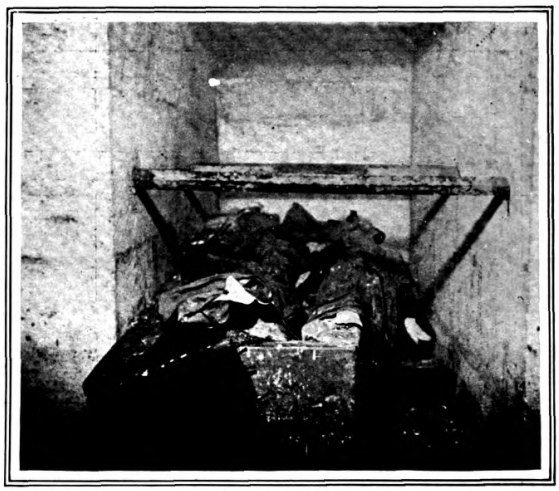
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OWING to the shortage of paper, it is now advisable for any reader of "The Illustrated London News" who desires the pape regularly to give an order to his bookstall-manager or newsagent t keep one for him. We would suggest that each reader of "Th Illustrated London News" requiring a regular copy should fill in th form given opposite.

German Sacrilege near Noyon: Family Tombs Broken Open and their Contents Ransacked



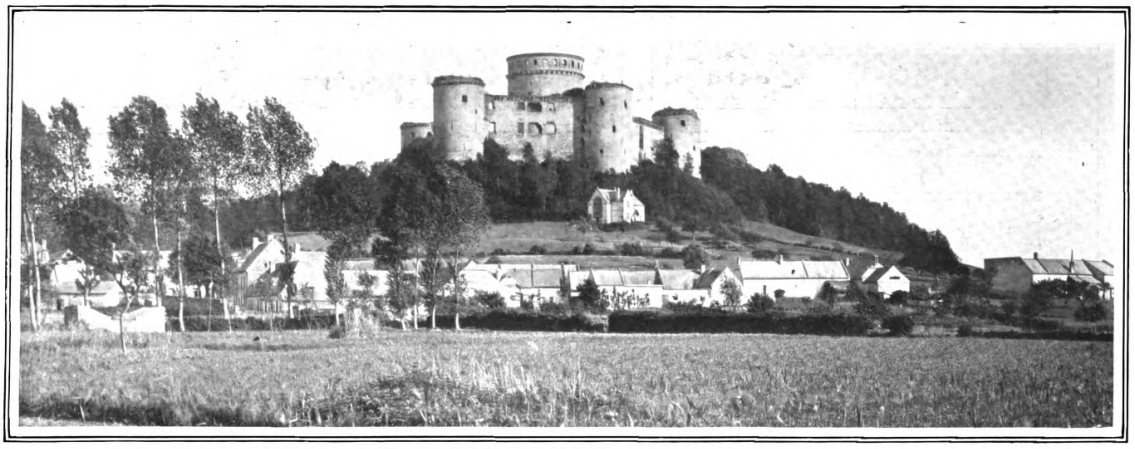
THE WORK OF AN ENEMY WHO DOES NOT EVEN RESPECT THE DEAD.



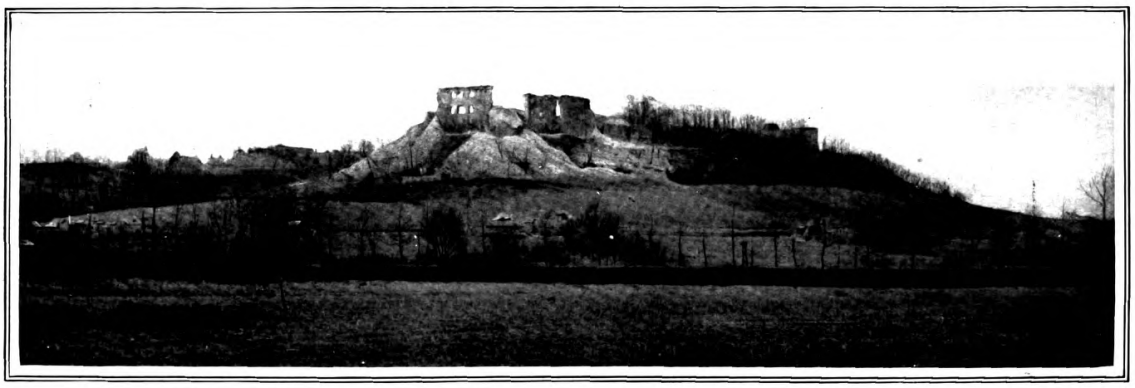
FAMILY TOMBS OF THE OWNERS OF THE CHÂTEAU OF MONT RENAUD, PILLAGED BY THE GERMANS BEFORE THEIR RETREAT.

"The photographs here reproduced," says a French account, "afford irrefutable proof of the crimes committed by the German troops in their retreat. Our enemies, ashamed perhaps after accomplishing these exploits, have tried to explain that certain cemeteries had to be blown up in order to establish defence works there. Nothing remains of this excuse in face of our illustrations. This vault, containing the family tombs of the owners of the château of Mont Renaud, near Noyon, was six metres (nearly 20 ft.) below the earth, and sealed at the top by a single stone. Throughout the German occupation the château of Mont Renaud was occupied by the staff of a Landwehr brigade, while the owner, the Marquis d'Escayrac-Lauture, Mayor of Passel, was kept prisoner at Noyon. Shortly before their retreat, the Germans carried off the Marquis—a man of 62—as a hostage. The château was sacked and pillaged. Then, either for purposes of theft or something worse, the tombs were desecrated and the ashes thrown to the wind."

German Vandalism at Coucy: "The Most Perfect Example of a Mediaeval Fortress" Destroyed.



BEFORE ITS DESTRUCTION: THE FAMOUS CASTLE OF COUCY, WITH ITS GREAT DONJON, OR KEEP, 200 FT. HIGH.

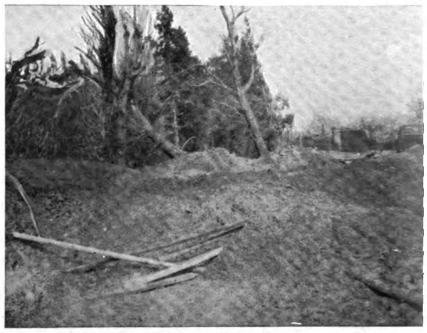


AFTER IT WAS BLOWN UP BY 28 TONS OF GERMAN EXPLOSIVE: ALL THAT REMAINS OF THE FAMOUS CASTLE OF COUCY.

The destruction by the Germans of the Castle of Coucy, "the most perfect example of the mediaeval fortress," was one of the worst acts of vandalism even the Germans have committed. Mr. Warner Allen describes how the actual explosion was seen by a French officer. "He was the last Frenchman to see Coucy in its perfection. As he looked there came from the midst of the Castle a blinding blaze of flame. The keep and the towers and battlements flew asunder, and everything vanished under an impenetrable cloud of dust and smoke. . . . All that remained of that fairy dream was a ragged piece of wall pierced by a window or two, and piles of white, fresh-broken stone."

UPPER PHOTOGRAPH BY NEURDEIN.

"BEHIND THE LINES



A FAVOURITE METHOD EMPLOYED BY THE GE



WITH PANIERS FOR CARRYING SHELLS: PACK-HORSES THAT TAKE AMMUNITION TO CANADIAN GUNS.



BEARING THE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION, FEBRUARY 13, 1
5·9-INCH GUN CAPTURED BY THE B

The British front has been steadily moving forward this year, and ground
rear of our troops. "Behind the lines," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, "it is li
and mules, and guns. . . . The battles pause awhile because the guns are
first weeks, because the ground was only gained by yards, we have gone
the guns have to follow up hard. And it is hard following down roac

VARIED SCENES ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE.

PHOTOGRAPHS.



WHERE THE WOUNDED COME BACK TO RECEIVE THEIR FIRST TREATMENT AFTER A BATTLE: THE SCENE OUTSIDE AN ADVANCED DRESSING-STATION.



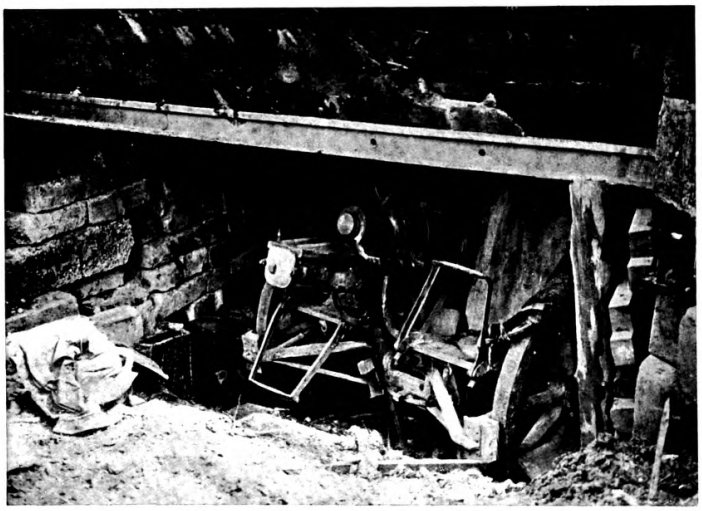
HE GREAT ADVANCE THIS YEAR: A CAVALRY SCENE ON THE FRONT IN FRANCE.



A NEW USE FOR GERMAN SHELL-BASKETS: BUILT UP TO MAKE A BRITISH SENTRY-BOX.



THE FIRST WEEK OF THE BATTLE OF ARRAS: GERMAN GUN.



WITH A SHELL JAMMED IN THE MOUTH AND ANOTHER IN THE BREECH, TO PREVENT OUR MEN USING IT: A CAPTURED GERMAN GUN IN ITS CONCRETE PIT.

So that the guns may follow and the men fight and the Germans die, there is an army of men on the roads repairing them into something like soundness, filling up the vast mine-craters exploded by the enemy on his retreat and making brand-new roads across the desolate swamps." In the first stage of the Battle of Arras large numbers of German guns were captured by our troops. An official British despatch of April 19 stated: "The total number of guns captured to date is 228." A later French communiqué gave the total taken by both armies (British and French) between April 9 and 20, as 330. Large quantities of shells were also captured, and a considerable number of the undamaged German guns were turned against their former owners.

THE SHARE OF TH



"TWO TANKS CAME TO THE RESC

During the attack on the Vimy Ridge a portion of the attack was held up by a attacked the position. One crawled along the wire and flattened it out, whils infantry then resumed the offensive and took the redoubt. An aeroplane flyin with broad dabs of blue, yellow, and green on a groundwork of khaki, thus gi German machine-gun posts, protected with concrete and steel, that on the right

OF VIMY RIDGE: CRUSHING MACHINE-GUN POSTS AND WIRE.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER. MATERIAL RECEIVED FROM AN EYE-WITNESS.



OVER GERMAN MACHINE-GUN POSTS, WHILE ANOTHER (IN THE RIGHT BACKGROUND) WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS.

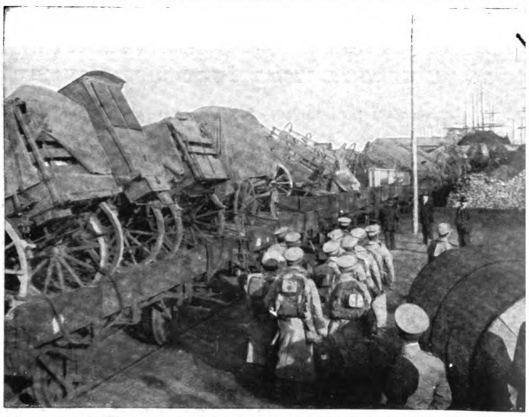
A German officer, revolver in hand, is seen grasping one of his men by the shoulder to urge him on. The Tank meanwhile is firing her "starboard" machine-gun with deadly effect. In the left background is British infantry advancing in the wake of the Tank, and overhead the British aeroplane using its machine-gun on the Germans below. The other Tank may be seen in the background on the right, ploughing its way along a stretch of German wire which had escaped our bombardment, and crushing it flat as it goes. Of a similar—perhaps the same—occasion Mr. Philip Gibbs writes: "Our men were held up by those great stretches of wire before them, and were menaced most evilly by the enfilade fire of machine-guns. Two Tanks came to the rescue, and did most daring things."—*[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]*

OUR OLDEST ALLY TAKES TH

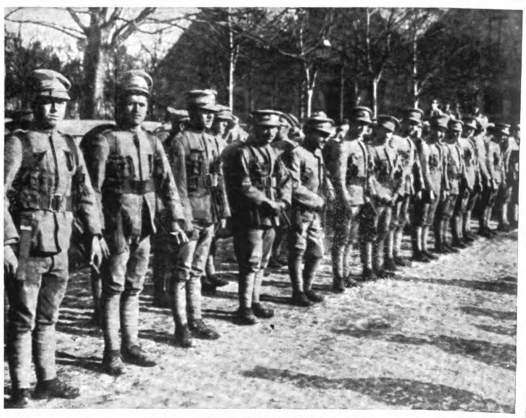
PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1 TO 4 B



AT A PORT OF EMBARKATION: A PORTUGUESE LINE BATTALION MARCHING ALONGSIDE THE QUAY TO GO ON BOARD ITS TRANSPORT.



AT A PORT OF EMBARKATION: A RAILWAY TRAIN-LOAD OF ARMY VEHICLES AT THE DOCKS AWAITING SHIPMENT.



AT A FRENCH PORT OF DISEMBARKATION: PORTUGUESE LINESMEN OF A JUST-LANDED INFANTRY BATTALION FALLEN IN FOR INSPECTION.

The contingent of troops which Portugal has sent to join the Allies on the Western Front represent the pick of the Portuguese Army. Also they are entering on their campaign after having been carefully trained at home and thoroughly equipped in *matériel* for the work before them. For some time before embarkation for France, the Portuguese Expeditionary Army had been undergoing war training of a very complete nature based on the experiences of the war. Its transhipment to French seaports was carried out with business-like method, and a satisfactorily found contingent has already been disembarked in France. Our illustrations show scenes and incidents both at the

GLAD TO GET BRITISH FOOD INSTEAD OF SHELLS: GERMAN PRISONERS.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



"SOME OF THEM HAD BEEN WITHOUT FOOD FOR FOUR DAYS, BECAUSE OUR GUN-FIRE HAD BOXED THEM IN": GERMAN PRISONERS DRAWING RATIONS.



DEALING WITH SOME OF THE 14,000 GERMANS CAPTURED IN THE EARLIER STAGES OF THE BATTLE OF ARRAS: CROWDS OF HUNGRY PRISONERS AT ONE OF THE ENCLOSURES BEHIND THE BRITISH FRONT.

"The number of prisoners taken by us since the morning of the 9th inst.," said Sir Douglas Haig in a despatch of April 16, "now exceeds 14,000," and this total has since been increased by sundry later successes. The numbers that had to be handled at the enclosures were sometimes embarrassing. "It is significant of the extent to which our success has exceeded expectation," writes a "Times" correspondent, "that accommodation on April 9 was prepared for only 1500 prisoners at a 'cage' where 6000 arrived before nightfall. Perhaps no men in the Army have done more continuous hours of work in the last four days than the men in charge of prisoners' camps. . . . I have this morning visited the chief prisoners' 'cage' of General Allenby's army, and it was an extraordinary sight. In four days some 9000, with nearly 200 officers, have been through it. They are cleared and sent to the rear in batches of 700 to 1000 as fast as possible. . . . Making all allowances for the dishevelled and depressed appearance inseparable from all prisoners, they are a poor lot of men." The prisoners were very glad to receive the good British food that was served out to them.

THE BRITISH A

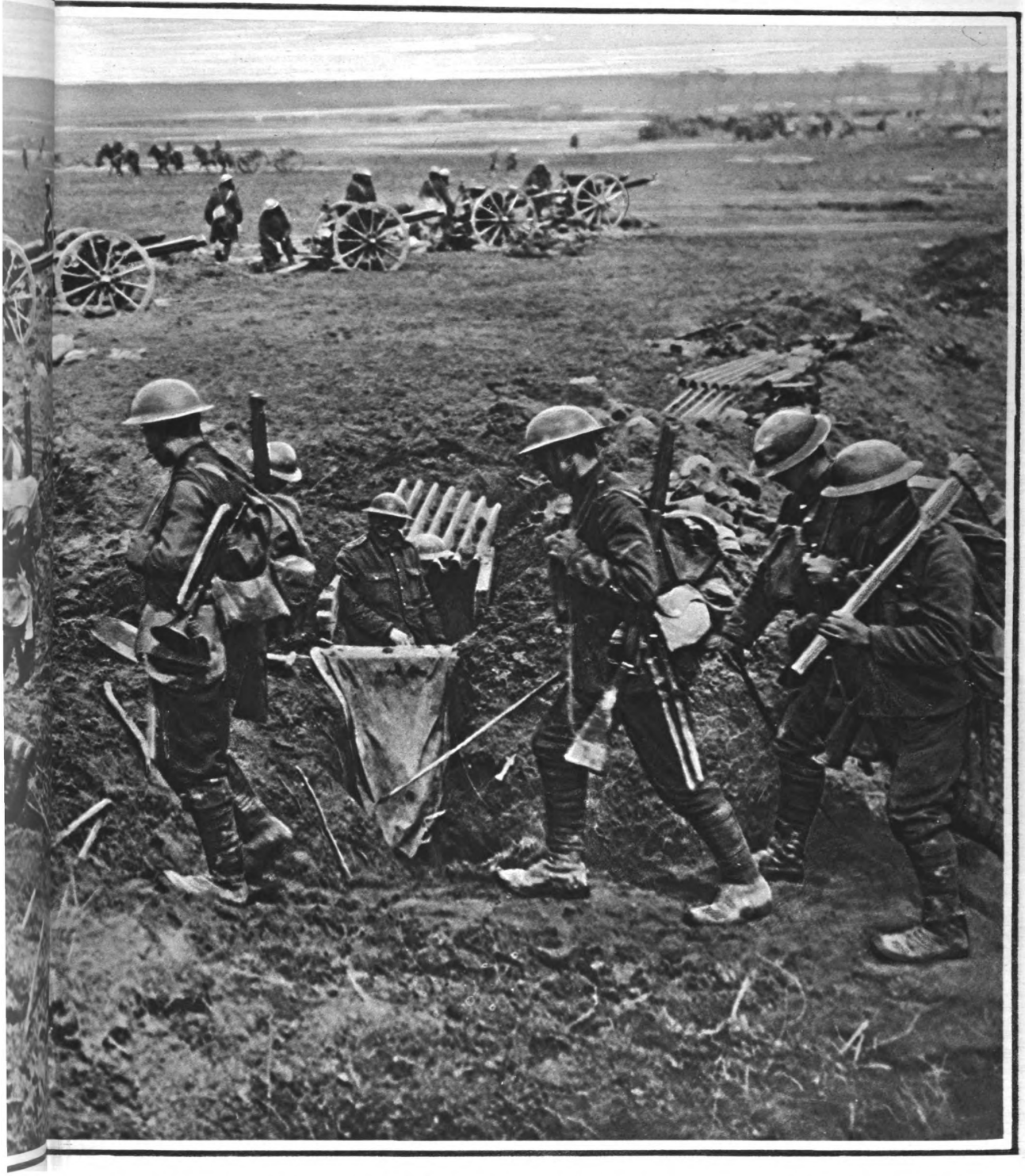


VICTORY-MAKING: INFANTRY

Extremely effective, and also peculiarly instructive in its assembly of details and
it would make, as a *coup d'œil*, a good picture on canvas. As a fact, except for
scenes painted by Baron Gros for the Emperor himself, and now on view in the
the single-file formation universally adopted in attack movements, so as to offer

A CORNER OF THE BATTLEFIELD NEAR ARRAS.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



COMING INTO ACTION; A TANK ADVANCING; CAVALRY RIDING FOR THE ENEMY.

halted in *échelon* formation, is seen preparing to come into action. Towards the background, on the left, a Tank is seen, broadside on, lumbering its way resistlessly forward. Away beyond, still further in the background, cavalry are seen advancing, again in similar open-order file formation to that of the infantry near by. In the middle distance, a horsed artillery team is seen crossing the *terrain*, and near them are groups of other soldiers. In its comprehensive features, the scene is one our men are witnessing in regard to its various characteristic points every day during the present "war of movement."

SHELLING THE ENEMY WITH

OFFI



AT THE OPENING OF THE BATTLE OF ARRAS: A BRITISH POSITION-GUN BATTE



AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF THE BATTLE: BRITISH USING ONE OF THE MANY CAPTU

The upper illustration—a photograph taken while the Arras battle was in progress—shows a British battery of guns of position in action, guns of calibre midway between field-guns and the big-bore heavy-shell firing weapons whose monster projectiles explode like volcanoes. The nearer gunners are awaiting orders to commence firing—to the left the guns are already in action. We have here British guns firing on Germans; in the lower illustration we see a German field-gun, a "77," in action against the Germans. It was captured intact, with its ammunition. On the ground near the gun are German wicker-work cases

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THE OPENING OF THE NEW

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1. DRIVING THE GERMANS IN DISORDERLY RETREAT BEFORE THEM: *FRENCH SHELL*

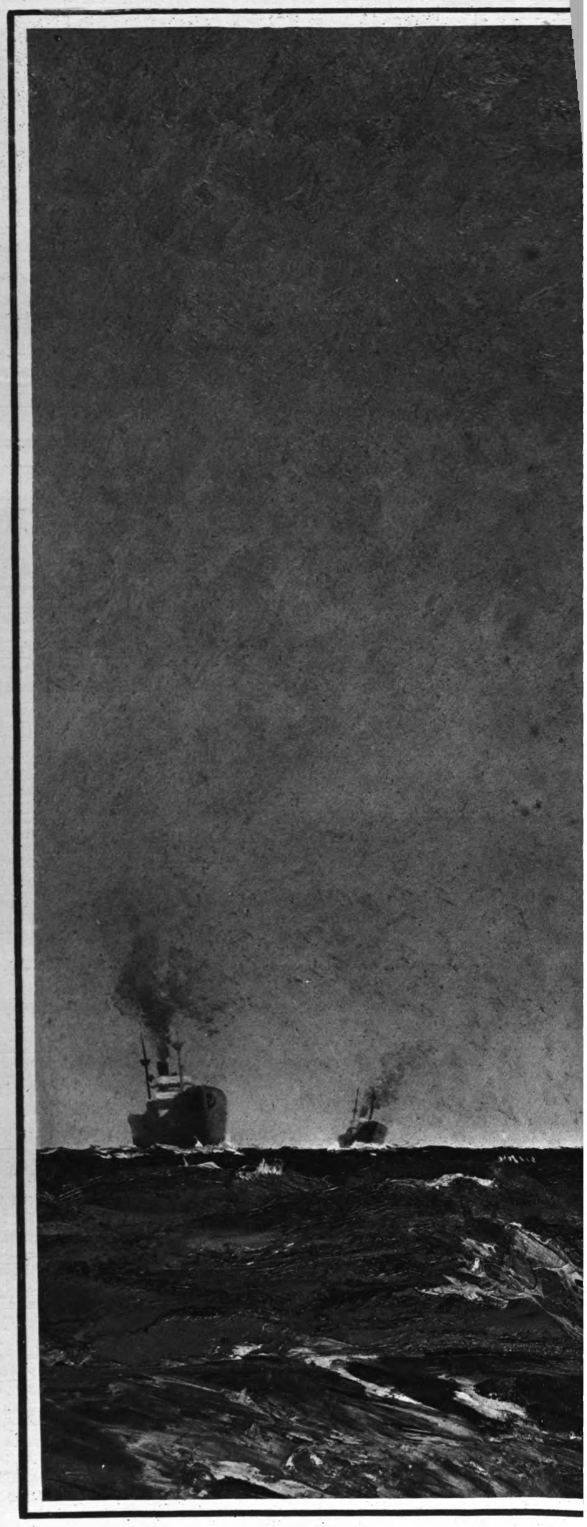
2. GERMAN SPOIL IN A TRENCH CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH: THE REMAINS OF DISABLED AND ABANDONED ENEMY MACHINE-GUNS.

3. GER
M

For five consecutive days and nights the French artillery incessantly bombarded the German lines between Soissons and Auberive, as the preliminary to the wide-fronted attack which General Nivelle launched in force on April 16. The first three days of the French attack brought in 17,000 prisoners and an immense quantity of German *matériel*. So the despatches from the French headquarters stated. The spoils included guns of every description, seventy-five in number—some of them big pieces—and

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several p
fell back
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VIOLATING THE MOST



AN ARMED SAILING-SHIP USED AS A

It was recently discovered that the latest German raider was a sailing-ship. Her co
messages, whereupon ships picking up the message rush to the rescue of the pre
Norwegian colours and distress signals, while, to assist the illusion, a cloud of smoke
they approach are caught by the raider's hidden guns, and are sunk one by one in ra
her speed, due to the internal-combustion engines with which she is fitted, enable



JEERING AT NUMBERS TRESPASSING ON THEIR GROUND: STUDENTS OUT OF SCHOOL (15th CENTURY).



UNIVERSITY LIFE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY: A

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE COMING MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

EVERYTHING goes to show that we shall soon find ourselves with yet another Government Department in the shape of a Ministry of Public Health. Its establishment has always been a pet idea of the doctors' trade union known as the British Medical Association, which so long ago as 1868 put forward a scheme which the year after was recommended by the Royal Commission sitting to inquire into the matter. Nothing further, however, was done in those leisurely days, and the change of Government in 1874 probably led to its omission from the Public Health Act of 1875. Yet in 1904 the B.M.A. again took up the matter, and brought in a Bill which would have transformed the head of the Local Government Board into a Secretary of State, with all the usual paraphernalia of forms and officials. The present Prime Minister, too, is said to have looked, later, on the proposal with a favourable eye as a means of removing his own child, the National Insurance scheme, from the care of the Local Government Board, and therefore from its association with the Poor Law. Hence it is not surprising that the B.M.A.'s deputation, when it waited on Lord Rhondda the other day, found itself warmly welcomed and requested to draw up a scheme for making use of the services of the doctors throughout the country, and putting all the different public health and medical services under one new Minister created for the purpose. A committee of some twenty medical men is reported to be engaged upon the work, and at the pace with which legislation is pushed through in these times we may expect to wake up one morning to find the new Ministry installed in a convenient hotel, with staff and a large Government grant all complete.



THE GERMAN SCIENCE OF BOOBY-TRAPS: A DUMM
LEFT BEHIND DURING THE RETREA

The Germans have devoted to the construction of scientific booby-traps their usual
Front left many such traps behind them to catch our men. The dummy here
have blown to pieces anyone who touched it, but fortu

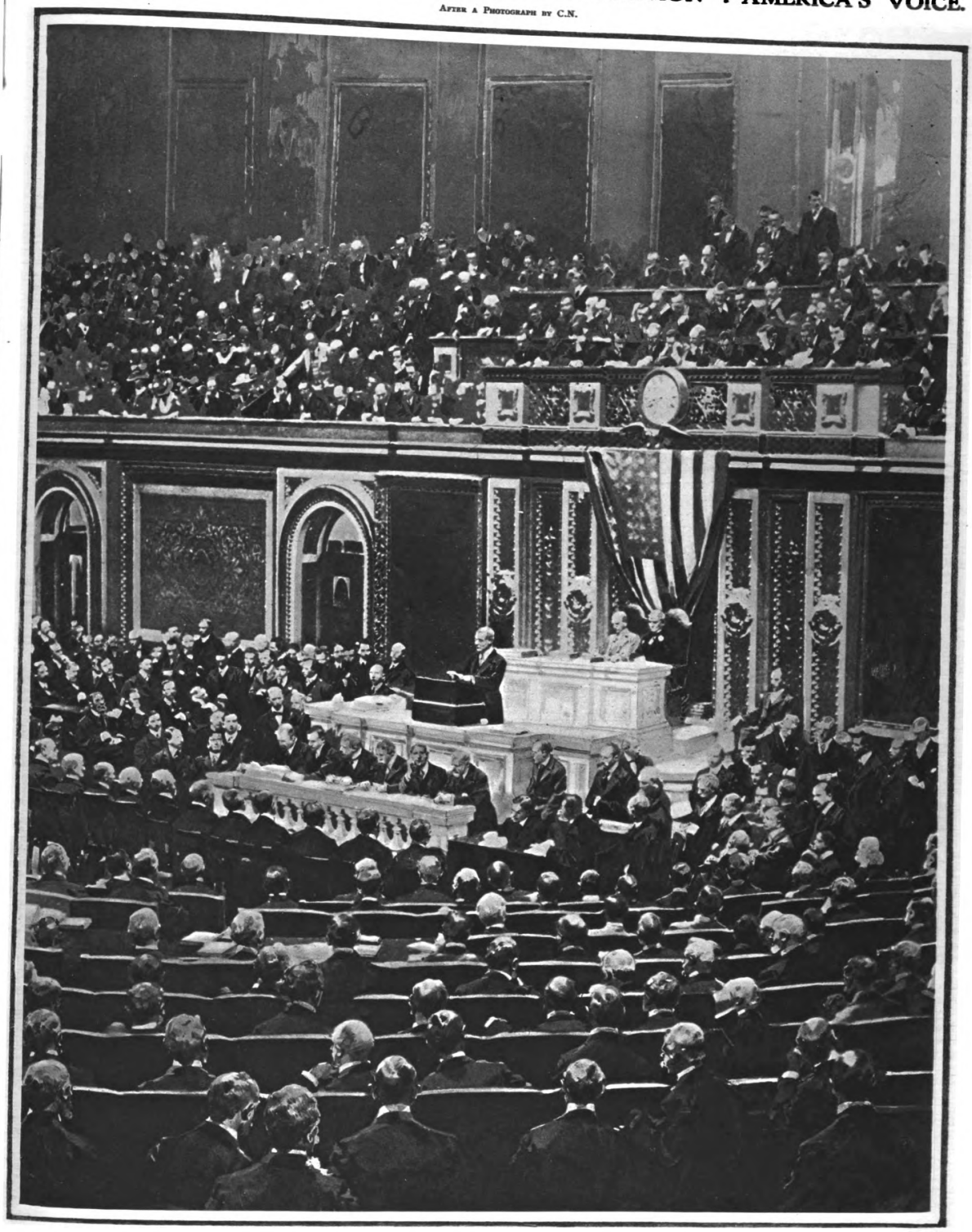
Photographs by Illustrations

Although the leaders of the medical profession have thus favoured the scheme, it does not seem to have met with universal approval among the rank and file, and the Medical Press is already humming with controversy on the subject. Those who support it plead in the first place the grievous waste of what is now called man-po unhygienic conditions, and it losing 100,000 infants every y care. Another argument for t medical service of the State plication of authorities inv system, in which, as our co forms us, the national healt with by fourteen different depa ment:—the well-being of work Home Office, that of school- of Education, and that of sea Trade, while the sanitation large is entrusted to the Loc leaving soldiers and sailors to t the Admiralty respectively. It this state of affairs has yet p glaring cases of overlapping; bu denied that it makes for confusio

On the other hand, the opp scheme assert that the new Mi

"WE WILL NOT CHOOSE THE PATH OF SUBMISSION": AMERICA'S VOICE.

AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH BY C.N.



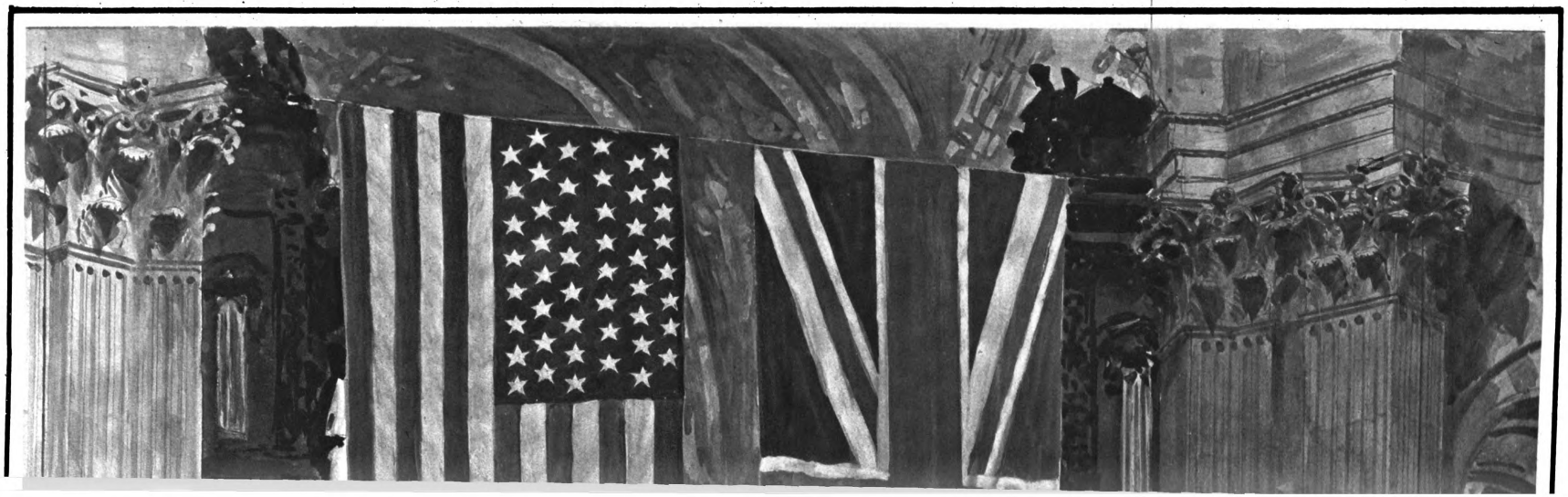
"WE ARE NOW ABOUT TO ACCEPT THE GAGE OF BATTLE WITH THIS NATURAL FOE TO LIBERTY": PRESIDENT WILSON MAKING HIS GREAT SPEECH TO CONGRESS ON "THE MOST MOMENTOUS OCCASION IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES."

The scene in the House of Representatives when President Wilson delivered his great speech calling upon Congress to declare war upon the German Government, was described by many of those present as the most impressive ever witnessed at Washington, and probably the most momentous occasion in the history of the United States. As the President entered the House, shortly after 8.30 p.m., and ascended the Speaker's platform, he was received with a thunder of cheering, led by the Justices of the Supreme Court, who rose from their seats facing the place where he stood. The President read his address from his own type-written copy. He began quietly, and Congress listened in tense silence until he came to the words: "We will not choose the path of submission." At that moment Chief Justice White clapped loudly, and the whole House broke into a roar of applause. In one memorable passage, President Wilson said: "We are now about to accept the gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, APRIL 28, 1917.

"WE . . . THANK THEE, THAT THOU HAST PUT IT INTO THE HEARTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND PEOPLE."

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



THE STARS AND STRIPES IN LON

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C



THE AMERICAN FLAG IN DOWNING STREET: THE STARS AND STRIPES OVER THE PREMIER'S HOUSE, AND NEXT DOOR.



THE KING AND QUEEN COME TO ATTEND THE SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S
RECEIVED AT THE CATHEDRAL

The Stars and Stripes was much in evidence on America Day, Friday, April 20. One measuring 312 ft. square flew side by side with the Union Jack from the same mast on the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament, for the first time in history. Another floated over the Prime Minister's official residence, No. 10, Downing Street, and that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer next door. At the suggestion of the Lord Mayor of

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFIC

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LAMBERT WESTON, NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS, WYKEHAM, CLAUDE



2ND LT. GERVASE MAUDE, R. Fus. Son of Mr. Gerald Maude, and cousin of Sir F. Stanley Maude.





CAPT. (BRIGADE MAJOR) E. R. A. C. COX, Devonshire Regt. Mentioned thrice in despatches. Son of Rev. W. E. Cox, Dartington, Torquay.



MAJOR BRINS
R.F.A. The famo
Blue. Son of Mr. D
Pont

2ND LIEUT. E. ERIC HORN, Middlesex Regt. and R.F.C. Son of Mrs. Horn, High Beech, Essex, and late Mr. John Horn



2ND LT. R. P. HEMPHILL, Leinster Regt. and R.F.C. Son of Rev. Canon Hemphill, D.D., Dublin.



LIEUT. DUDLEY W. M. RYDER, R.N., Officially reported as having lost his life on active service.

BRIG.-GEN. BU
A.D.C. to King G
in despatches. To
pediti



2ND LIEUT. E. R. HASLUCK GRANTHAM, Northd. Fus. Son of Mr. R. Fuge Grantham, Hampstead.







CAPT. GREVILLE O. BRUNWIN-HALES, R.F.C. and Essex Regt. Son of Canon Brunwin-Hales,

2ND LIEUT.
Bedford Reg
of Mrs. Be
S.W. K





CAPT. VICTOR GORDON TUPPER, M.C., Canadian Infantry. Son of Lady Tupper. Awarded Military Cross, November, 1916.

LIEUT. DENZIL M. HERIZ-SMITH, Northamptonshire Regt. Son of Mr. C. M. Heriz-Smith.

2ND LIE
A.
R.H.A. an
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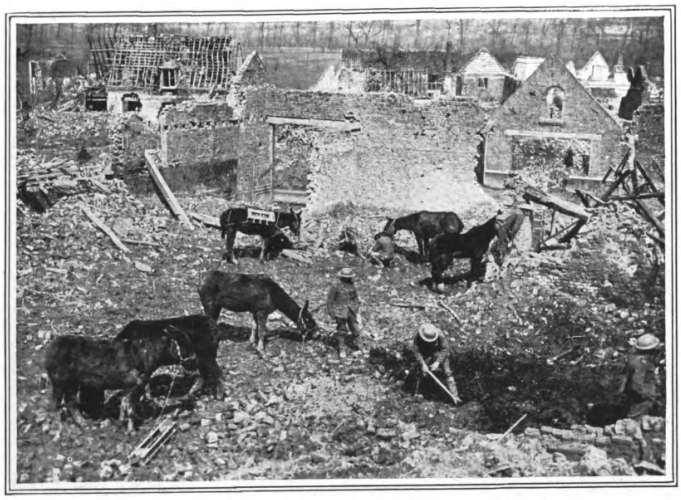
NEW NOVELS.

"Sonia."

"Sonia" (Methuen) is a complete history of our own time, from the angle of the average well-connected young man. It begins, as such a story is prone to begin, by allotting a disproportionate number of pages to life at public-school and University; but it is the picture, photographic in its fidelity to detail, of London society in the ten years preceding the war that will ensure its popularity, painstaking though Mr. Stephen McKenna has been to reproduce the public schoolboy and the Oxford man. So rich is "Sonia" in its portraiture of the men and women of our own day, and in its reminiscences of movements and events fresh in our minds, that Sonia and David O'Rane, characters whose vitality would have commanded any ordinary novel, sink into the background; and it is with a start that we rediscover them in the middle of things in the closing chapters. Reconstructed here, we are given the triumphant return of the Liberals to power, with their swamping majority — the high hopes, the visions of immense reform, the exultation of the rank and file of the party . . . and its rather pathetic disillusion at discovering that "there 's no such thing as statutory happiness." With this, the rise of the New Journalism, when "stolid, old-fashioned thunderers were silenced and flung into the street, while the young men of promise had their salaries trebled for three years until their brains were picked. . . .", and the pregnant sketch of Sir John Woburn, "a man who cornered public opinion with his Press Combine: to drug the sense of a nation, to render an impassive people neurotic, to debauch the mind of a generation was no ordinary task." The book leaves the impression of a remarkable, a giant achievement, and Mr. McKenna is to be congratulated on the success of his courageous enterprise.

"Tales of the Revolution."

If there be anyone who still needs convincing how tremendous and how urgent was the need for the overthrow of autocracy in Russia, let him read the "Tales of the Revolution," by M. Arztibashef, published by Mr. Martin Secker. His wonder will be, not that Tsarism has been so completely overthrown, as that a Government which inflicted such sufferings on the intellectuals of its people should have remained in power until the present year of grace. For the Tales are vivid pictures of the fate of thinking and sensitive men and women in Russia—the young writer, the girl-students, the middle-aged doctor called to a wounded Head of Police, with the blood shed in the *pogrom* officially incited still wet upon the streets. These are pictures of abortive revolution, stamped upon by soldiers in the snow, flaring up and guttering out in tenements where starvation keeps company with despair. Involuntarily the thought rises, that if the Great War did no more than release the millions of Russia from the stupid cruelty of the old *régime*, the Allied soldiers who have fallen would not have died in vain. M. Arztibashef writes with the powers of an artist, and a penetrating air of intimacy with the tragedies he is describing.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: MULES QUARTERED AMONG THE RUINS.

Official Photograph.

"The Freaks of Mayfair."

The author of "Dodo" and its successors needs no recommendation to lovers of social satire. Mr. E. F. Benson, in "The Freaks of Mayfair" (Foulis), is as entertaining as Thackeray, and as contemptuous of snobbery. But the author of "The Book of Snobs" chastised with scorpions, and the author of "The Freaks of Mayfair" is content to wield a whip, with a bladder at the end of the lash. He laughs at the pretentious folly and the pettiness of his freaks, their silly ambitions and their worship of the Golden Calf, and he might take for his text the Thackerayan axiom: "He who meanly admires mean things is a snob." Mr. Benson detects such faint odours of impropriety which, to the untutored reader, might be suggested by such announcements as "The Bishop of Ballyhooly has left London for the Continent, with Mrs. Chasuble," and every page shows that he might echo the great satirist's pious congratulation: "I have (and for this gift I congratulate myself with a Deep and Abiding Thankfulness) an eye for a Snob." To exploit the rich veins of Snob-ore which Mr. Benson has come upon in Mayfair is a relief in these grave days. Money and titles are the gods of the "Freaks," and there are some strange animals in the author's Social Zoo. We hope that some of them are unique rather than typical—the "Grizzly Kittens," men and women who ape juvenility long after it has passed; "Climbers" who stick at nothing in their attempts to buy a foothold in Society—of a kind, and who wore "diamonds that shouted and sang"; disciples of sham spiritualists, strange faiths and food fads; women with too much heart, or with no heart at all. Happily, the Aunt Georgies, the Lady Whittlemeres, the faddists and the fools are the exceptions, but they have the one redeeming virtue in Mr. Benson's hands—they are amusing to those who recognise that they only count for their absurdity and their tragically mistaken ideas and ideals. They are the author's puppets, and we know it; for if they were real and existed in appreciable numbers Society would fall to pieces. Mr. Benson is a keen and amusing satirist, and readers of "The Freaks of Mayfair" will recognise this to the full.

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POEMS OF TWO FAMOUS NOVELISTS.

TWO new books of poetry of outstanding importance have in common the fact that they are both the work of famous novelists.

The first is a volume from one of the most distinguished of living British men of letters, "Selected Poems of Thomas Hardy" (Macmillan), in the Golden Treasury Series. It is divided into three parts—I. Poems Chiefly Lyrical; II. Poems Narrative and Reflective; III. War Poems, and Lyrics from "The Dynasts." It was certainly time that Mr. Hardy's verse should be accessible in a popular form, and this little book should extend his fame as a poet. Readers hitherto familiar only with his novels may be pleasantly surprised at the quantity and the charm of his work in the sister art. It is essentially the poetry of a novelist—most of the pieces contain the germ of a story—and it is also the poetry of one who owes no debts to other singers. The pathos of old memories, and the love of places, find tender expression in many poems, such as "The House of Hospitalities" and "Shut Out That Moon." Fine tributes to fellow-craftsmen are paid in the poems on Meredith, Swinburne, the graves of Shelley and Keats, and Shelley's skylark; while two notable examples of the occasional poem occur in the lines on the "Titanic" and "The Coronation." In the latter it is interesting to compare Mr. Hardy's method of touching on history with that of Mr. Maurice Hewlett in the book mentioned below. Mr. Har or two of recent date, and o the South African War. In Hodge," is a stanza that r thought of his own death some corner of a foreign fiel Thus Mr. Hardy writes—



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: LAYING A LIGHT RAILWAY OVER CAPTURED GROUND.—[*Official Photograph.*]

Yet por
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guessed by the world of m
for the War, and our part
it is yet too early to do mo
dream what the upshot for h
may be; but of some things
already historical, I have wri
the Envoy to this poem, an
things, which my heart bids m
for, I have prefigured." The
traces the fortunes of Hodg
the Conquest onwards to the
day. The style of the earlier
affords Mr. Hewlett scope f
knowledge of mediaeval life an
guage, which he turns to good a
The last section, 'Envoy: N
a British King after the war
right so long deferred, and no
patriotism, to possess the land



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The Future of the Road Board.

One of the most urgent businesses of "after the war," and one that will have to be taken in hand without delay, will be that of the restoration of the roads. Since 1914 practically all work even of maintenance, let alone improvement, has been entirely suspended. At the same time, the highways have been called upon to carry an extraordinary increase of the heaviest motor traffic, with the result that most of our main, and very many subsidiary, roads have fallen into a positively appalling state of disrepair. It must be recognised that, under the circumstances, this was inevitable and a direct consequence of the demands made by the war on the man-power of the nation. It is unfortunate, because we were getting towards a stage of road-development that was at least promising, even if the administration of the Road Board had left something to be desired. We had at last got what everyone who had given the subject of highway administration a moment's study had seen to be essential—a central road authority. True, it had not the plenary powers that such a central body should be possessed of if it is to attain the maximum of efficiency; but we had made a start, and the rest would have come later. It is in order to hope—even to believe—that at last we are approaching the penultimate stage of the war, and that it is therefore permissible to begin to think about the ways and means of setting our internal house in order when the times of peace come again. Therefore, the exhaustive manner in which the *Motor* in its last issue deals with the subject of the Road Board and its future is singularly appropriate. It begins by pointing out that the policy of hoarding pursued by the Board must be ended. At the end of last year the Board had in hand funds amounting to nearly four millions sterling, and during the period of its existence has paid out to local authorities about half-a-million pounds less than half not represent the full m because, in addition to th a sum of £674,864 to com account of moneys advanc say, the total available f Board or due to it amount five millions sterling.

I agree with the *M* protest. The money was of the roads, and not t would seem as though th whole highways question wou Board altogether at the end o even preferably before that, an central highways authority in Government Board. The latt machinery, completely in touc

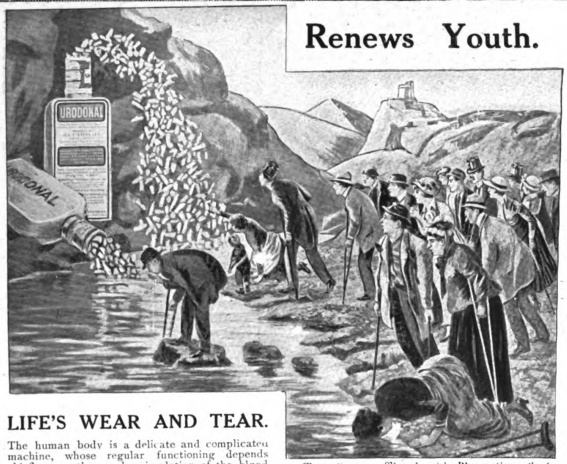


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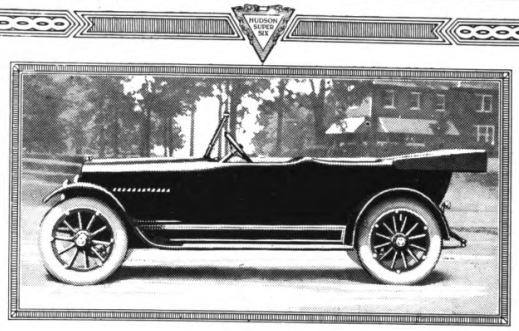
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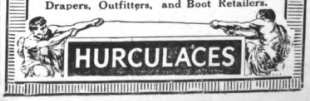
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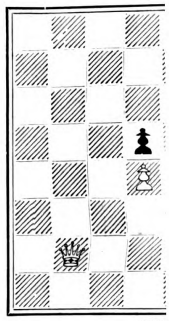
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THE GREAT ADVANCE.—THE "SWIFT"-"BROKE" FIGHT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS 7d



THE SEARCH FOR THE ENEMY: A FRENCH SEA-PLANE STARTING A FLIGHT. *Photograph by C.N.*

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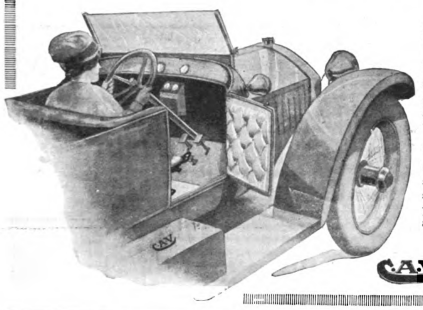
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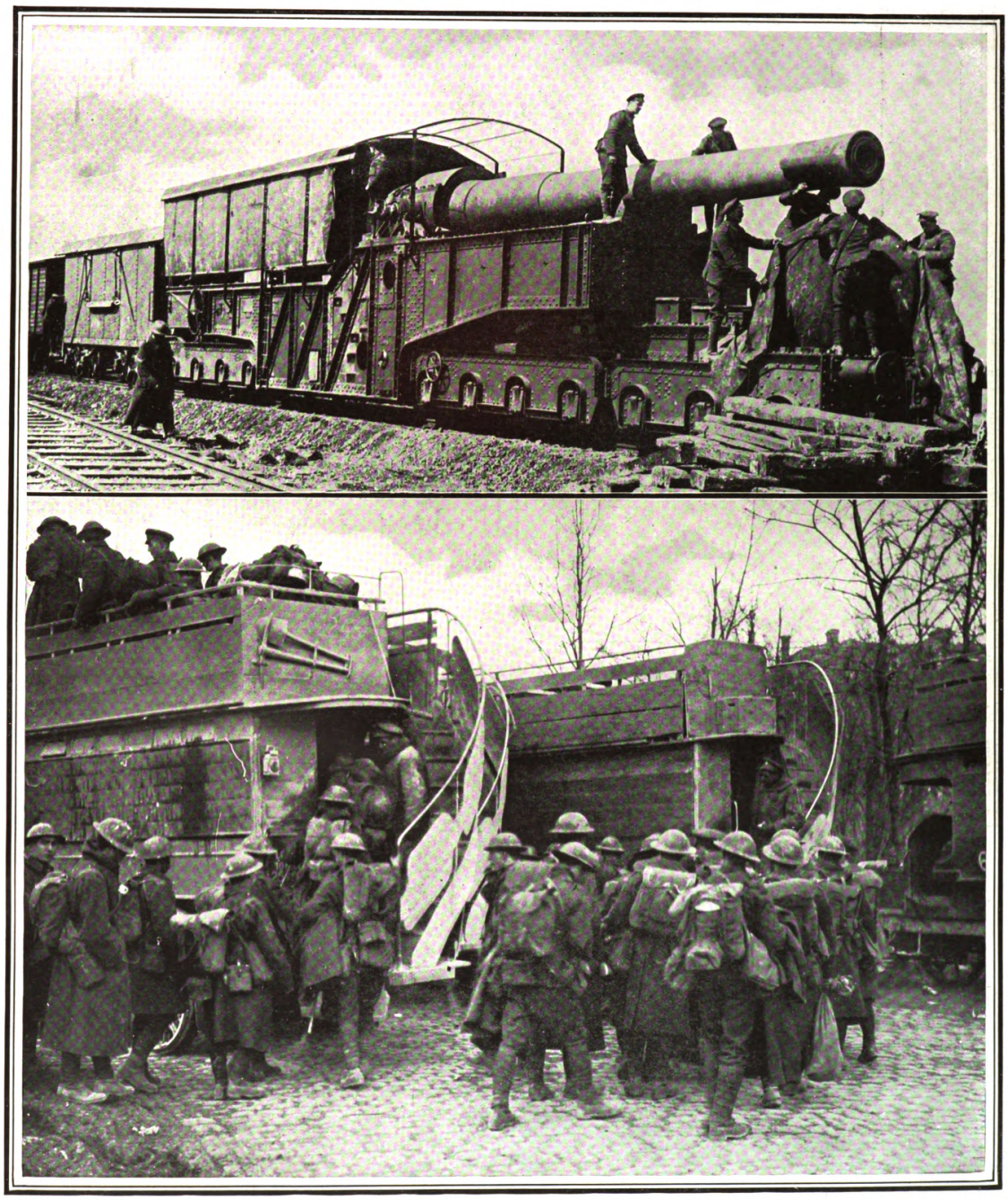
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST

No. 4072. - VOL. CL. SATURDAY, MAY 5. 1917. SEVENPENCE.

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RAILWAYS AND OMNIBUSES IN WAR: (1) A RAIL-MOUNTED BRITISH BIG GUN; (2) SOLDIERS BOARDING 'BUSES AT THE FRONT TO RETURN FOR A REST.

Railways play a great part in modern warfare, not only for the transport of troops and supplies, but in the moving of heavy guns. In the upper photograph a big British gun on the Western Front is seen being covered up, just after it had finished firing, prior to being moved to another position. If less important than railways, motor-omnibuses have also been largely used for conveying troops. In the earlier days of the war, many London 'buses were to be seen at the front bearing their usual advertisements. Those seen in our lower photograph wear a somewhat different aspect. The men boarding them have just come out of the fighting at Monchy, and are on their way to the rear.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

"FREE RUSSIA IS BORN": AT TSARSKOIE SELO AFTER THE REVOLUTION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



WHERE THE EX-EMPEROR AND EMPRESS ARE UNDER ARREST: WINDOWS OF THE APARTMENTS THEY OCCUPY AT TSARSKOIE SELO.



A VOICE FROM THE RUSSIAN ARMY: A SOLDIER ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE FROM THE TOWN HALL AT TSARSKOIE.



ON GUARD OUTSIDE THE PALACE AT TSARSKOIE SELO: A RUSSIAN SENTRY ON DUTY.



THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE: M. KERENSKI, WITH THE COMMANDANT OF THE PALACE AND TWO ADJUTANTS.



HONOURING THOSE WHO FELL IN THE REVOLUTION: TROOPS DIPPING THEIR FLAG AS THEY PASS THE GRAVES.



THE LEADER WHO ARRESTED THE EX-EMPRESS: GENERAL KORNILOFF INSPECTING THE REPUBLICAN GUARDS.

After the Russian Revolution the ex-Emperor and Empress were both placed under arrest in the Palace of Tsarskoie Selo. The Emperor was arrested by four members of the Duma at Mohileff, and taken to Tsarskoie Selo by train. The Empress meanwhile was already at the Palace, and she was informed of her arrest, in a dramatic interview, by General Korniloff. Describing the scene, a "Telegraph" correspondent writes: "In the great reception-room stood the little Siberian Cossack General, with his bristling moustache, a man who had heroically fought with his division against desperate odds in the Carpathians during the great retreat; who, fighting to save his men, had himself been taken prisoner; who for months had endured the humiliations and privation captivity in Austria; who with unfailing pluck had made the great effort to escape succeeded, walking hundreds of miles, disguised as a peasant, through manifold risks dangers, across the Carpathians into Roumania, to gain at last the honour of being u first Commandant of the revolutionary army at Petrograd." General Korniloff immensely popular. In a proclamation to the "Soldiers of the People's Army and t Citizens of Free Russia," he said: "The great Russian people has given the coun freedom; the Army must give her victory. At this historic moment close up y

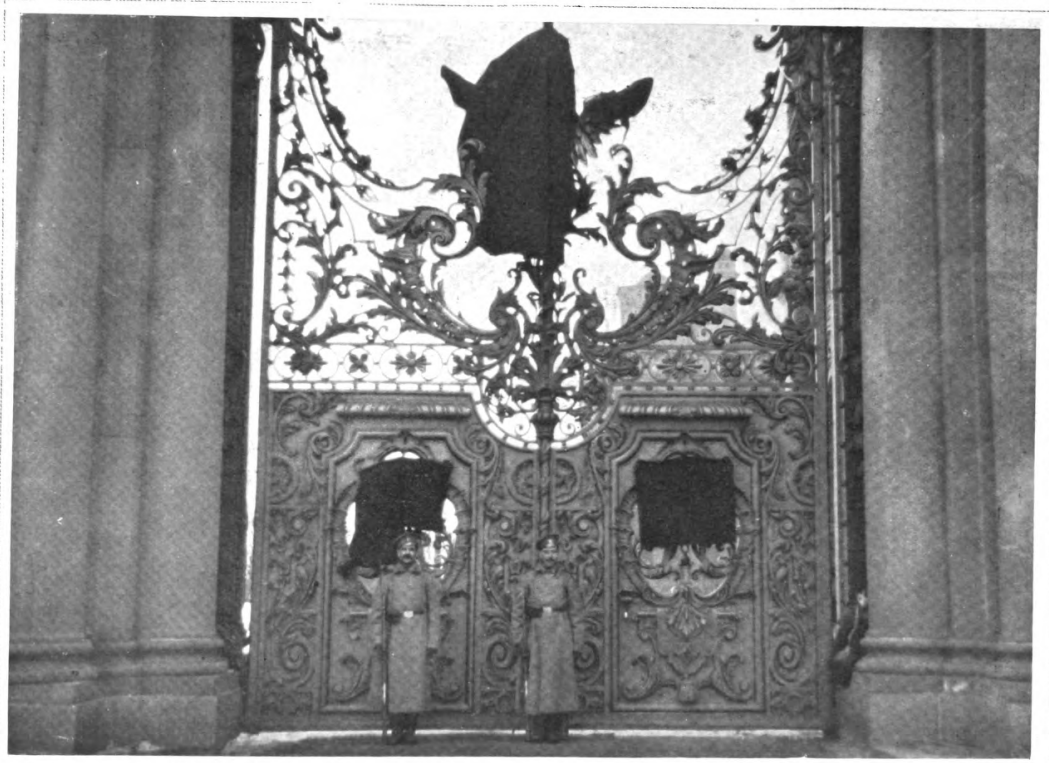
Continued opp

"LONG LIVE FREE RUSSIA": REPUBLICAN SCENES AT TSARSKOIE SELO.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



VICTIMS OF THE REVOLUTION BURIED IN THE GROUNDS OF THE WINTER PALACE: RUSSIAN TROOPS MARCHING PAST THE GRAVES AT TSARSKOIE SELO.

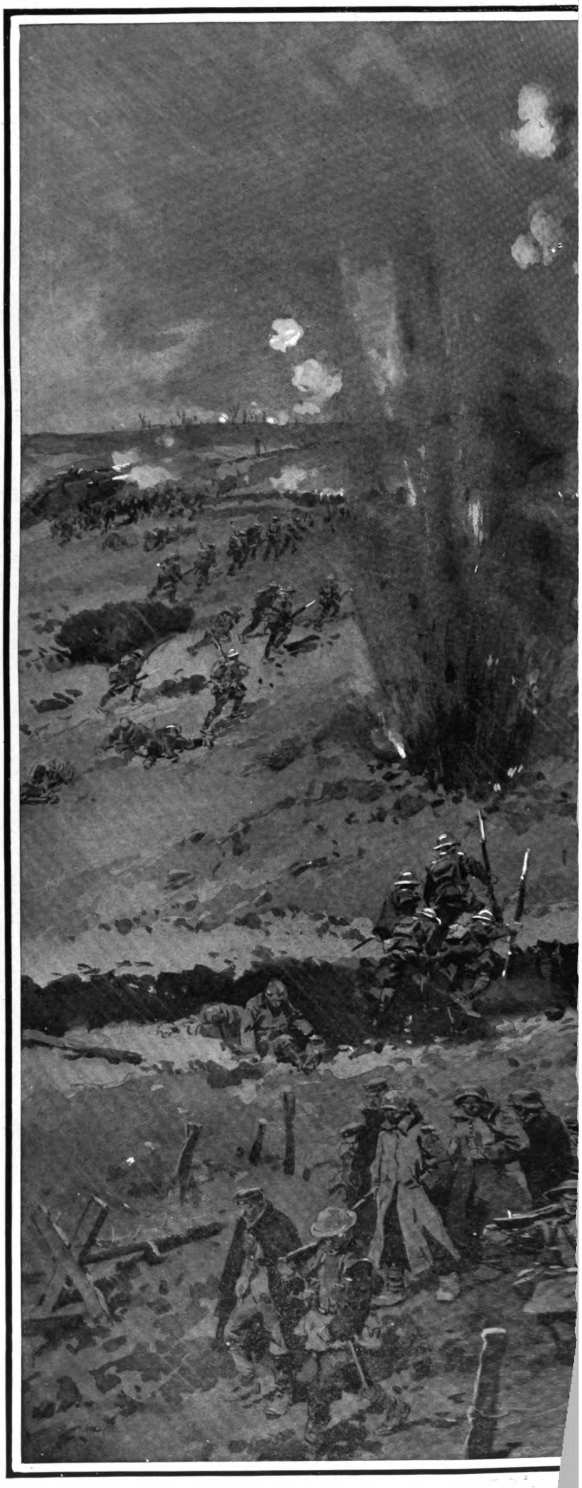


EMBLEMS OF AUTOCRACY VEILED BY THAT OF LIBERTY: IMPERIAL ARMS AND MONOGRAMS ON THE PALACE GATES COVERED WITH THE RED FLAG.

Continued.]

ranks, and, strong in discipline and concord, with glad hearts, form a rampart for your new Government and a trusty support to those fighters who with their breasts are heroically defending their native land." M. Kerenski, the Minister of Justice appointed at the Revolution, who represents the labour interest in Russia, is only thirty-six, and a barrister by profession. He is a fiery orator, and has great influence with the working classes. In one of his speeches, addressed to troops and civilians outside the Duma, he said: "Soldiers, I ask your co-operation. Free Russia is born, and none will succeed in wresting liberty from the hands of the people. Do not listen to the promptings of the agents of the old *régime*. Listen to your officers. Long live free Russia!" His words were greeted with a storm of applause.

"THE TIDE HAS CHANGED": D

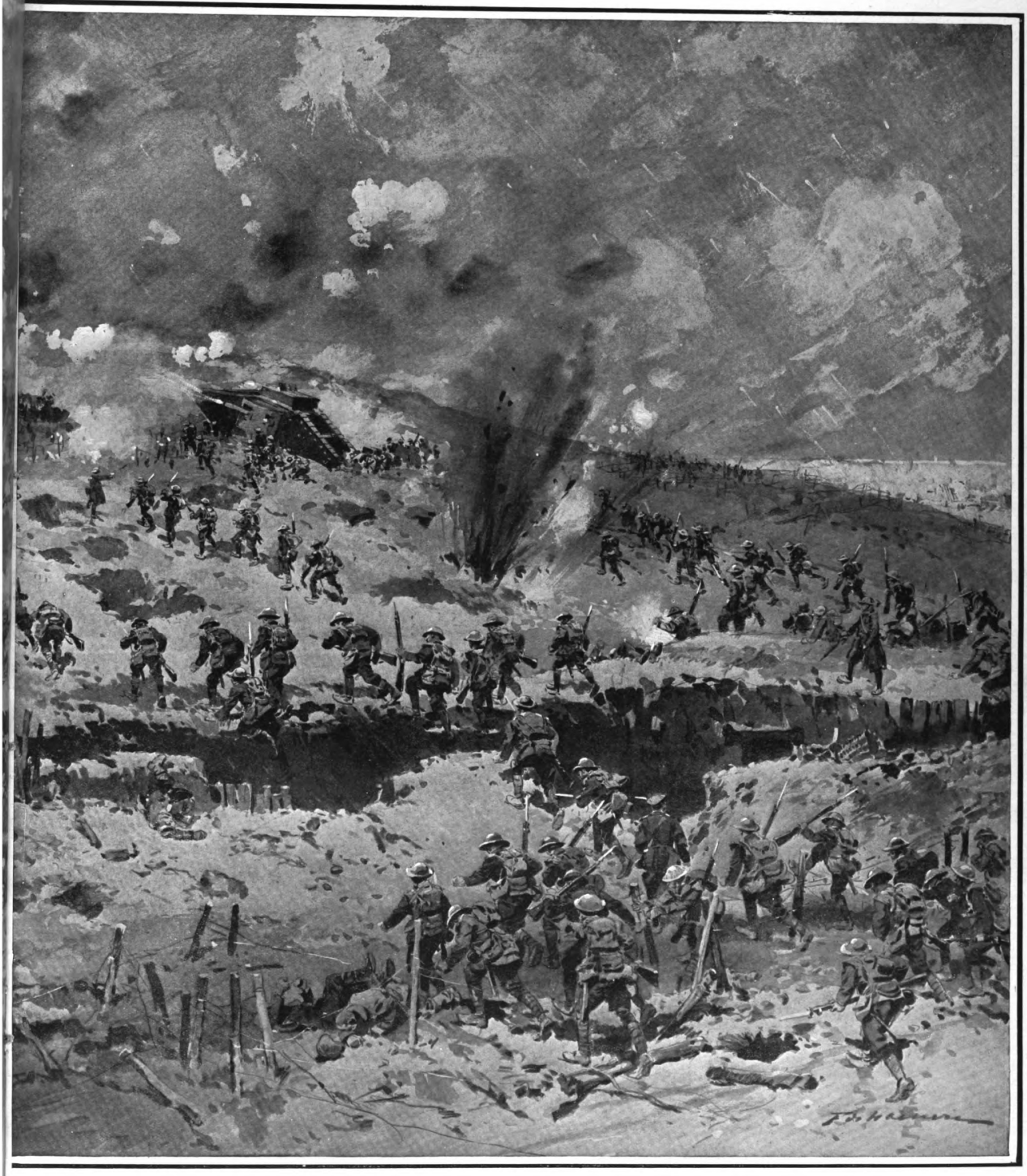


DURING THE FATEFUL "FIRST E

Our drawing illustrates one phase of the great Battle of Arras — an attac
the second line of German trenches, the front line, already captured and p
The other Tank appears in the background on the extreme left. In th
the villages of St. Laurent and Blangy. All across the picture, in the dis
behind the enemy's second line of trenches. It is a cold day of drizzlin
shrapnel shells. Speaking of the great battle of which this action formed

THAT PROMISES "ULTIMATE VICTORY AT LESS COST."

MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



INFANTRY AND TANKS ATTACKING GERMAN TRENCHES BEHIND ARTILLERY BARRAGE.

becoming increasingly assured. . . . Take the first 18 days of the Battle of the Somme and the first 18 days of this battle. I have just had these figures. In the first 18 days of the Battle of the Somme we captured 11,000 prisoners and 54 guns. In the first 18 days of the Battle of Arras we captured 18,000 prisoners and 230 guns. We have gained four times as much ground, and our losses are exactly one-half. I will tell you what this means. It means not merely ultimate victory, but it means that victory is going to be won at less cost, and that the chances are growing as our equipment is improving." The secret, as the Prime Minister pointed out, lies in "better guns and more shells." In the present illustration the great volume of the British artillery's barrage fire, and the presence of the Tanks, are signs of the changed situation. The personal heroism of our infantry remains the same as it ever was. It is preponderance of equipment that enables them to carry the day.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

A UNIQUE INCIDENT IN THE NAVAL SIDE OF THE WAR: THE

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM MATERIAL

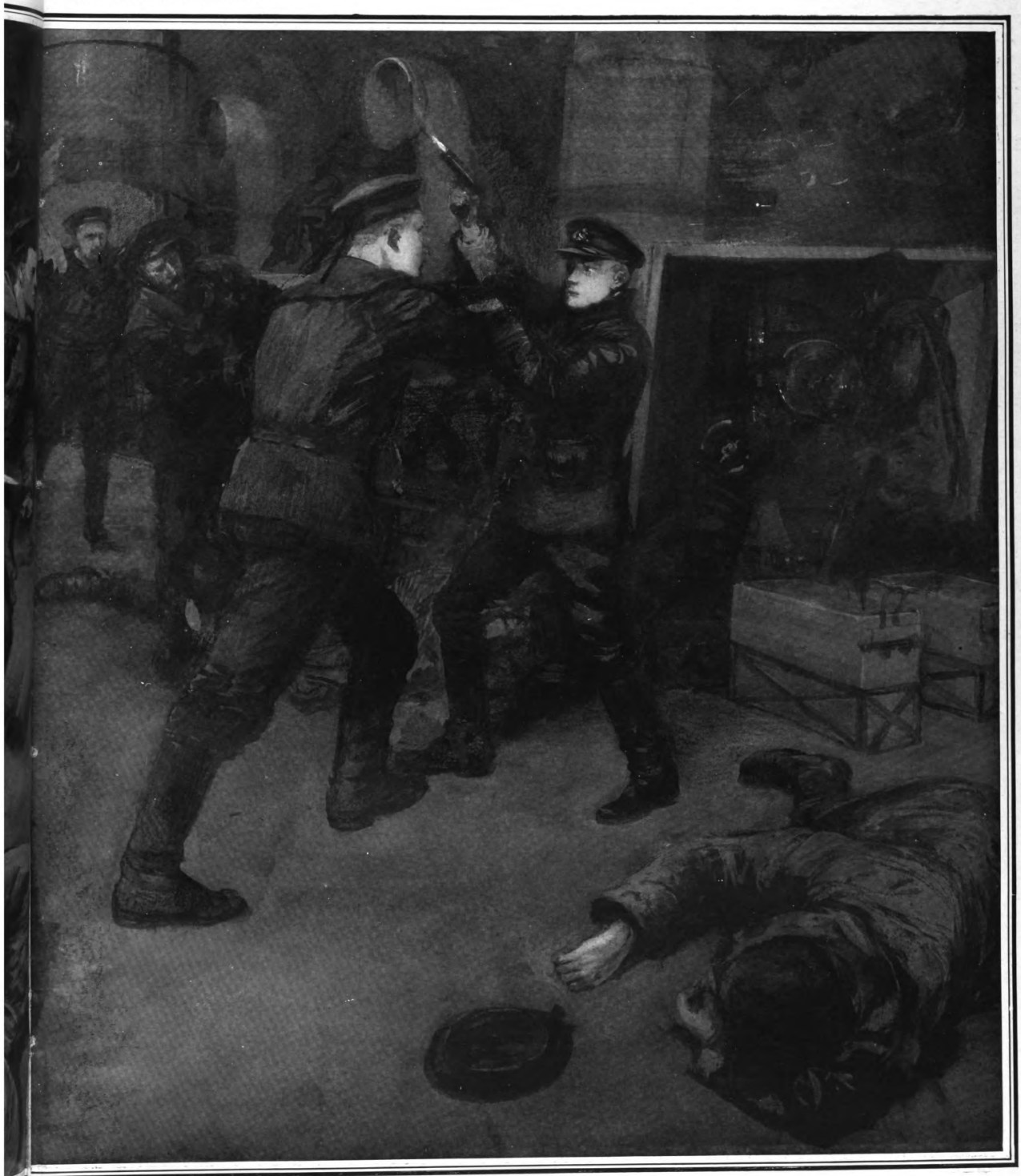


"ONE BURLY GERMAN . . . GRABBED MY RIGHT WRIST AND TRIED TO TAKE MY REVOLVER FROM ME" ON BOARD THE "BROKE," AND A.B. INGLESON GOT

Midshipman Gyles, of the "Broke," was off duty and asleep when the enemy were sighted. Roused out on the call of "Action stations," he went to his post—in charge of the forecastle. Just afterwards he was knocked down and wounded in three places by a bursting shell: above one eye and on one arm and one leg. Half-blinded by the flow of blood from his forehead, he got to his feet and went to the starboard forecastle gun, where only five men were left. Immediately the "Broke" rammed the third German destroyer, as the Midshipman and Ingleson, an A.B., were loading the starboard and port guns, one at each. "Several Germans boarded us, yelling all the time for mercy, and saying other things we could not understand." So Midshipman Gyles told a questioner. He continued: "They endeavoured to rush us, so I pointed my revolver at them and ordered them forward. One burly German.

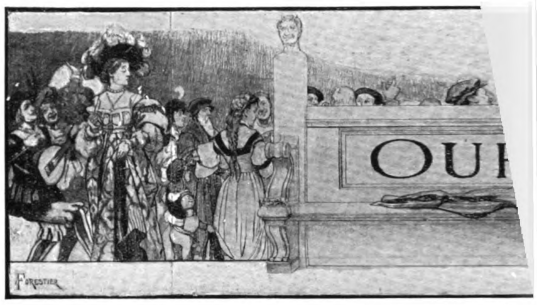
THE BOARDING OF THE "BROKE" IN THE CHANNEL FIGHT.

MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



ME": MIDSHIPMAN GYLES ATTACKED BY ONE OF THE DESPERATE GERMANS WHO SWARMED GOING TO THE RESCUE, CUTLASS IN HAND.

a regular giant, made a lunge at me, but I evaded his thrust, though he grabbed my right wrist and tried to take my revolver from me. As he did so, Petty Officer Woodfield aimed a blow at him with his fist. He managed to escape, and tried to get round to attack me in the rear, when the timely intervention of Able-Seaman Ingleson's cutlass, which was thrust through his body, gave him his quietus. We cleared the deck of all the remaining Germans we could see, and we made several prisoners." So the gallant Midshipman told the story. The official narrative speaks thus of his exploit: "A number of frenzied Germans swarmed up over the 'Broke's' forecastle . . . and swept aft in a shouting mob. The Midshipman, amid the dead and wounded of his guns' crews, and half-blinded by blood, met the rush single-handed with an automatic revolver." [*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]



IT is a very patent platitude, one would imagine, that a word may be an intrinsic eulogy and still be a tactless compliment. The word "venerable," as it is applied to an abbey, should not in every case be applied to an aunt, any more than it is wise to assign the same date to a friend's wine at dinner and to his eggs at breakfast. It may be safer to congratulate a Wesleyan minister on the broadness of his views than on the broadness of his jokes, as certainly as it will be kinder to tell him that he is achieving liberty than that he is taking liberties. But the case is worse when one such word is multiplied unmeaningly in every aspect of life, and when a man is congratulated on his broad-minded hat, his broad-minded boots, and his broad-minded umbrella, or perpetually praised for his venerable vote or his venerable visiting-card. And it is worst of all when the word in question is not even so vague as these, but is a very definite and even doctrinal word, only valuable because it distinguishes certain opinions from others.

I think we are in considerable danger of getting into this chaotic condition just now in the matter of the word "democratic." The fact, which I think unquestionable, that we are fighting for freedom against an ungovernable and unscrupulous tyranny is resolved by many writers and speakers into an antithesis between democracy and despotism. It is not, incidentally, a very correct antithesis, for in all human history despotism has been nearer to democracy than to many forms of oligarchy; nor is mere despotism an adequate word for the devil that drives the energies of Prussia. Being a democrat myself, I may be allowed to submit the proposition that most Englishmen disapprove of the Prussian school of war, not because they are democrats, but because they are decent people. But, leaving this on one side for the moment, the phenomenon of which I complain is something much more confused and careless; it is simply the overworking of a word to the weakening of its proper and very important meaning. A great many people just now, to judge by the papers, do seem to be putting on democratic hats and opening democratic umbrellas, walking about in democratic boots and leaving democratic visiting-cards. The adjective is applied to such subjects as must evidently spoil both the subject and the adjective. I read in to-day's paper that everybody has been delighted with 'the democratic simplicity" of Mr. Balfour. Now I have come of late to have something very like a comparative enthusiasm for Mr. Balfour, so far as it is possible to an old and obstinate Home Ruler; and even that is neutralised by the certainty that it is not Mr. Balfour, whoever else it is, who is now preventing the passage of Home Rule. For the rest, I think he stands for the finest national tradition left in Parliamentary politics—a wit among buffoons, a patriot among panic-mongers, a philosopher among mo
gestion of c
corruption
had fallen,
do not dou
Balfour; but
his democrat
simple, and



MARSHAL OF FRANCE, NOW IN THE U.

The name of General, now Marshal, Joffre has been, conferring upon him of the bâton of a Marshal of Frar given of the honour in which he is held by his coun America, where he has gone as one of the French M of the United States will soon be unfurled on our figh not to send a large force until amply provided with

For, as it happens, I d
Since I happen to believe i
what it is. I believe that, th
ments are faulty, that is le

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO "ILLUSTRA

OWING to the shortage of paper, it is now advisable for any reader of "The Illustrated London News" who desires the paper regularly to give an order to his bookstall-manager or newsagent to keep one for him. We would suggest that each reader of "The Illustrated London News" requiring a regular copy should fill in the form given opposite.

THE TWO-AGAINST-SIX CHANNEL FIGHT: OFFICERS AND SHIPS.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 1 BY C.N.; NO. 2 BY CENTRAL PRESS; NO. 3 BY TOPICAL; NOS. 4 AND 5 BY CRIBB



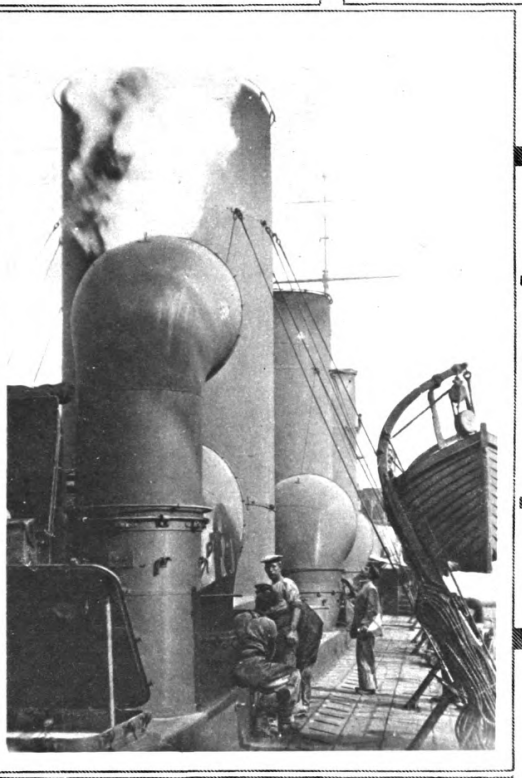
SENIOR OFFICER IN THE ACTION AND CAPTAIN OF THE "SWIFT": COMMANDER A. M. PECK.



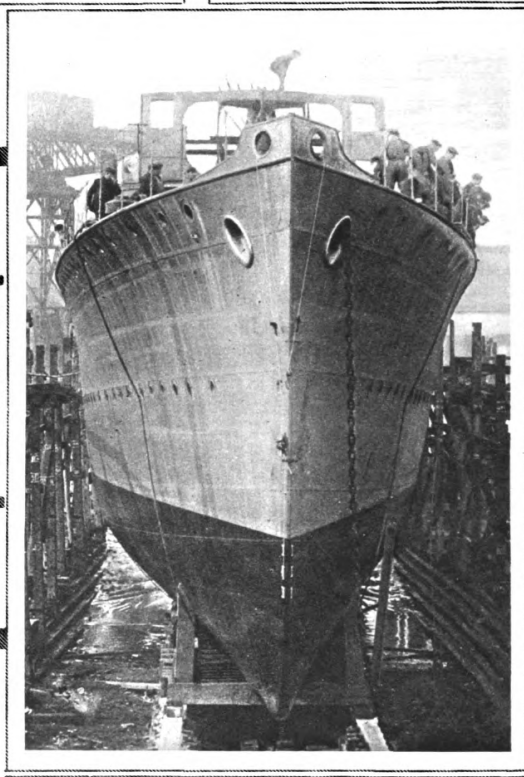
THE OFFICER OF THE "BROKE" WHO KEPT THE GERMAN BOARDERS AT BAY: MIDSHIPMAN GYLES.



THE CAPTAIN OF THE "BROKE," FORMERLY OF THE SCOTT EXPEDITION: COMMANDER EVANS, C.B.

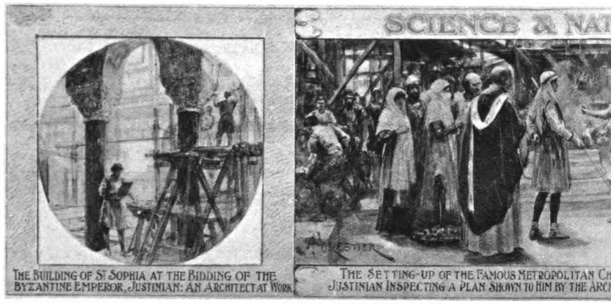


ON BOARD THE "SWIFT": A VIEW OF THE DESTROYER'S BIG FUNNELS AND ALONG THE DECK, LOOKING FORWARD.



THE BOWS OF THE "BROKE": THE CUTWATER AND FORE-PART OF THE HULL, AS SEEN ON THE OCCASION OF HER LAUNCH.

Commander Ambrose M. Peck, of the "Swift," was the senior officer in the action—both the "Swift" and the "Broke" being under his orders. He entered the Navy in 1891, and was a Lieutenant of the "Doris" on the Cape Station during the South African War. He is a gunnery specialist, and saw considerable service at sea before the war with the destroyers of the Home Fleet. He was promoted Commander in 1911. Midshipman Donald A. Gyles, of the "Broke," who single-handed kept the German boarders back, though wounded, is nineteen years of age. He is an R.N.R. officer, formerly in the White Star Line. He served through the Dardanelles campaign, where he was wounded twice. He joined the "Broke" in the Dover Patrol last December. Commander Edward R. G. R. Evans, in charge of the "Broke," was second in command of the Scott Antarctic Expedition, and succeeded his gallant chief. He was granted the C.B. and promoted Commander in recognition of his services. In the fight he "rammed the third German boat, fair and square, abreast the after funnel, and locked together thus, the two boats fought a desperate hand-to-hand encounter." The enemy sank.



THE BUILDING OF ST. SOPHIA AT THE BIDDING OF THE BYZANTINE EMPEROR, JUSTINIAN: AN ARCHITECT AT WORK.

THE SETTING-UP OF THE FAMOUS METROPOLITAN CH JUSTINIAN INSPECTING A PLAN SHOWN TO HIM BY THE ARC

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

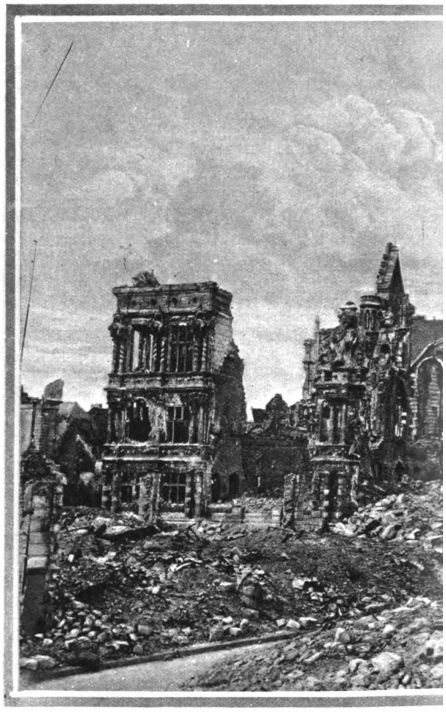
OUR WAR-TIME FOOD RESERVOIRS.

WHILE it is imperative that every member of the community should thoroughly realise that we are approaching something very near famine—and the number of people who are, apparently, wilfully shutting their eyes to this fact is disconcerting—it is to be regretted that there are some who seem to have lost their sense of proportion, if not their mental balance, at the prospect of the dark days before us. They write with a semblance of knowledge conjuring up visions of plenty in our wildernesses, and charging those who are seriously grappling with the enormous problem before them with incapacity. These offenders are they who would persuade us that we have an inexhaustible supply of food in the wild plants of our waste places, on the one hand, and in the birds and beasts of the countryside on the other.

Apart from those who are fighting for us on land and sea, there remain forty million mouths to fill. How long will these "vast natural resources" avail us? How far will they aid us to keep body and soul together over a period of several weeks, or even months? One writer recently, in one of the morning papers, gravely assured us that our waterways harboured millions of moorhens, whose eggs might be gathered by the million and used as food. Children, it was suggested, could be set to collect them! Having regard to the fact that we are already gravely concerned at the infant mortality of these islands, there is something almost callous in this suggestion, were it not obvious that it was merely the outcome of stupidity. Even the most amateur ornithologist must know that it is ridiculous to speak of "millions" of moorhens inhabiting these islands. For, owing to the very pugnacious habits of these birds, their nests, which are very difficult to find, are few and far between, and by no means accessible when they are found. Why the coot was not included in this estimate I do not know, for their eggs are just as palatable. The writer then went on to point out yet other birds which could be laid under contribution, remarking that gulls, and sea-birds ger so many eggs." That is in and the coot lay from seve the plovers four, the guillem each. The eggs of the two on the ledges of precipitous ally taken only at one o Yorkshire coast, and by n most of whom, I am in sterner work.

Having regard to the fa imported 2,580,000,000 her likely that we can look for birds in this matter, sinc raiding all the accessibl and it is only where col tribution that really use we could not reckon some 2,000,000 eggs. the eggs of the guille by the Yorkshire "cli was 130,000. This fi reached now.

If the suspension o Acts, so far as it appl guillemots, is taken adv tion, a few hundred th

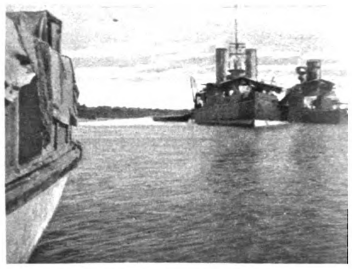


IN DEVASTATED ARRAS: THE RUINS OF

The Hôtel de Ville at Arras was counted one of the finest structures of its ki and was restored in the nineteenth century. It had a fine Gothic façade, Renaissance style. That on the North was modern. In the two large salo belfry was 240 feet high, and its largest bell (the Banclocque, or Joye

Official

WHERE VICT



OUR NAVAL FORCES ON THE T
TWO BRITISH MONITORS.



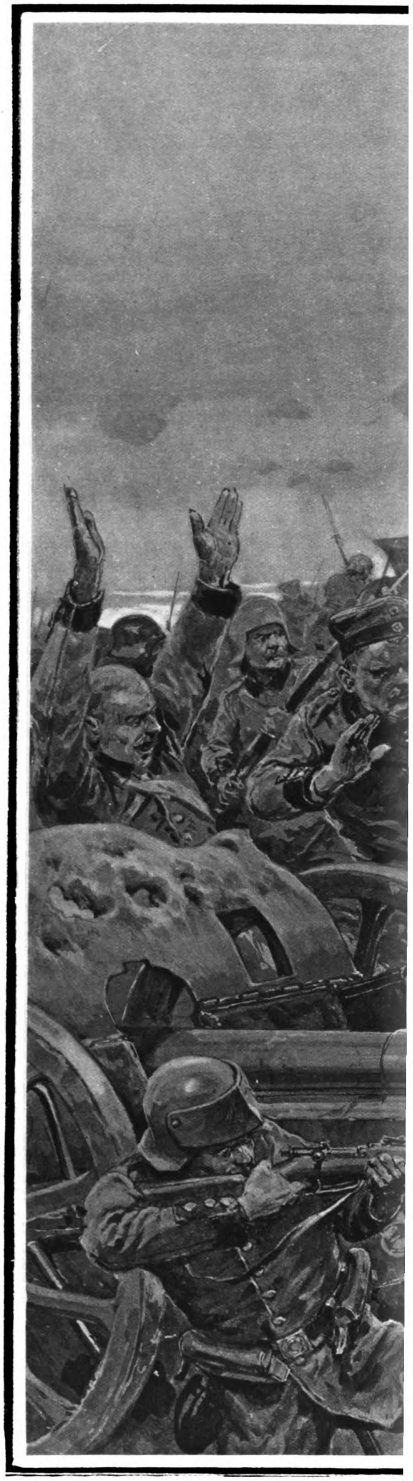
ONE OF OUR INDIAN SOLDIERS: A SEPOY
GUARDIN[illegible] AN R.F.C. BARGE.



A CONTRAST IN RIVER CRAFT: AN R.F.C. BARGE
"BARGE" ON THE TIGRIS.

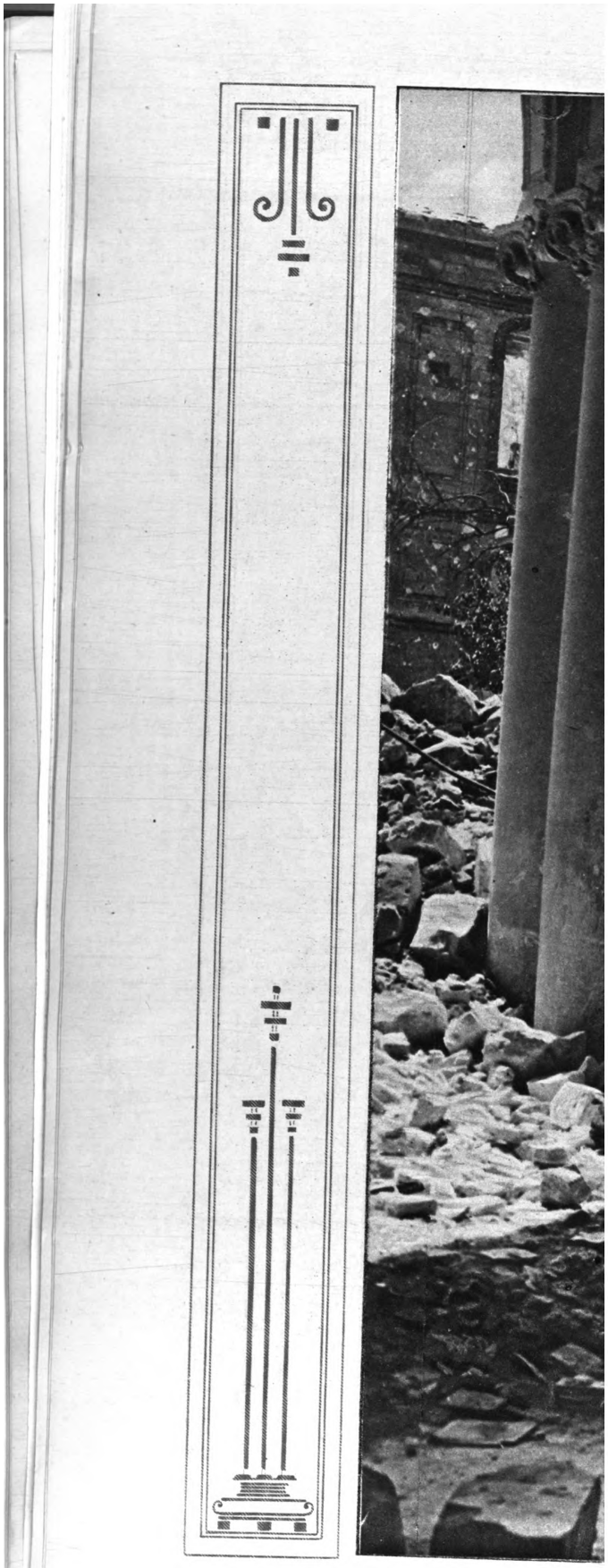
Since the fall of Baghdad, several further successes have been won
been routed twelve miles south-east of Samarra, and 1240 ta
R.F.C.: "As the result of an air-fight on the 22nd, a new F
falling into our hands." On April 23 General Maude announc
16 locomotives, 224 railway trucks, and two barges containing m
as 20 officers and 667 other ranks. An interesting account of t

"SINCE JUNE 191



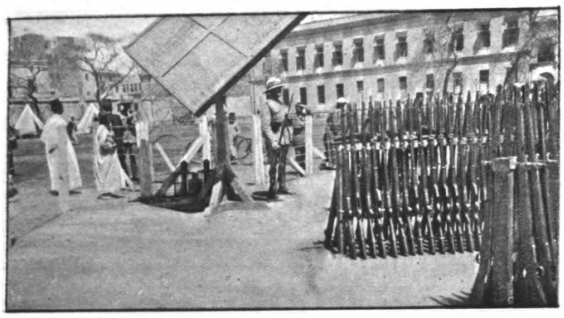
A DRAMATIC INCIDENT OF T

One of the most dashing and completely successful exploits by o was the carrying with a rush and capturing at the point of determined an assault just then, and they had not withdrawn t fired furiously, but nothing could stop our "undaunted infantry," guns and a machine gun to our captures. They were, as ha

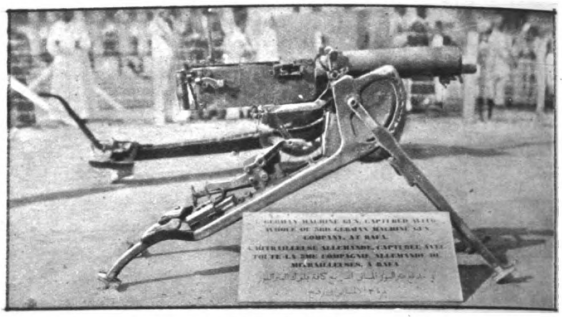


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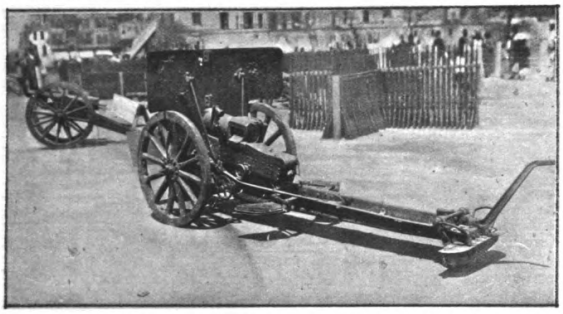
Evidence of British Victories Over the Turks: An Exhibition of War Trophies in Cairo.



WITH A GRASS SUN-SHADE: A BRITISH SENTRY AND CAPTURED SENUSSI RIFLES.



WITH COMBINED TRIPOD AND SLEDGE MOUNTING: A GERMAN MACHINE-GUN.



WITH A MENDED BRITISH BULLET-HOLE IN ITS SHIELD: A CAPTURED KRUPP GUN.



RESCUED FROM THE SENUSSI: ARAB BOYS INTERESTED IN THE CAPTURED TROPHIES.

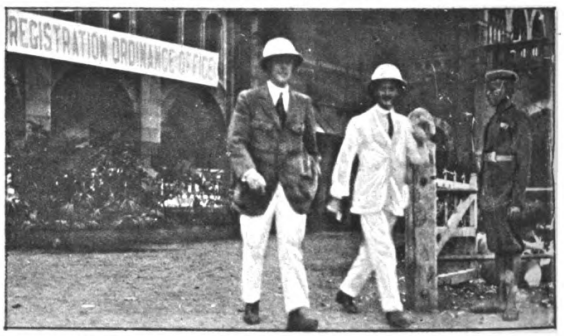
Guns and other trophies captured from the Turks were recently placed on exhibition in Cairo. In the shield of the gun shown in the third photograph, towards the right, is a riveted plate over a hole made by a British rifle-bullet. The Senussi rifles in the background were of German, Austrian, and Turkish make. The fourth photograph shows Arab boys kidnapped by the Senussi from remote villages in the Minia district, and rescued by British troops. They are now in a home.—[*Photographs by Topical.*]

In "An Empire Within the Empire": Indian Relief Work, Recruiting, and War Loan.



WAR GIFTS FROM CALCUTTA: LEAVING LADY CARMICHAEL'S RELIEF FUND OFFICES.

The splendid war work done by the women of India was described by Lady Chelmsford, wife of the Viceroy, in a letter to the "Times." Among many other organisations, she mentioned "Lady Carmichael's Bengal Women's War Fund in Calcutta."——The



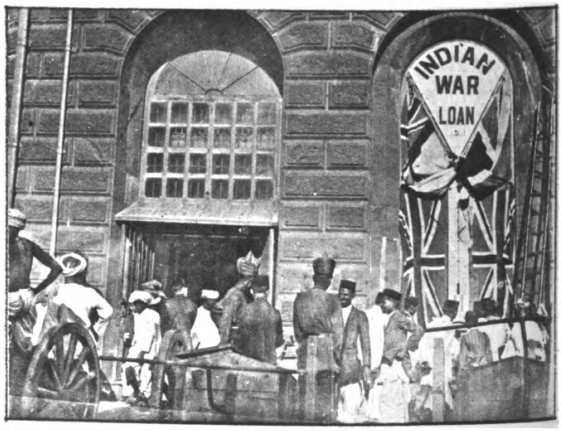
COMPULSORY SERVICE FOR EUROPEANS IN INDIA: LEAVING A REGISTRATION OFFICE.

Indian Government recently introduced an Ordinance for the compulsory training or service of British subjects of European origin aged between 16 and 50, in connection with the new Indian Defence Force.—[*Photographs by Sport and General and Meyers Brothers.*]



RECRUITING IN THE HIMALAYAS: A RECRUITING MEETING AT A HILL FAIR.

In one of his recent speeches in London, the Maharajah of Bikanir described India as "an empire within the Empire." Indians have been invited to enrol for the new Indian Defence Force. The Indian Government recently offered £100,000,000 towards the cost



INDIA'S "MAGNIFICENT CONTRIBUTION": DISCUSSING THE WAR LOAN AT A BOMBAY BANK.

of the war, to be raised partly by a War Loan in India, and partly by taking over the balance in British War Loan. In a message to the Viceroy, Mr. Lloyd George expressed the Government's thanks for India's "magnificent contribution."—[*Photos. Wright and Meyers Bros.*]

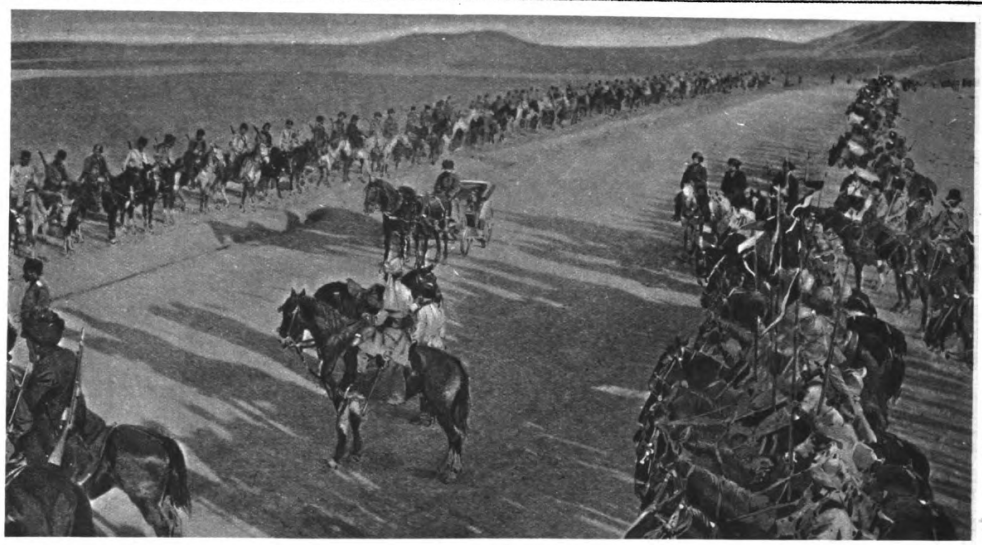
IN TOUCH WITH GENERAL MAUDE: WITH THE RUSSIANS IN PERSIA.



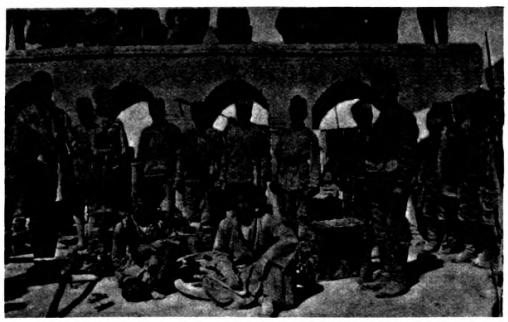
PERSIAN LEVIES RAISED IN THE RUSSIAN "SPHERE OF INFLUENCE": MEN OF A MOUNTED CORPS SERVING AGAINST THE TURKS.



AT A TELEGRAPH SECTION POST IN THE DESERT: DETAILS OF ONE OF THE BRITISH LINKING DETACHMENTS.



PERSIAN LEVIES RAISED WITHIN THE RUSSIAN "SPHERE OF INFLUENCE," AS AUTHORISED BY THE RUSSO-BRITISH AGREEMENT: AN INSPECTION PARADE OF THE CORPS AT SULTANABAD.



PRISONERS CAPTURED IN ACTION FROM THE REBEL PERSIAN GENDARMERIE WHICH JOINED THE TURKS: UNDER RUSSIAN GUARD DURING THE ADVANCE.



IN CAMP WITH GENERAL BARATOFF'S ARMY: A RUSSIAN FIELD-KITCHEN AND TYPICAL LINESMEN OF THE ARMY IN PERSIA.

A specially interesting section of the armed forces of the Allies in the field—the Russian troops engaged in clearing the Turks out of Persia—is shown to the British public in these photographs. Hardly anything of the Russians in Persia has been shown before in this country. As recorded by the telegrams from Mesopotamia, within the past few weeks General Maude's advance to the northward of Baghdad has brought our columns into actual touch and junction with the advanced guards of the Russian Army of General Baratoff, which has steadily forced back the Turkish invaders of Persia, and is operating in conjunction, strategically, with General Maude. The Russians are advancing westward, the British in a northerly direction. Photographs Nos. 1 and 3 show mounted Persian levies recruited in the Russian "sphere of influence," who make an excellent light-horse corps. The Persian native gendarmerie, prisoners from which are shown in the fourth illustration, under guard, were raised some years ago, in virtue of the Russo-British convention. They were officered by Europeans belonging to a State which is among the neutrals in the present war. German agents seduced the gendarmerie, dismissed their officers, and utilised the native rank and file for outrages against the British and Russian Legations. Finally the rebel gendarmes joined the Turkish invaders. They have shared their defeat.

LONG IN GERMAN HANDS: ST. QUENTIN: AND CAPTURED TREE-POSTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS—BRITISH OFFICIAL AND CANADIAN WAR RECORDS.



"THE WHOLE LANDSCAPE WAS DOMINATED BY THE GREAT MASS OF THE GREY CATHEDRAL": A VIEW OF ST. QUENTIN FROM A BRITISH FRONT-LINE TRENCH.



THE GERMAN USE OF TREES AT THE FRONT: A CAPTURED SNIPERS' POST THAT OVERLOOKED OUR TRENCHES.

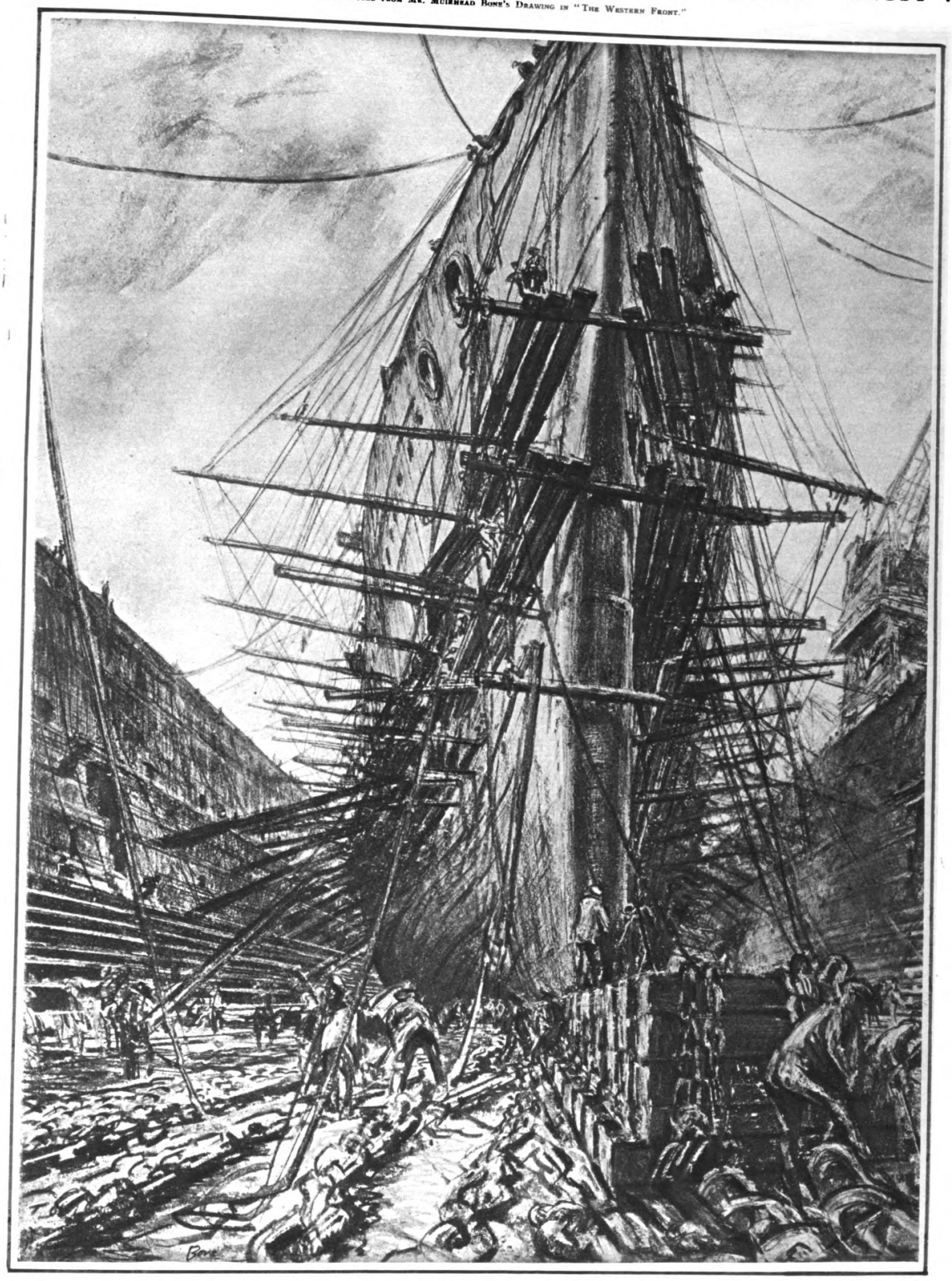


THE GERMAN USE OF TREES AT THE FRONT: A CAPTURED OBSERVATION POST BEHIND THE ORIGINAL GERMAN LINE AT FRESNES.

It may be that, by the time these lines appear, St. Quentin will no longer be in German hands, for it is some time since British and French troops were nearing the town. In a despatch from the French front as far back as April 11, Mr. H. Warner Allen described the scene ahead. "The whole landscape," he writes, "was dominated by the great mass of the grey Cathedral of St. Quentin, which literally dwarfed a church steeple and factory chimney or two that rose in its vicinity. . . . St. Quentin is no unattainable goal, but a prize almost within our grasp. On the left of the Cathedral huge clouds of smoke kept rising, to be hurried away by the rush of the wind. They were not the smoke of shells, as their form and permanency showed. The enemy was engaged in the congenial task of destruction, and every now and again a fresh burst of smoke, violently spouted upwards, told of a house that had been blown up. . . . . It is to be feared that when St. Quentin is French again but little of it will remain."

OFFICIALLY "SUNK" BY THE GERMANS—BUT A VERY EFFICIENT "GHOST"!

REPRODUCED FROM MR. MUIRHEAD BONE'S DRAWING IN "THE WESTERN FRONT."



A HULL THAT HAS SEEN MORE BATTLING IN THE WAR THAN ANY OTHER BRITISH "CAPITAL" SHIP: H.M.S. "LION" IN DRY DOCK.

To quote the description given with it in the new issue of "The Western Front," the whole of which is devoted to the British Navy: "The great hull we see here has seen more battling in the present war than any other of our 'capital' ships. Officially 'sunk' by the Germans, she will yet prove a troublesome ghost to them. In the foreground, the dockyard workers are busily surveying the ship's Gargantuan cables for weakened or damaged links." Nothing could illustrate better than this Grand Fleet issue of "The Western Front" the fact that our Western Front is a line that does not really end at the sea.

Nigerian Loyalty: The Em

(See

ON this and the opposite page we publish photographs of the Emir of Katsena (who has very splendidly agreed to give to the Imperial War Fund the sum of £7000 per annum while the war lasts) and his capital, which takes the name of Katsena, the same as that of the State.

The State of Katsena is certainly one of the lesser-known parts of the British Empire; nor is this to be wondered at, since it is only within quite recent years that it was brought under British protection; this fact in itself making the handsome gift of its ruler the more pleasing and indicative of the keen appreciation of British rule in Nigeria. Formerly an ancient State of the Western Sudan, Katsena is now included in the province of Kano, in the British Protectorate of Northern Nigeria. It lies 84 miles north-west of Kano, and 160 miles east by south of the city of Sokoto; and its population comprises some 500,000 people—Hausa and Fulani.

Of these two races, the older—in the sense of having been longest in the country—is the Hausa, who form part of the most important nation of the Central Sudan, and who, though nigritic (in places they possess a strong crossing of Arab and Fula blood), are morally and intellectually far superior to the typical Negro. They claim that their ancestors came from a country very far east, beyond Mecca; and some corroboration of this is furnished by the fact that the Hausa language has several striking points of resemblance with the Coptic, and also with that spoken by the Berbers south of Tripoli and Tunis. It is also noteworthy that the Hausa, alone of all the native inhabitants of tropical Africa, have been able themselves to reduce their language to writing. The character they use is a modified form of Arabic; the language is rich and sonorous, and contains no less than 10,000 words; and some fragments of Hausa literature are in existence, consisting of religious and political poems, together with a limited amount of native history. It is estimated that about a third of the people are Mahomedan, and a third heathen, while the remaining third have no definite form of religion at all.

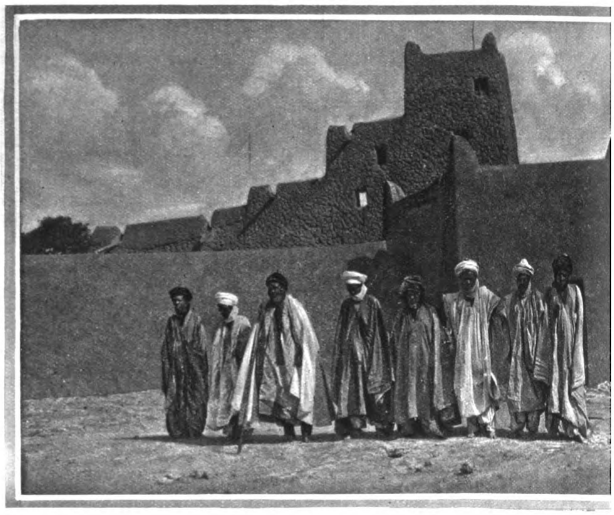
Large numbers of the Hausa Mahomedans make the pilgrimage to Mecca every year, and they are a peaceful and industrious people, living partly in farmsteads amid their crops, being excellent agriculturists, and partly in large trading centres. They have developed a variety of industries, such as the making of cloth and not only do they but they themselves joi small colonies of them as widespread as Lag andria, and Suakin. I Gold Coast territory, the the military police; and,



SUBSCRIBING £7000 A YEAR

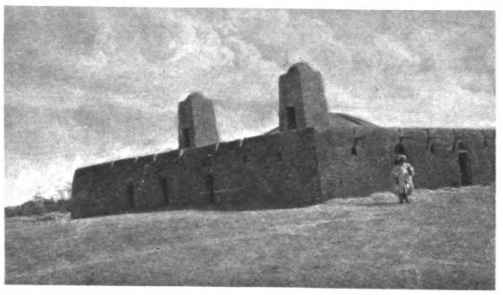
again and again they have be admirable fighters and ca gree of discipline and good co

Katsena is of special inter oldest of the Hausa States, a time when the Hausa were people—as, under British rule, again. There exist manuscri

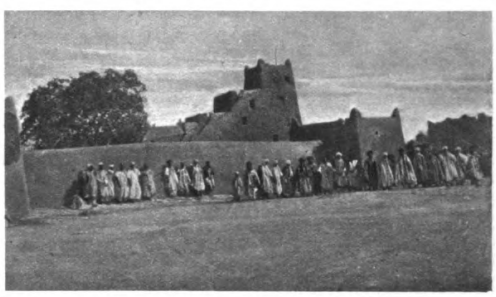


A ROYAL RESIDENCE IN NORTHERN NIGERIA: THE PICTURESQUE PALACE OF THE EI OF KATSENA.

A LOYAL NIGERIAN CHIEF: THE EMIR OF KATSENA AND HIS CAPITAL.



THE CENTRE OF RELIGIOUS LIFE AT THE EMIR'S CAPITAL: THE MOSQUE AT KATSENA.



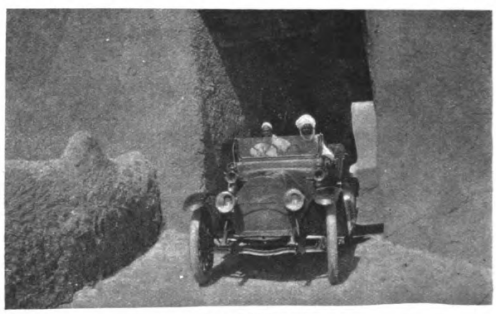
NOT UNLIKE AN ENGLISH VILLAGE CHURCH: THE PALACE OF THE EMIR OF KATSENA.



A NIGERIAN RULER WHO IS GIVING £7000 A YEAR TO THE WAR FUND FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR: THE EMIR OF KATSENA (IN THE CENTRE) WITH TWO MEMBERS OF HIS COUNCIL.



ARCHITECTURE AND THE LAW AT KATSENA: THE BUILDING OF A NEW COURT HOUSE.



A MODERN TOUCH: THE EMIR IN HIS MOTOR-CAR PASSING THROUGH A GATE IN THE TOWN WALL.

In the article on the adjoining page our readers will find an interesting account of Katsena, in Northern Nigeria, and its enterprising and enlightened ruler. The Emir of Katsena, whose dominions only came under British protection fourteen years ago, has proved an excellent ruler, and during the war has shown his loyalty to the British Crown in a most practical and munificent fashion. As long as hostilities continue, he has undertaken to contribute to the Imperial War Fund the handsome sum of £7000 a year. This splendid gift is welcome, not only for its own sake, but as an indication of the friendly spirit which exists between the native rulers in Nigeria and the British representatives. In connection with our first photograph, that of the mosque at Katsena, it may be noted that about one-third of the inhabitants are Mahomedans. The Emir of Katsena, as our article mentions, recently married a daughter of the neighbouring Emir of Kano, who has likewise contributed liberally to the Imperial Exchequer. Katsena is interesting as the oldest of the Hausa States, and there are in existence manuscripts which carry its history back for a thousand years.

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: (

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BARNETT, VANDYK, ELLIOTT AND FRY, SWAINE,



CAPT. ROBERT A. FIELD, M.C., R.A., was awarded the Military Cross in January 1917.

2ND LIEUT. THE EARL OF SHANNON, R. Fusiliers. Aged 19. Is succeeded by his brother, the Hon. Robert Boyle, aged 17.

CAPTAIN A... E. Kent Regt... actor and auth... James...

2ND LIEUT. C. N. HUDSON, King's (Liverpool Regt.). Son of Rev. W. Clark Hudson, St. Cuthbert's Vicarage, Everton.

ACTING SQUAD-COMMR. J. PETRE, D.S.C., R.N. Killed on service. Awarded the D.S.C. in June 1916.

LIEUT. E. H. G. BROWN, Canadian Field Artillery. Officially reported as having died of wounds.

MAJOR THE EARL O... BERKSH... R.F.A. Married Miss ... sister of Lady Curzon. ...

CAPT. AND ADJT. T. P. WATSON, M.C., East Lancs Regt. Awarded the Military Cross, Dec. 1916.

LIEUT. A. E. BROWNE, Canadian Scottish. Son of late Dr. and Mrs. Browne, of Edinburgh and Derby.

CAPT. H. F. F. MARSH... Indian Infantry. Son ... Henry Marsh, C.I.E., of ... Gardens, S.W.

LIEUT.-COL. H. U. H. THORNE, R. Berks Regt., commanding battn. R. Scots. Son of late Col. Thorne, Wolverhampton, and of Mrs. Thorne, Bexhill.

2ND LT. R. B. VAN PRAAGH, K.R.R.C. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Van Praagh, Eaton Place.

CAPT. G. HUGH PENN... E. Lancs Regt. Son of M... A. S. Penny, Talbot Road, Hig... gate. Killed in action.

LADIES' PAGE.

AT this time of the year more than any other new clothes are actually needed, for the returning brightness of the sun shows up cruelly all the defects of the wardrobe. Yet we mean not to be extravagant! Our best dress establishments are wisely assisting us to meet this position by setting before us garments that are at once pretty and inexpensive.

The excellent artistic taste of Messrs. Liberty, for a striking example, is put at our disposal in regard to "summery" frocks for so moderate a sum as to be equally surprising and delightful. The richer sorts of fabrics manufactured by this house are, of course, world-renowned; the "Liberty" soft-draping and exquisitely artistic fabrics, especially in pure satin and brocade weaves, cashmeres, etc., are quite distinctive, and the new patterns and tones for this spring are as delightful as ever. Accessories of dress in "Liberty" printed silks, too, such as scarves and collars, give a *cachet* to any plain gown. The very special feature of this war-year's productions, however, is the range of inexpensive "Ready to Wear" frocks. Never was there anything quite so modest in price and at the same time so refined and dainty in effect, as will be seen by sending for a pattern card, forwarded on application by the well-known Regent Street house. The prices actually begin at 29s. 6d. for the gown ready to wear, in daintily designed, colour-printed cotton voile, and finer qualities are 37s. 6d. and 45s. respectively. The designs, in accordance with our sensible war-time fashions, are all of the easily fitting and adaptable order, and will be found suitable for all ordinary figures, though it is always a pleasure to visit Liberty's in person, and feast one's eyes on the charming collection



A *CHIC* TURBAN COMPOSED OF OYSTER-GREY SATIN AND HANDSOME OXYDISED EMBROIDERY

Messrs. Debenham and Freebody have been famous for over a century for taste, quality, and value; and all these qualities are placed at our disposal at really moderate prices. Blouses are as fashionable as ever, and more varied in style than previously, and of these the renowned Wigmore Street house makes a special feature. The newest idea of the season, the blouse-coatee is here in all its charm and usefulness. An ideal example in the Wigmore Street salons is of crêpe-de-Chine of a firm and lasting variety and in a large range of charming colourings, as well as in white, black, and navy. It is made with a deep sailor collar behind and opens in a V at the throat, where it is finished by a loose, long tie, and it is most prettily smocked beneath the shoulders and on the cuffs; this delightful and ladylike



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LITERATURE.

"The Russian Offensive."

At the present time, when the Russian Revolution has ceased to be a nine-days' wonder and the Hindenburg Line on the Western front has at last been discovered, Mr. Stanley Washburn's latest work, "The Russian Offensive" (Constable) reads like a piece of ancient history. The 'Foreword" is dated Sept. 5, 1916, and throughout the work there is a dominant note of victory. His last chapter, a summary of the Russian offensive to Sept. 1, begins with the following sentences: "The entrance of Rumania into the great World War marks the beginning of a new phase in the conflict which is now entering its third year. Russian movements hereafter, and Austro German operations in the East, will be governed to a great extent by this new factor. The present seems an excellent time in which to summarise briefly the nature of the Russian achievement which, in less than ninety days, has changed the entire outlook of the war." When these lines were written Mr. Stanley Washburn was evidently ignorant of the treachery which had betrayed Rumania to Germany, the Mephistophelian plot of the Kaiser, the tragic fate which was in store for Bucharest, and the holding-back in Russia of the supplies which the Western Allies had despatched to the new belligerent. But Tino knew; he was so well informed that he was able accurately to foretell what was in store for the latest victim of German intrigue and Russian bureaucratic callousness. But Mr. Stanley Washburn writes in the flush of the victories achieved by Brussiloff, and, in spite of the fact that the events have not quite justified his prophecies, his story contains much to interest us, and here and there something by which we might, perhaps, conceivably profit. Thus, for instance, he tells us, in his outline of the Russian offensive, "Twenty-one months of war had taught the Russians that one of the greatest factors that they had to fight was not the opposing army, but rather the intricate and highly developed system of communications behind the lines which enabled the enemy to concentrate troops at strategic points in the shortest possible time. Probably there was no position on the Austrian or German front which, if attacked locally, could not have been supported twice as rapidly by the enemy as the Russians could bring up troops to attack. It was resolved, therefore, to attack at every point on a front extending for about 400 versts." It was in this resolve that lay the secret of the Russian success. How that success was achieved, with the attacking forces, the atmosphere at General Headquarte the camaraderie of the officers ar Army, the hatred of all ranks for th for the Austrian, the calculated cru aircraft singled out hospitals and children for their bombs, the de wherever they went—these things a which loses nothing of its vividne



ON THE WESTERN FRONT. GAS-HELMETED

Canadian War Reco

unaffected. The numerous excellen vivify the scenes described.

"A Soldier's Memories."

Major-General husband is ha the pen than remembering his splendid work in in Egypt, Burmah, South Africa, high praise. He has just given in " (Herbert Jenkins), a score or so of hundred and fifty pages of bright, it is not only for what he has said to General Younghusband; what he valuable. His book gives us the be

HOW SOLDIERS BANISH ANY BAD FOOT TORTURES.

Harry Lauder's practical help to the boys in the trenches.

Illustrated London News readers suffering from various painful foot troubles, such as aching, tenderness, chilblains, callouses, corns, etc., may be interested to learn what soldiers do for these, also to stop rheumatic pains in a few minutes, or relieve muscular soreness and stiff joints. They simply rest the feet in hot water containing about a tablespoonful of an ordinary saltrates compound, concerning which Harry Lauder recently said: "Hearing Reudel Bath Saltrates mentioned as being a likely comfort for the boys in the trenches, and knowing from personal experience that it is excellent, I have sent out several packages, which have been much appreciated."



Photo. [*Hana.*

Harry Lauder

Sergt. C. S. Turner, of the R.A.M.C., wrote: "I could hardly credit the evidence of my own eyes when I saw what this remarkable natural curative water had done for 'trench foot,' corns, and other very serious foot afflictions." Corp. T. S. Wilburn, also of the R.A.M.C., wrote: "For rheumatic pains I have found this medicinal saltrated water marvellously effective."

NOTE.—Reudel Bath Saltrates should not be confused with ordinary patent medicines, ointments, etc. It is a well-known standard compound, exactly reproducing the curative constituents of famous natural medicinal springs, and forms similar highly medicated and oxygenated water. All chemists keep this fragrant and refreshing toilet preparation ready put up in convenient half-pound packets at very reasonable cost.

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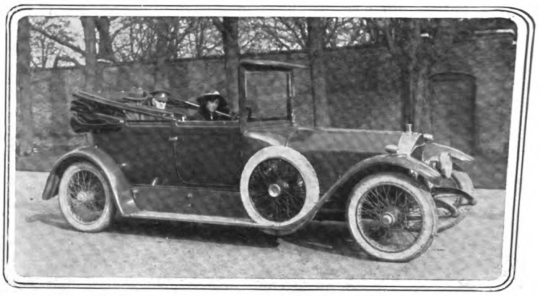
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Duration of the Petrol License.

In consequence of the latest announcement by the Petrol Control Committee, and the various explanatory statements that have been made regarding it, a good deal of misunderstanding seems to have arisen as to the position of the motorist who is in possession of what may be termed an unexpired license. There must be many car-owners who have not purchased the full amount of petrol specified by the Committee's license, and the point which appears to be at issue is. Will such license-holders be able to purchase up to the amount allowed, or will the supply cease altogether as from April 30? The answer is quite clear and simple. So long as petrol is available at all, the amount for which the license was issued may be bought and used, but when that has been exhausted, no further license will be granted unless the car to which it applies is to be used in some shape or form in work directly connected with the war. As to what constitutes "war work," the Petrol Control Committee will, it is understood, adjudicate upon each case according to its merits.

There is one point that must be borne in mind, and that is that the issue of a license by the Committee must not be taken in any way as a guarantee that the amount of petrol named in it will be actually obtainable. Naturally, the requirements of the Services will come first. After they have been met, the quantities allotted to the owners of commercial vehicles will have to be provided for, and then last of all, any supplies left over will be allocated to the "private the public se by something reduction in does not seem for purely pr marine menac it will be ere shortage, bad



WOMAN AT THE WHEEL. MISS DORIS VANE, IN A 30-35-H.P. NAPIER.

Miss Vane is the daughter of the Managing-Director of the well-known firm of D. Napier and Son, Ltd., 14, New Burlington Street, W. Miss Vane is a very competent driver, although she only left school last year. The six-cylinder Napier is a great favourite with ladies, for its simplicity of control, silence, and reliability.—*[Photograph by Campbell Gray.]*

on a fuel expendi paraffin, which is capable of doing. "creeping grip" t way one would ca were it not for the definition of the d proprietary title—v in particular, has over the wheeled t heavy country it is the traction-engine when that has been merits of the types l indicated. I unders lock" is to be handle can Trading Compan Street, E.C.

A Curious Starting Difficulty.

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Spinet

THE SUPER CIGARETTE

Fine Old Virginia, Cork-Tipped, Ovals.

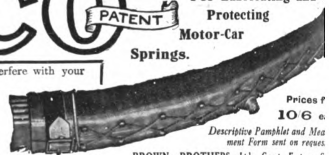
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For Lubricating and Protecting Motor-Car Springs.

The bad state of the roads will not interfere with your comfort if the springs are encased in a set of Duco Gaiters. They allow the springs to function properly and supply them with a perfectly efficient lubricating system, making the car delightfully comfortable. Duco Gaiters are not mere bandages, but flexible, grease-retaining sheaths which are a neat fit on the springs and improve the appearance of the car.



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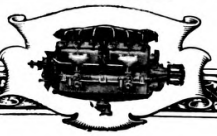
This remedy, which positively prevents and cures **SEA SICKNESS and TRAIN SICKNESS**, has been tested on the English Channel, Irish and Baltic Seas by the leading London newspapers, who endorse its unfailing power to prevent *mal-de-mer*.

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Used by Steamship Compani on Atlantic Liners, Yac Motor Boats, Po technic Tours, & and has receiv testimonials fr Royalty, the Nobili Doctors, Chemis Army and Naval Office Absolutely harmless a produces no bad after-effect

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.



The best salesman
SUNBEAM
ever had

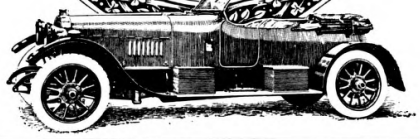
was this gigantic war. It has proved to be a war of inventions and machinery, in which the internal combustion engine has established, absolutely, the scientific soundness of its principle, and the wonderful efficiency and adaptability of its use. It has also proved the marked supremacy of Sunbeam motor-cars as well as

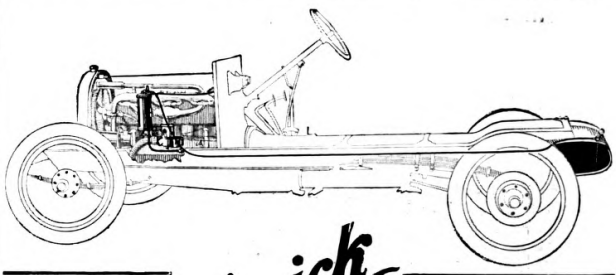
SUNBEAM - COATALEN AIRCRAFT ENGINES

The yeoman service which they have rendered, and are rendering still on all fronts, will prove to be the greatest salesman Sunbeam ever had.

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Head Office and Works: Wolverhampton
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Buick
VALVE-IN-HEAD MOTOR CARS

Vacuum Petrol Feed

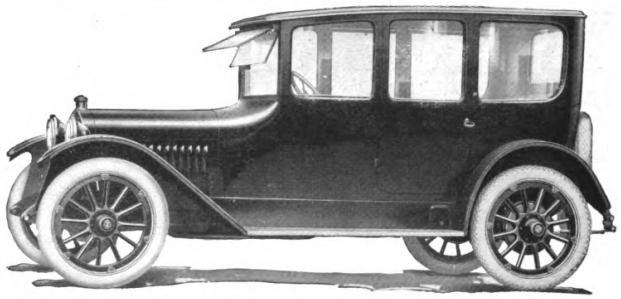
THIS system is installed as part of the standard equipment of all Buick Cars. It is simple in construction, and there is absolutely nothing that requires attention. This system effects a saving of from 10% to 20% in petrol consumption and ensures an equal supply of petrol to the carburettor. It eliminates pressure pumps and air-tight filler caps, saves sediment in petrol passing into carburettor and does away with petrol tank in cowl, where such have been found to be noisy, to give off annoying odours, to be troublesome to fill, dangerous in collision and hazardous from possible explosions through leakage of petrol to ignition wires.

The Vacuum Petrol Feed is only *one* of the many features which contribute in making the Buick a Car of unrivalled value and excellence. 1917 Buicks consist of 4- and 6-Cylinder Models.

Buicks cannot now be supplied, but let your "After-the-War" Car be a Buick.

General Motors (Europe), Ltd., 136 Long Acre, London, W.C. 2

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The mark of superior motor car service



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The mark of superior motor car service

50.8 % Will Have No Other Car

THE experience of the great body of Hupmobile owners backs up the widespread idea that motor-car economy and the Hupmobile go hand-in-hand.

Real economy is not merely low operating cost, but low maintenance costs—and there the Hupmobile leads. It keeps out of the repair shop. It stays in commission, with the fewest delays and lay-ups.

And that means quality in the car.

So Hupmobile owners are satisfied. They expected economy when they bought. They get what they expected.

And satisfied owners are conceded to be a pretty valuable asset for any motor-car manufacturer.

Our records prove that more than fifty per cent. of our yearly output is sold to former Hupmobile owners who find our car best for the cost.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater, sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m/m bore, 140 m/m stroke. (3¾" x 5½"). Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear Axle floating type, spiral bevel gear. Cam-shaft and crank-shaft bearings, bronze shell, babbit lined. Long wheel base (119" on 2 and 5 seater, 134" on 7-seater.) Tyres 875 x 105 m/m or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5 seater, 920 x 120 m/m or 35" x 4½" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; ammeter; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tyres on rear; five demountable rims; tyre-carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colours, khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

HUPP MOTOR-CAR CORPORATION, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

MR. H. B. IRVING'S HAMLET, AT THE SAVOY.

THOUGHT and time have brought method into Mr. H. B. Irving's reading of Hamlet as into his presentation of the play. In both cases now he knows what he wants to do, and does it with results all to the good in the matter of coherence. So far as the piece is concerned, he has concentrated on making it tell a story, arranging the play scene in a gallery, restoring the Prince's address to Fortinbras, and generally trying for movement and pace; and few are likely to quarrel with his excisions or variations of "business." As for his own performance, the years have brought him greater control of his resources, and a greater sense of proportion. In the old days feeling was apt to run away with this Hamlet. There was high intelligence in the man, tragic foreboding, irony, gravity; but he was hyper-sensitive, and at times hysterical. Balance was somewhat lacking in his treatment of the spectres; he surrendered himself too soon to emotion, forgot climax for the sake of momentary effect, over-emphasised each part to the detriment of the whole, so that at last we got the impression of over-strain, of exhaustion just when his powers should have been at their height. He has changed all that. Thoughtful and doom-ridden as ever, sardonic, explosive, and still perhaps a trifle theatrical, the newer Hamlet keeps himself better in hand, an closing scen side we still intellect, pa Ophelia car Gertrude Ell helplessness



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: BOILING "COOKERS" OF TEA FOR OUR WOUNDED, JUST BEHIND THE LINES.—*[Official Photograph.]*

in the presence very natural and Berte Thomas's little too pragmati of complacency; Groves's Engstran piece of humorc As a whole the compares quite fa of 1914.

"CHEEP," AT T

The new revue conveys the delig clever company of with much sponta to hammer out s hackneyed style Mr. Harry Grattan in their improvisatio

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The only Rational Laxative.



"Don't you forget to pack a box of Jubol in my bag."

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Jubol improves the complexion.

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Enteritis
Haemorrhoids
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Skin Blemishes
Sallow Complexion

Recommended by the Medical Profession in England and Abroad.

Medical Opinion:

"It is only necessary to take from one to three tablets of Jubol every night for a few weeks, in order to be free from **constipation.** Jubol is a priceless boon to sufferers from **hæmorrhoids.**"

PROF. PAUL SUARD,
Late of the French Naval Medical College and of the Hospitals.

Price 5/- per box (complete course of six boxes, 20/6). Prepared at Chatelain's Laboratories, Paris. Obtainable from all Chemists, or direct, post free, from the British and Colonial Agents, HEPPELLS, Pharmacists, 104, Piccadilly, London, W., from whom can also be obtained explanatory literature.

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THE "BALLARAT" TRADITION ADDED TO THE "BIRKENHEAD" TRADITION: BOATS LEAVING THE SINKING AUSTRALIAN TRANSPORT, TORPEDOED ON ANZAC DAY.

More than once during the war the "Birkenhead" tradition has been nobly maintained. Thus the Admiralty announced: "The homeward-bound troop-transport 'Ballarat,' carrying a large number of the Australian Imperial Forces, was torpedoed by enemy submarine and sunk on April 25, about 35 miles from the nearest land. Owing to the magnificent discipline and steadiness displayed by the troops, which were in keeping with the finest traditions of the British Army, all the troops were enabled to be got into the boats, and they were brought into harbour by our patrol craft. . . . There were no casualties. . . . Commander G. W. Cockman, D.S.C., Royal Naval Reserve (retired), was in command of the vessel, and the fact that all hands were safely transferred from the transport to the patrol craft reflects the highest credit on the captain, officers, and crew."

THE ROUTINE C



READY TO ADMINISTER FIRST AID TO THE WOUNDED AFTER *ACTION*



REGIMENTAL ROUTINE UNDER WAR CONDITIONS: A TRENCH ORD

There is a routine in war, as in military life during peace, but performed under ve
also a trench kitchen, a trench "dining-room" for officers, and a trench "hospital
illustrates the British soldier's ingenuity in building himself a shelter with most unp
sand-bag, coats and rugs kept in place on the "roof" by stones, and so on. Th
from weather and projectiles, goes on from day to day at the front, in the interv
to the lines for a necessary period of rest. Thus in the middle photograph at t

ACTION ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN THE WEST.

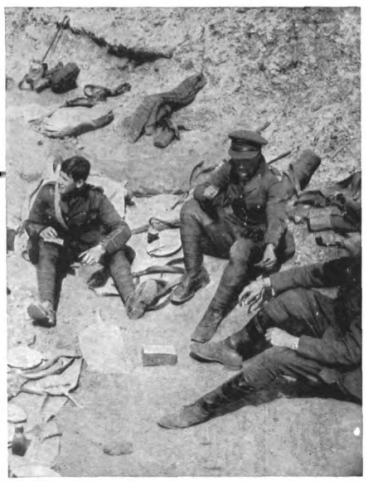
PHOTOGRAPHS.



FROM AN ATTACK AND INFANTRY GOING FORWARD.



WITH AN EXAMPLE OF THE BRITISH SOLDIER'S IMPROVISED DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE. A SIGNALLING STATION.



DINING IN A RESERVE TRENCH BEFORE MOVING UP.



AN UNROMANTIC BUT VITAL BRANCH OF AN ARMY ON ACTIVE SERVICE: KITCHENS IN A BRITISH TRENCH.



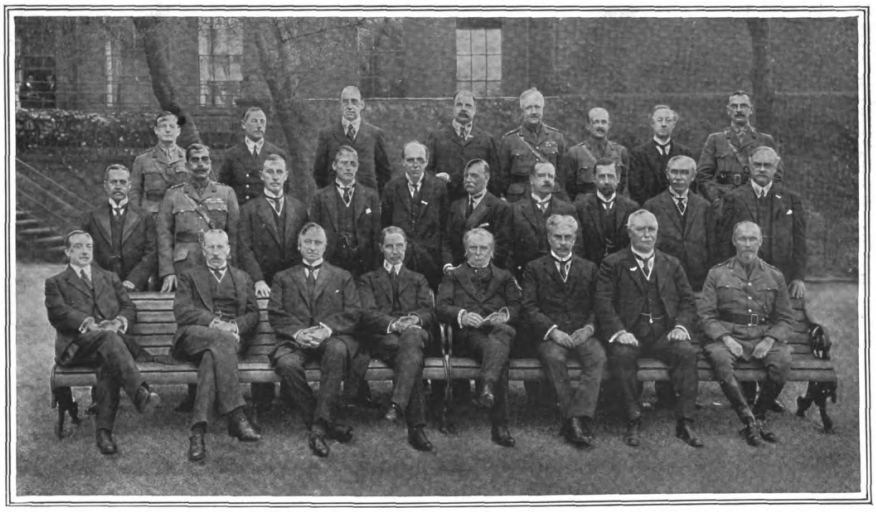
YEOMANRY PASSING ALONG THE EDGE OF A CRATER.

look tired, and some of them have empty saddles. As they return, they pass a body of infantry going forward, no doubt, to take their part in an engagement or an advance to new positions. It is not only the fighting men, however, who get their share of adventure and opportunities for showing heroism. "A medical officer's orderly," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, narrating some "individual acts" the other day, "behaved with most splendid courage, dressing and bringing in wounded under fire until a shell burst close, killing the doctor and two assistants, and wounding the orderly. But this man did not leave his work even then till he fainted and fell." And the kitchen men, too, get their chances and take them. "It was an officer's cook the other day, a man already five times 'over the bags,' who went over the parapet and out into No Man's Land, where he found and bandaged a badly wounded officer and brought him back."



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT is exceedingly funny that Dr. Dernburg, the notorious champion of Germany in America, should now be saying something against Germany. But it is even funnier that he should be saying something against Germany which is, after all, rather unjust to Germany. Yet there is a very real sense in which this is true of the remarks in which he regretted that Germany had neglected the political education of Germans. It is, as I say, sufficiently amusing in itself, for, among the thousand things of which the modern Germans have incessantly boasted up to this instant, perhaps the first and firmest boast was that they are all politically educated. And really, if there was such a crying need for educating Germans, it seems a pity that Dr. Dernburg wasted his talents for such a very long time on the task of educating Americans. From what I have heard, I hardly think Old Glory would have been veiled in crape in every Yankee village if the doctor had always remained at home and laboured in his own vineyard, teaching the young German idea how to shoot—especially how to shoot its own drill-sergeants. But in truth, as I have hinted, it is hardly fair to call the Germans uneducated, especially to call them politically uneducated. I have said many things against them in these columns; nor am I merely saying something for them when I say that their claim to a deliberate culture is justified. You do really have to teach the young idea how to shoot, if you want it to shoot nuns and nurses and tottering old men, because every normally constituted young idea, especially while it is really young, is too near to God and its mother to take to the notion. Nobody understands the nightmare the North German has spread over whole provinces of Europe who does not realise that the horror of it lies in men being tame and not in their being wild. And it is the very mildness of the ordinary Teuton that sustains massacres; if he were more fierce he might be more free. The soldier is not so much tempered like a sword, but rather made supple like a scourge. It is actually the German softness that is the scourge of the nations.



AFTER A MEETING OF THE IMPERIAL WAR CABINET: A GROUP IN THE GARDEN OF No. 10, DOWNING STREET, THE PREMIER'S RESIDENCE.

In the front row, from left to right, are seated: Mr. Arthur Henderson (Minister without Portfolio), Lord Milner (Minister without Portfolio), Lord Curzon (Lord President of the Council), Mr. Bonar Law (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Mr. Lloyd George (Premier), Sir Robert Borden (Premier of Canada), Mr. W. F. Massey (Premier of New Zealand), and General Smuts (Minister of Defence, South Africa). In the middle row are: Sir S. P. Sinha (first native Member of Viceroy's Council, India), the Maharajah of Bikanir (representing the Ruling Princes of India), Sir James Meston (Lieutenant-Governor of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh), Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Secretary for India), Lord Robert Cecil (Minister of Blockade), Mr. Walter Long (Colonial Secretary), Sir Joseph Ward (Finance Minister, New Zealand), Sir George Perley (Minister of Canadian Overseas Forces), Mr. Robert Rogers (Canadian Minister of Public Works), and Mr. J. D. Hazen (Canadian Minister of Marine). In the back row are: Capt. L. S. Amery, M.P., Admiral Jellicoe (First Sea Lord of the Admiralty), Sir Edward Carson (First Lord of the Admiralty), Lord Derby (Secretary for War), Major-General F. B. Maurice (Director of Military Operations, Imperial General Staff), Lieut.-Col. Sir M. Hankey (Secretary to Committee of Imperial Defence), Mr. Henry Lambert (Secretary to the Imperial Conference), and Major Storr (Assistant Secretary). [*Photograph by Bassano.*]

But the political education is deeper and more subtle than these simple and childish lessons; and involves more than the three R's of robbery, rape, and ruins. Among the individual Germans of a better sort, as yet unbroken (let us hope) to this murderous meekness, the unique culture can be found, with its strange secondary instincts, its queer artificial conscience. The German is, more rather than less than other Europeans, taught to take a serious social and political view of himself. The view is universal, consistent, worked out into every corner of history, reconciled with every conclusion of science, and, at least in its effect on its pupils, convincing. It has only two slight defects—that it is entirely untrue, and that it is entirely incompatible with the rational existence of anybody else. But it is straining words to call it uneducated. If a child in Snooksville, U.S.A., were able to recite long and elaborate genealogical tables, tallying with all the dates and dynasties of the world, to prove he had a right to the estate of North and South America, he would probably be an unpleasant child; but I doubt if we could (in our warmest immediate irritation) correctly call him an uneducated child. If a little boy in Tooting could pass an examination in all his own monarchical prerogatives and constitutional limitations, in his capacity as Emperor of the World, we might think him an alarming little boy, and possibly one requiring medical attention. But we could hardly say he had enjoyed no political education. The Teuton is wrong because he is taught wrong, not because he is untaught. The matter is worth mentioning, because it corrects the endless credulity of moderns about some conjuring trick which they call Education. It may remind them how futile it is to ask whether people are taught, without asking what they are taught. Last, but not least, it is quite a mistake to suppose, as some people seem now to be supposing, that the danger of this German education consists merely in the fact that the German is taught to worship the Kaiser. We talk of the Kaiser claiming God as his partner and the giver of his divine right to rule; but there is many a German who disbelieves in both those two authorities, and who thinks himself much more divine than either. And even for the feebler rank and file, no discipline produced by believing in divine right is so dead as that produced by believing in destiny. Irreligion generally involves a belief in destiny; while it needs some sort of religion to believe in divine right, and another sort of religion may defy it. If the Stuarts appealed to divine right, the Puritans discovered an equally divine right to bind their kings in chains and their nobles in links of iron. But a clockwork view of the cosmos turns the mind itself into clockwork; and modern Germans find something more stringent than any superstitions in that materialism which can bind their kings in chains of causation and their nobles in links of logic.

Dr. Dernburg is himself a Jew, probably a Monist; and when he talks about education he probably means education in this sort of Monism. But anyhow, it is exceedingly unlikely that Dr. Dernburg suffers from a mystical and romantic devotion to the divine Emperor. As long as the German cause was supported, not by divine right, but by an exceedingly terrestrial kind of might, he was ready to flatter all its pretensions, to assist all its plots, to condone every brutality, and to endorse every lie. He abused the hospitality of America; he poisoned the neutrality of America; he never showed the smallest respect for the legitimate peace of America. When he finds Germany in a minority, it begins to dawn on him that she might possibly also be in the wrong. Then he rises in radiant impudence and "regrets" that the bad education of Germany led her to cross the path of "a world which desired peace." This cold-blooded, cosmopolitan rat "regrets" that the bad education, which he did his best to spread, has at least aroused the anger of a peaceful world which he persistently declared to be a wantonly warlike world.

Dr. Dernburg is in favour of what is called a liberal Germany: perhaps he would patronise a revolution, or condescend to be President of a Republic. Now I, for one, decline to trust a liberal Germany, if Dr. Dernburg is a liberal German. I will not put my faith in a German revolution in Dr. Dernburg's favour, or support immediate peace with a German Republic of which Dr. Dernburg might possibly be the President. I do not want people, even Germans, to be politically educated into Dernburgs, or even to desire peace as a Dernburg desires it. A mere triumph of German education over German militarism will not remove the peril—for their education is more immoral than their militarism. We cannot trust the type of a cynical and brutal time-server, merely because he sees that time has now turned against all the other tyrants he has served. We cannot stake all upon the sort of German who has been a traitor to his rivals and a traitor to his hosts, merely because he ends by being a traitor to his king. We shall all rejoice if the remains of common-sense and Christian tradition in Germany can ever cause the spread of real spiritual revolution. But the spread of "political education" might only give us fresh reason for confounding their politics, and yet more knavish tricks to frustrate.

The Suppression of German Plots in Persia: Arrested Intriguers under Russian Escort.



1. GUARDED BY RUSSIAN MOUNTED TROOPS: GERMAN INTRIGUERS IN PERSIA UNDER ARREST AT ISPAHAN.

2. DRIVING TO ISPAHAN UNDER A MOUNTED RUSSIAN GUARD: ARRESTED GERMAN PLOTTERS IN PERSIA.

3. ON THEIR WAY TO RUSSIA TO BE KEPT OUT OF MISCHIEF: A GROUP OF GERMAN PLOTTERS IN PERSIA GUARDED BY RUSSIAN MOUNTED TROOPS.

With reference to these photographs, which have just arrived from Ispahan, our correspondent writes: "The German prisoners, or, rather, intriguers, in Persia, and their satellites, have now all been arrested and will be sent to Russia till the end of the war. The photographs show the officers (in the carriages) and others (on foot) being brought into Ispahan escorted by mounted Russians. They were arrested by the British in Shiraz and trought part of the way and then handed over to the Russians."

The Red Cross and a German Outrage: A Russian Hospital in France Destroyed by Bombs.



1. WRECKED BY GERMAN AIR-BOMBS DESPITE THE RED CROSS ON ITS ROOF: A RUSSIAN HOSPITAL IN CHAMPAGNE.

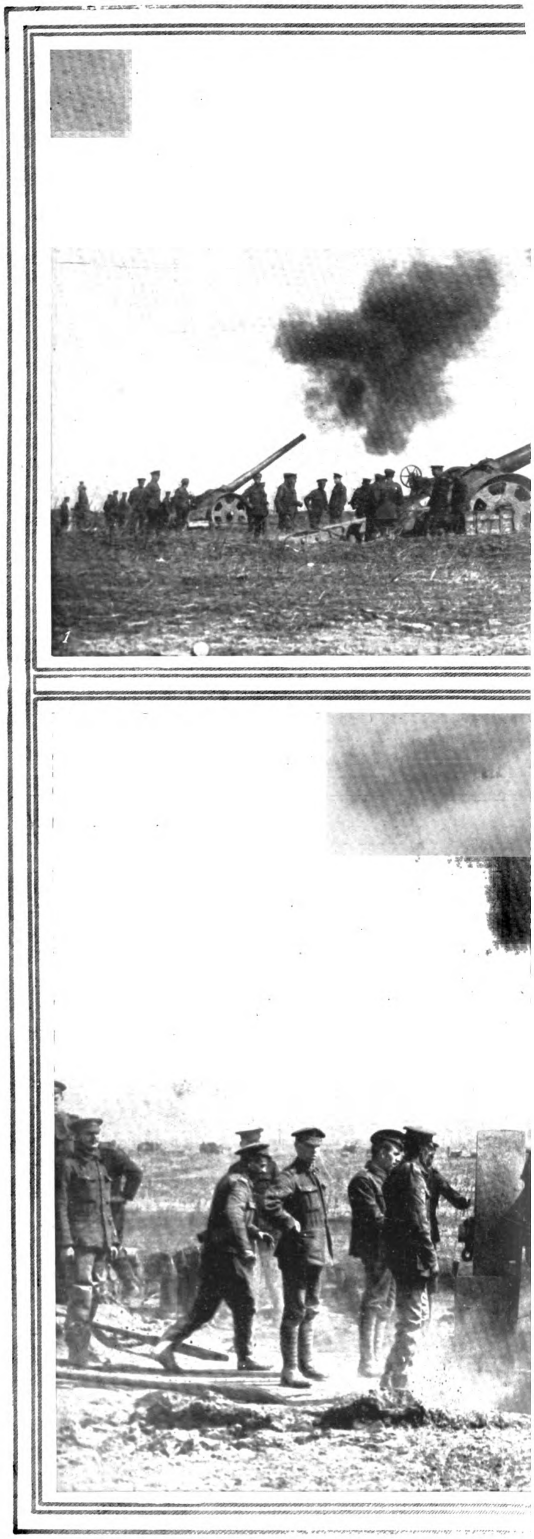
2. THE FIRST WHOLLY RUSSIAN HOSPITAL ON THE FRENCH FRONT: A SURGEON READING A PETROGRAD PAPER TO HIS PATIENTS.

3. IN A RUSSIAN HOSPITAL IN FRANCE: A NURSE READING NEWS OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION TO WOUNDED OFFICERS.

4. TEA-TIME IN A RUSSIAN HOSPITAL IN FRANCE: A NURSE SERVING OUT TEA TO THE WOUNDED MEN.

The Red Cross is as little sacred to German airmen as it is to German submarines. Eloquent testimony to the fact is afforded by the first of the above four photographs, showing the wreckage of a Russian hospital in Champagne, on which bombs were dropped from a German aeroplane, in spite of the huge Red Cross painted on the hospital roof. The others were taken in the first hospital on the French front managed by Russians. The Russian brigade in France has been fighting on the Aisne.—*[Photographs by L.N.A.]*

BRITISH NAVAL GUNS O

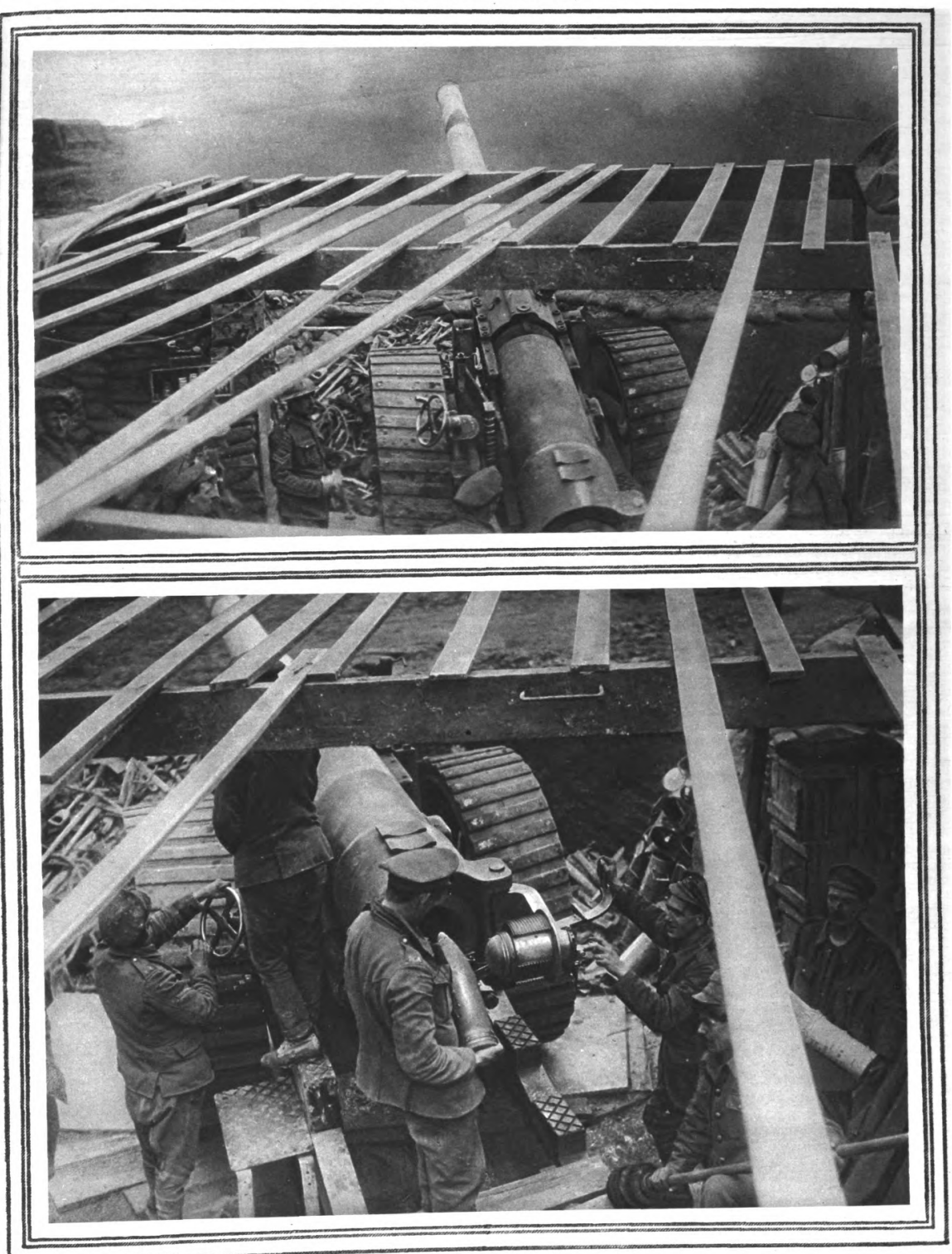


1. BOMBARDING AT LONG RANGE FROM IN REAR OF OUR INFANTRY TRENCHES: TWO BIG-CALIBRE NAVAL GUNS AN INSTANT AFTER FIRING A SALVO.

The two naval guns shown in the upper illustration in action during a recent battle on the Western Front are firing at nearly extreme range—at "targets" several miles distant—as is indicated by the angle of elevation of their muzzles. In advance of them are the trenches occupied by our infantry, who are awaiting the cessation of the shelling and the "lifting" of the range still further forward, to attack. One line of trenches is seen in the background of the illustration. Not a man's head is showing, but for

BRITISH NAVAL GUNS ON THE WESTERN FRONT: IN ACTION.

CANADIAN WAR RECORDS PHOTOGRAPHS.



1. AT THE MOMENT OF FIRING—JUST AS THE SHELL HAS LEFT THE GUN: GAS-VAPOUR AND SMOKE AFTER A SHOT.

The gun in the upper illustration is seen at the moment of firing, or instantly afterwards, while the gas-vapour and smoke of the discharge still curl and wreath a little way in front of the muzzle. The "smokeless" powder used universally on sea and land is by no means invisible, but its density is as nothing compared with the heavy rolling fog-cloud from ordinary "black" powder. The frame-timbering over the gun serves for supporting, when required, an anti-aircraft observation-screen of branches, or turf,

2. GETTING READY FOR THE NEXT ROUND: A GUN-TEAM LOADING THEIR PIECE—EACH MAN'S PART.

according to the most characteristic natural cover available on the spot; or for a tarpaulin or canvas wet-weather awning. In the lower illustration we have a naval gun-team in action, at work loading their gun. One of the men has swung open the breech. Another holds a shell. A third member (close in the foreground) holds the rammer in readiness to adjust the shell in place inside the chamber. A fourth man (seen to the right) has the cartridge, or charge, ready for slipping in as soon as the shell is "home."

"WE HAVE ALSO CAPTURED 257 GUNS AND HOWITZERS:

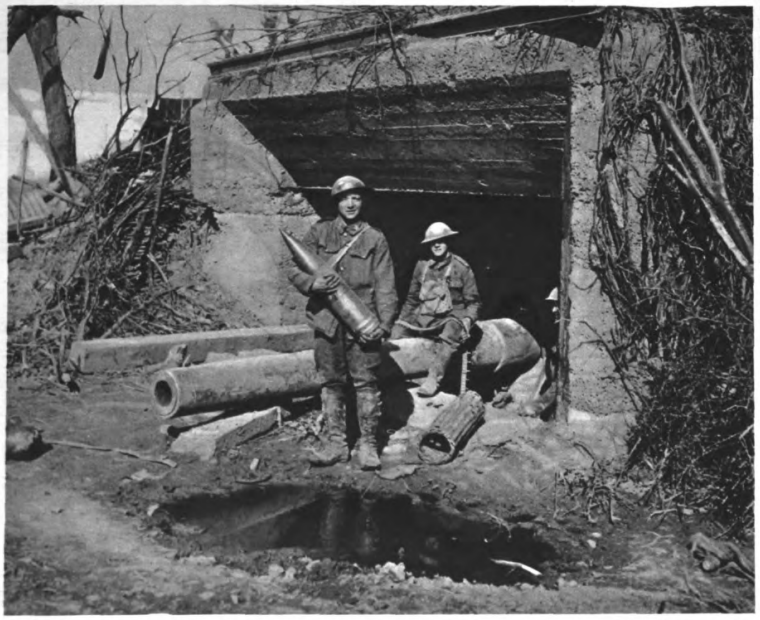
OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS;



BUILT OF BRICK AND TIMBER WITH AN IRON-ARCHED ROOF: A CAPTURED GERMAN GUN-EMPLACEMENT IN FARBUS WOOD.



SHOWING THE REMARKABLE THICKNESS GUN-EMPLACEMENT



ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF SOLID GERMAN CONCRETE: A CAPTURED 8-INCH NAVAL GUN IN ITS EMPLACEMENT AT FARBUS.



PUT OUT OF ACTION BY A DIRECT HIT: 5·9-INCH GUN SHATTERED

The remarkable strength and solidity of the concrete emplacements built by the Germans for their position-guns is well illustrated in these photographs. In an official despatch issued from the British Headquarters, some very encouraging figures were given. "During the month of April 1917," it was stated, "we have taken in the course of our offensive operations 19,343 German prisoners, including 393 officers. In the same period we have also captured 257 guns and howitzers, including 98 heavy guns and howitzers, 227 trench-mortars, and 470 machine-guns. . . . In addition to those captured by us, many of the enemy's guns, howitzers, trench-mortars, and machine-guns have been destroyed by our artillery fire." The villages of Farbus and Farbus Wood, where some of the above photographs were taken, lie about five miles north-north-west of Arras, just beyond Vimy Ridge.

GERMAN GUNS AND EMPLACEMENTS IN BRITISH HANDS.

CANADIAN WAR RECORDS.



OF THE CONCRETE: A CAPTURED GERMAN NEAR THÉLUS.



SOME OF THE 227 TAKEN IN APRIL: A FEW OF THE GERMAN TRENCH-MORTARS CAPTURED IN THE FIGHTING NEAR ARRAS.



BY THE CANADIAN ARTILLERY: A GERMAN IN ITS EMPLACEMENT.



ANOTHER TYPE OF CONCRETE EMPLACEMENT BUILT ABOVE GROUND: A GERMAN GUN CAPTURED BY THE CANADIANS IN FARBUS WOOD.

In the account of the capture of the Ridge issued by the Canadian War Records Office, we read: "The final stage of the attack of the troops on the right was now made. They passed through the wide belts of enemy wire which fringed the plateau, by way of wide gaps torn by our heavy artillery at fixed intervals. So they issued on the eastern slopes of Vimy Ridge — the first Allied troops to look down upon the level plain of Douai since the German occupation in 1914. They saw the villages of Farbus, Vimy, and Petit Vimy at their feet, and beyond these the hamlets of Willerval, Bailleul, Oppy, and Méricourt. They pressed on to Farbus Wood and Goulot Wood, and possessed themselves of several hostile batteries and much ammunition."



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

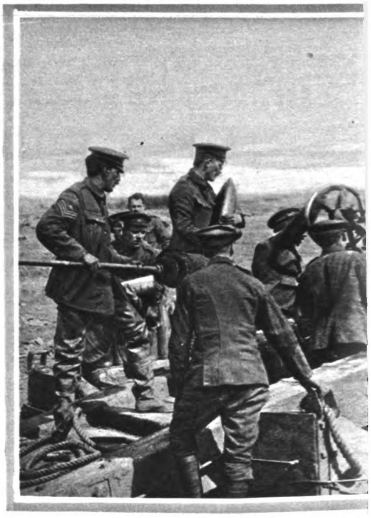
THE SAVING OF BREAD.

THERE can be no doubt that in one very important particular the food-supply of this country is already short, and has every chance of becoming shorter. Of meat there is plenty for present needs, and the consumption of it has fallen off enough since the first notes of alarm were sounded to show that the population is fully alive to the necessity for economising in this respect. Vegetables are scarce, but not yet unattainable; and, with the approach of more genial weather and the greater attention given to their production, there is fair hope of a substantial increase before very long in the quantity sent to market. The scarcity of sugar has for some time been due to artificial rather than to natural causes, and the Government are said to have lately taken means to increase the supply. It is, then, only with regard to bread that there is any great cause for anxiety, and the recent announcement of the Food Controller shows us this so plainly that there is no need to waste time by inquiring into the circumstances that have led to it. Unless the public can within the next six weeks reduce their consumption to two-thirds of its present figure, says Lord Devonport in effect, it will be necessary to resort to compulsory rationing, and bread-tickets have already been printed in preparation for it.



WITH THE CANADIANS ON THE WES
NAVAL GUN AFTER FIR

This, then, is the problem with which we find ourselves confronted; and at first sight its solution seems easy enough. The Food Committee of the Royal Society calculated some time ago that the weekly consumption of bread in this country in the days before the war only worked out at 5¼ lb. per head, yet Captain Bathurst has lately said that it is now 6 lb., instead of the 4 lb. desired by the Food Controller. The increase is probably due not so much to the lessened consumption of meat as to the millions of men taken up for the fighting services and for hard manual labour in occupations connected directly or indirectly with the war. With regard to the actual soldier, the authorities are doing what they can to lessen his bread ration and to provide him with substitutes; but it is doubtful whether much real saving of bread-stuffs can be effected in this way. With the majority of manual labourers in this country, where practically all sleep away from their work—and have, therefore, to rely upon some easily portable form of cooked food—no great reduction



WITH THE CANADIANS ON THE WE
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What, now, can
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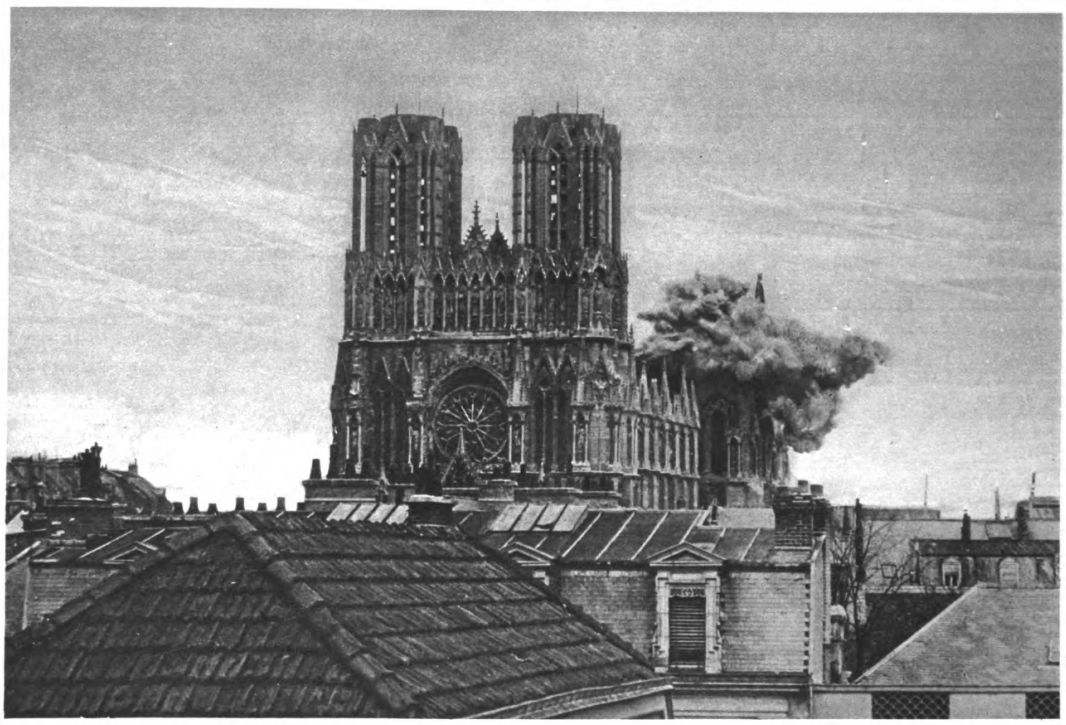
THE MARTYRDOM OF RHEIMS: THE WITNESS OF THE CAMERA.



THE DELIBERATE GERMAN BOMBARDMENT OF RHEIMS CATHEDRAL: A BIG SHELL STRIKING THE SOUTH TOWER.



TWO GERMAN SHELLS BURSTING AT ONCE ON THE CATHEDRAL: ONE ON THE SOUTH TRANSEPT AND ONE ON THE APSE.

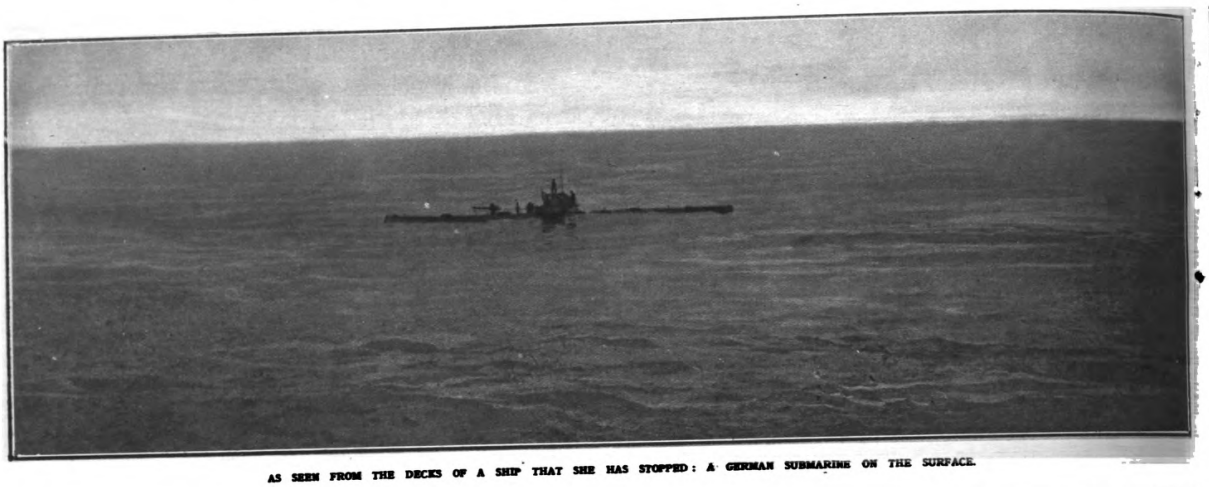


"A GERMAN BATTERY WAS BOMBARDING THE CATHEDRAL, SYSTEMATICALLY AND *EXCLUSIVELY*, BY A SLOW, PRECISE FIRE AT REGULAR INTERVALS": A BIG SHELL BURSTING ON THE TRANSEPT.

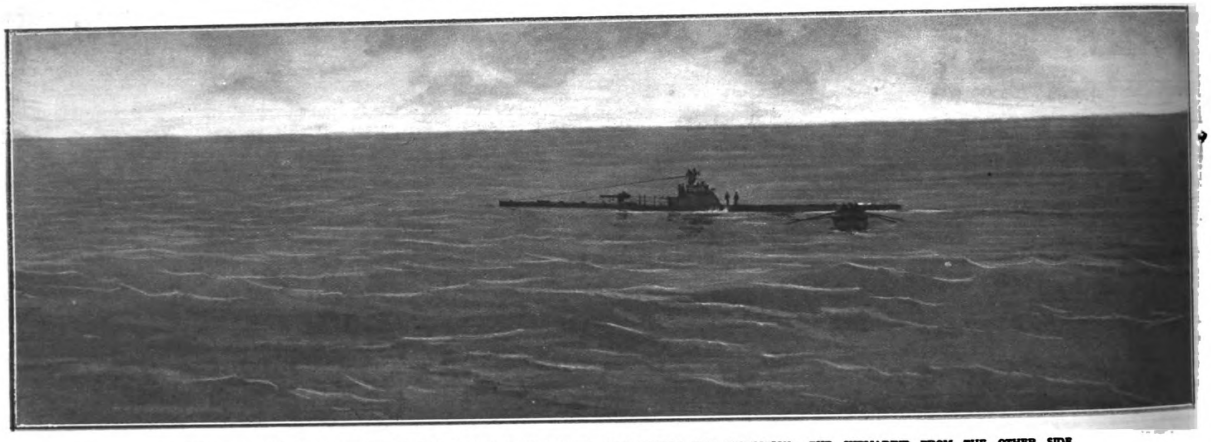
The deliberate bombardment of Rheims Cathedral represents the acme of German vandalism. A French officer who visited the city recently writes: "Chance took me to Rheims to-day (April 19), at the moment when a German battery of 130-mm. guns was bombarding the Cathedral systematically and *exclusively*, with a slow and very precise fire at regular intervals. I saw three shells fall on the apse and one on the South Tower, hitherto intact." After quoting this description, our Paris contemporary, "L'Illustration," continues: "It is not only shells of 130 mm. that the Barbarians are throwing on to Rheims Cathedral, but those of 305-mm. calibre. There is direct evidence of it in the shell-bases piled at the foot of the great ruin, and in these three photographs, which one cannot look at without a pang of distress and a thrill of indignation. A German journalist has tried to justify the bombardment of Rheims on military grounds. These three illustrations show that it is at the Cathedral alone that the enemy aims. Moreover, the Cathedral has never, at any moment, played the least part in the defence of Rheims. Within the last few days, Cardinal Lucon, in his protest, has solemnly testified to that."

THE TACTICS OF HIGH SEA PIRACY: A GERMAN SUBI

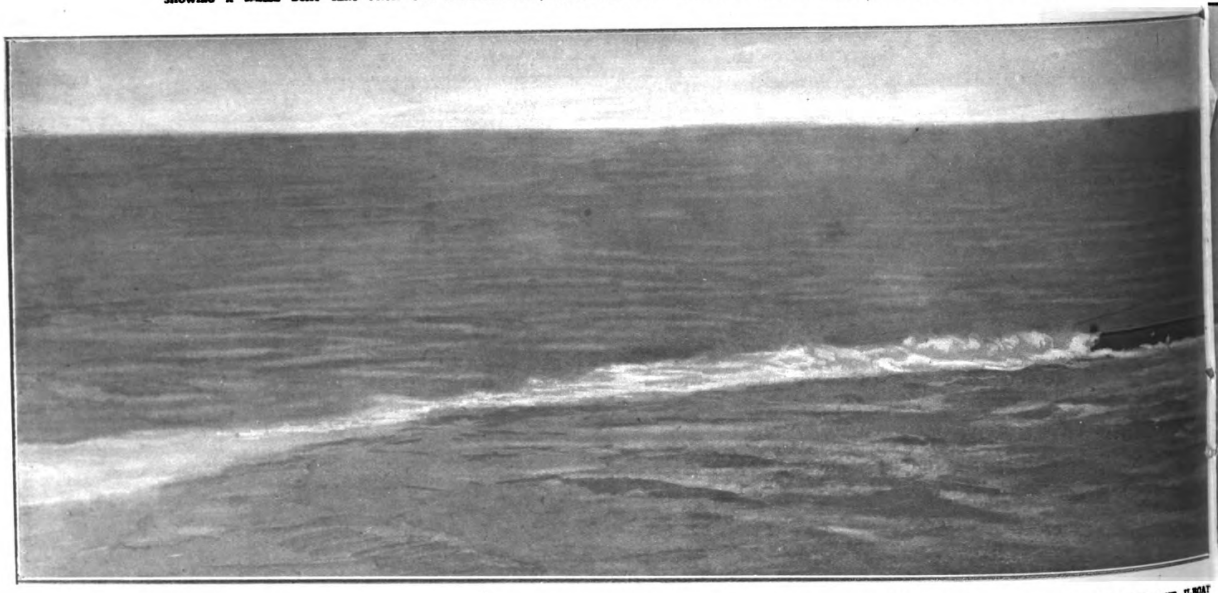
PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY ILLUSTRATIO



AS SEEN FROM THE DECKS OF A SHIP THAT SHE HAS STOPPED: A GERMAN SUBMARINE ON THE SURFACE.



SHOWING A SMALL BOAT SENT FROM THE ARRESTED SHIP, WITH HER PAPERS FOR INSPECTION: THE SUBMARINE FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

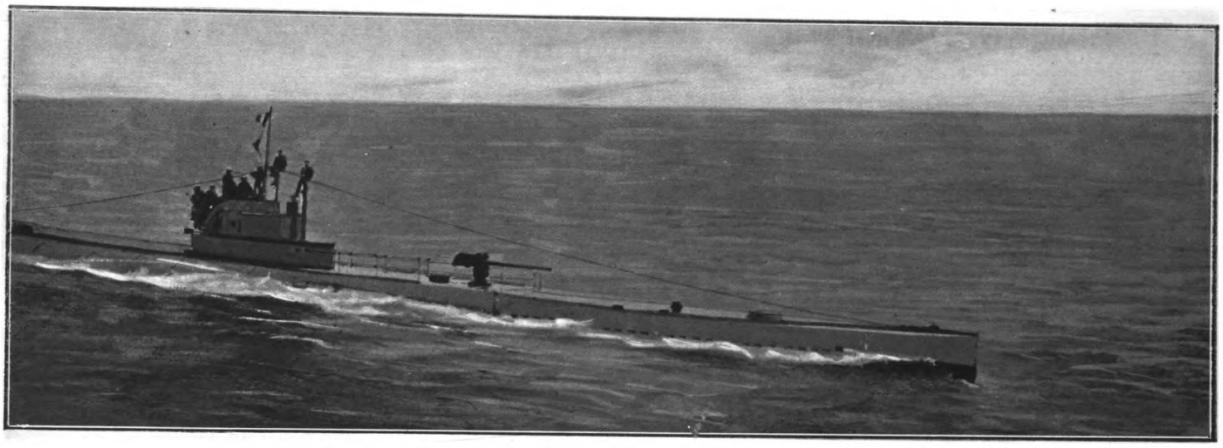


SUBMARINE UNDER WAY ON THE SURFACE: THE ARRESTED VESSEL'S VIEW OF THE U-BOAT AS IT

It need hardly be recalled that the general policy now pursued by German submarines is to sink on sight and without warning any vessel found in certain waters, with tragic results, for the unfortunate victims on board the torpedoed ship, of a kind illustrated in a double-page picture in this number. Elsewhere it may possibly suit the enemy's interest, on occasion, merely to stop a ship, as in this case, and, if her papers are satisfactory from the German point of view, allow her to proceed on her course. We do not know where these particular photographs were taken. Some interesting remarks on the latest U-boats and their ways in general were made recently by the well-known naval expert, Mr. Archibald Hurd. "The type of submarine employed," he writes, "is not a 'small boat,' but a big vessel requiring no base for supplies, and operating for weeks on end in deep water, where nets and other devices,

A GERMAN SUBMARINE'S METHODS OF HOLDING UP A SHIP.

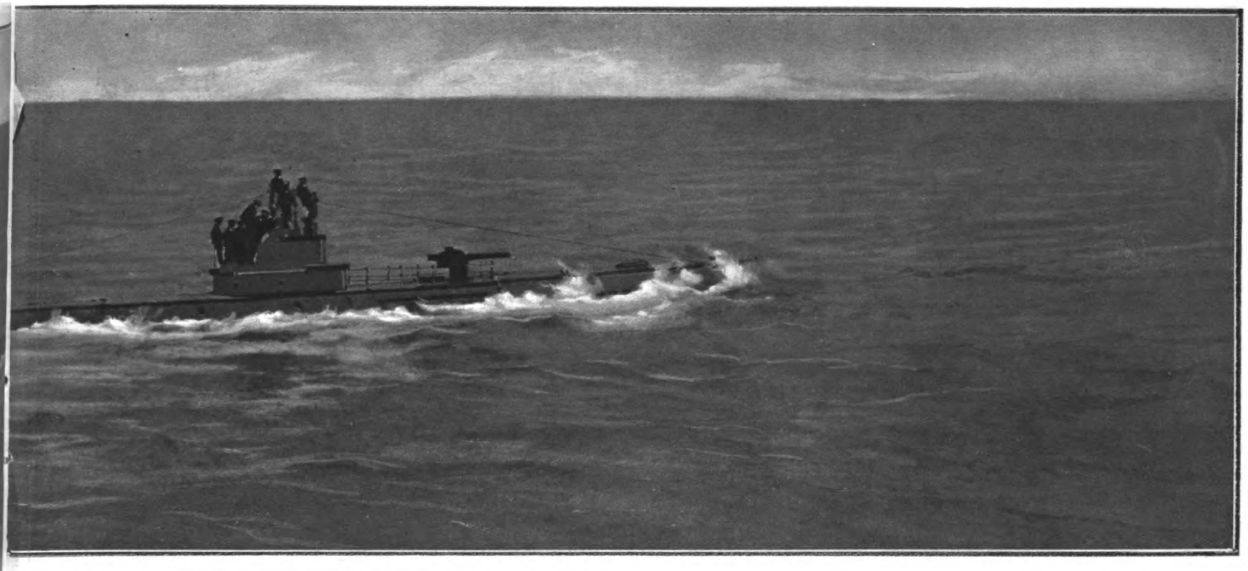
PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



WITH SOME OF HER CREW ON THE CONNING-TOWER, AND A GUN ON DECK: A CLOSER VIEW OF THE SUBMARINE.



TAKING THEIR SHIP'S PAPERS TO THE SUBMARINE: MEMBERS OF THE CREW, WEARING CORK JACKETS, PUTTING OFF IN A SMALL BOAT.

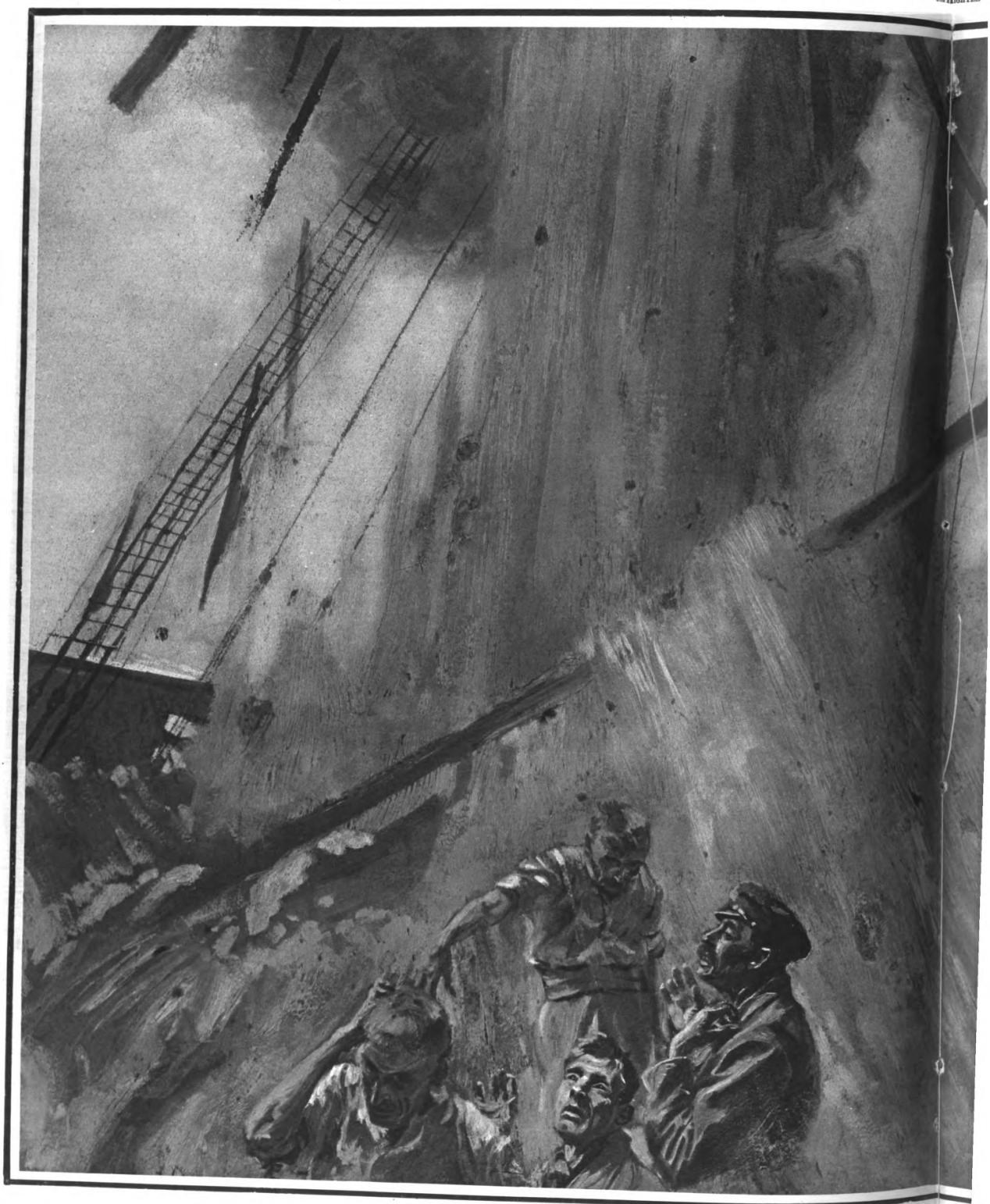


AS IT LEAVES HER AFTER HAVING GIVEN HER PERMISSION TO PROCEED ON HER COURSE.

employed earlier in the war, are useless. Each submarine mounts two 4'1-inch guns, firing a shell of 34 lb. It also carries a most efficient type of torpedo, which can be used with deadly accuracy at a range of a mile or more when the submarine is submerged. . . . The submarine, moreover, has a surface speed as high as 17 knots, about equivalent to that of an ordinary passenger train, and submerged the submarines travel at 10 or more knots. The merchant ship is slow: many of them do not travel more than 5 knots, and few exceed 15. . . . In many cases officers and men never catch a glimpse of the under-water craft, but know of the attack only by the shock of the torpedo's explosion. . . . The problem of combating the menace lies, then, in the development of the submarine . . . into a large and comparatively swift vessel with all the capabilities of a cruiser—guns as well as torpedoes."

TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING: A TRAGEDY CONSEQUEN

FROM THE PAINTING BY CHARLES PEARS. COPYRIGHTED

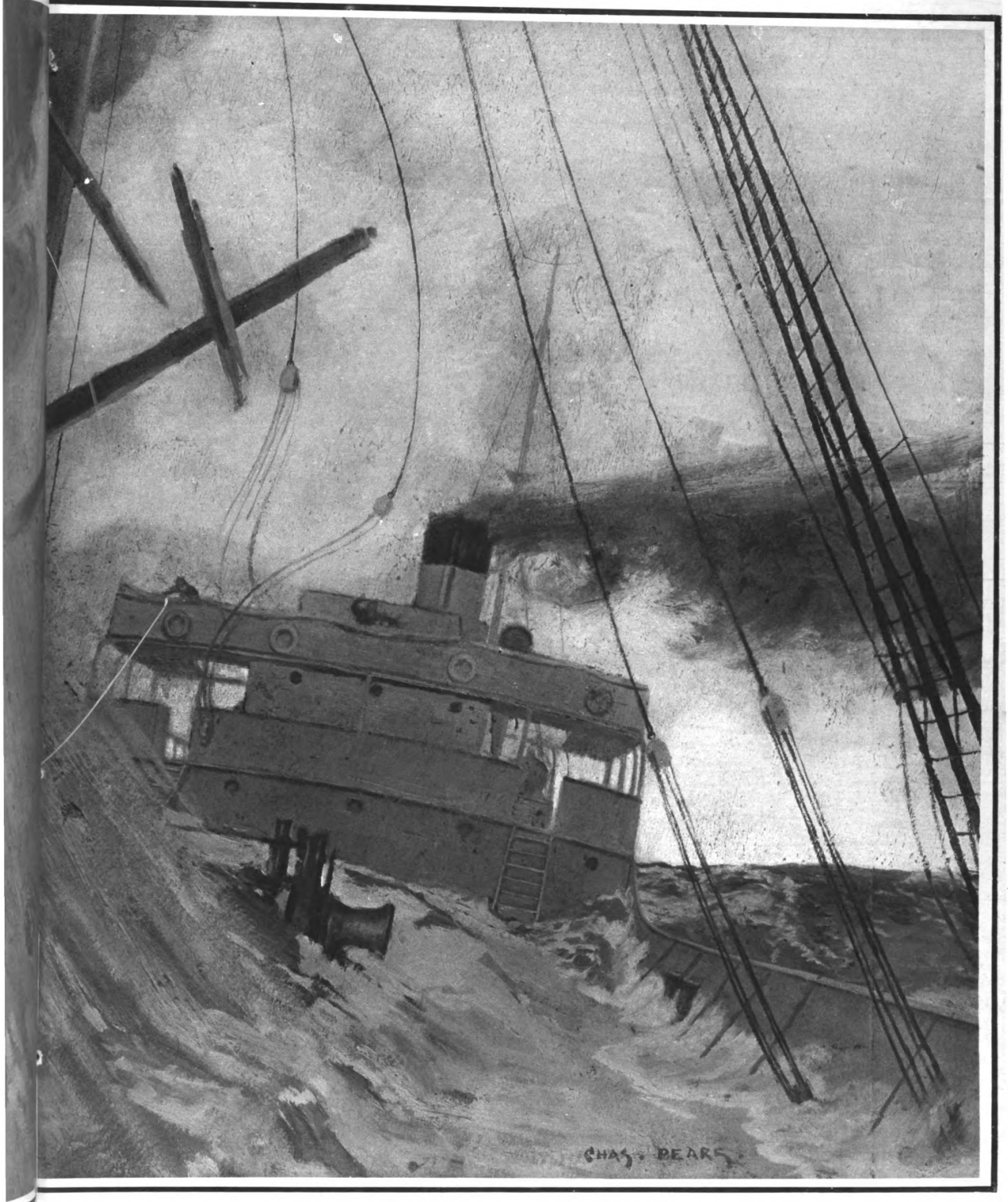


THE REAL SUFFERERS BY THE SUBMARINE MENACE: MEN ON BOARD A BR

Describing the details of his picture, Mr. Charles Pears writes: "The men working in the waist, deafened by the loud crash, feel a sickening heave. The next thing they realise is that the well-deck is full of water and a cataract is falling on them. Planks of wood, iron plates, derrick-booms, and mast fittings, are scattering death and injury." Such are the scenes of tragedy which the German policy of wholesale murder on the ocean makes of occasional occurrence on board Allied and neutral ships, whose brave crews risk such a fate every time they put to sea. Discussing the submarine menace in relation to the food question, Lord Curzon in a recent speech took a fairly hopeful view of the matter. "It is a formidable menace," he said. "We know that the Germans have pinned their whole faith to the prosecution of this submarine campaign. They

JENT ON GERMANY'S MURDEROUS SUBMARINE PIRACY.

GHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



BRITISH STEAMER OVERWHELMED BY THE EXPLOSION OF A TORPEDO.

believe, and they have told their people to believe, that within a few weeks—the date has actually been published—they will succeed in starving this country and our Allies into surrender. I believe, nay, I am convinced, that they are wrong. . . . It may be that they will drive us to compulsory rationing. I think myself that compulsory rationing in all probability will come. I even think that it ought to come. . . . But I do not think there is the slightest cause for panic or real alarm. In our calculations in the Cabinet we make allowances for wastages of our shipping even greater than those which have already taken place, and I do not myself think that it will be found in practice, even if this menace obtains greater dimensions than it has yet reached, that it will affect the ultimate issues of the war."

WITH THE GRANI



TARGET-PRACTICE WITH THE 15-INCH GUNS OF THE "QU
THE WATER TO ONE SID



GUN-PRACTICE AT SEA IN CASE THE
THE FLASH C

How the "Queen Elizabeth's" seamen-gunners can shoot with
manship at the Dardanelles. There, on one occasion, firing o
shell, landing in the midst of a Turkish regiment while mar
sea by the 15-inch guns of the "Queen Elizabeth." Targets
degrees of deflection to starboard or to port—may be given

AT THE ROYAL ACADEM

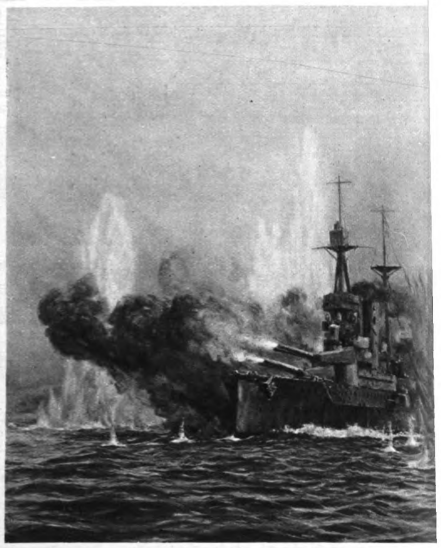


"THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME: THE ATTAC



"A S

AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY: V



"JUTLAND, MAY 31, 1916: H.M. SHIP



"THE SUPREME SACRIFICE."—By G. E. BU

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BASSANO, LAMBERT WESTON, VANDYK, WYNDHAM, LAFAYETTE, ELLIOTT AND FRY, AND LANGFIER.



LIEUT. G. L. F. MACKAY, Leinster Regt. Son of Mrs. Mackay, Brook Green, W. Killed in action.

CAPT. J. W. WOODS, M.C., King's Own Yorkshire L.I. Has been officially reported killed in action.

MAJOR JOSEPH L. DENT, D.S.O., M.C., S. Staffs Regt. Son of late Mr. J. H. Dent, and of Mrs. Dent, Edgbaston. Awarded D.S.O. early in the war.

CAPTAIN W. BRUCE MACCULLOCH, Highland L.I. Son of late Mr. W. Macculloch, Toronto, and stepson of Major-Gen. Van Straubenzee, R.F.A.

MAJOR GORDON-STEWARD, W. Yorks Regt. Son of Col. C. S. and Mrs. Gordon-Steward, Nottington House, Dorchester.

CAPTAIN E. W. COULSON-MAYNE, Bedford. Regt. Son of Mr. Eric Mayne, the well-known actor

LIEUT. PAUL B. WOOD, Royal Fusiliers. Has been officially reported as being killed in action.

2ND LT. V. F. H. HUGILL. Despatch rider, attd. R.E. Son of Dr. G. F. Hugill, of Balham.

CAPT. LEONARD N. ROGERS, F.S.I., F.A.I., Son of late Mr. W. B. Rogers, J.P., Westgate-on-Sea.

CAPT. AND ADJT. L. C. NOTT, M.C., Son of late Mr. L. P. Nott, and of Mrs. Nott, Stoke Bishop.

BRIG.-GEN. F. J. DE GEX, C.B., C.M.G., Son of late George F. De Gex. Fought in S. Africa; Despatches, 2 medals, 5 clasps.

LIEUT.-COL. J. WALKER NOTT, D.S.O., Gloucester Regt. Son of Mrs. Nott, Stoke Bishop.

LIEUT. C. A. HAYLOR, Middlesex Regt. Son of late Mr. Robert Haylor, of Willesden, and of Mrs. Haylor.

2ND LIEUT. GEOFFREY E. HALL, Norfolk Regt. Son of Mr. Frederic E. Hall, Redbourn.

SERGT. J. S. CAVALIER, Australian Exped. Force. Son of Rev. E. D. Cavalier, Wramplingham.

2ND LIEUT. E. HAROLD ASPDEN, Queen's (R. W. Surrey) Regt. Son of Mr. Hartley Aspden, Streatham.

CAPT. ALBERT F. BLACKIE, Highland L.I. Son of Mr. J. J. Blackie, Glasgow.

LIEUT.-COL. E. WOODMAN LEONARD, D.S.O., Canadian Field Artillery. Officially reported killed in action.

2ND LT. E. GUY RACINE, Liverpool Regt. Has been officially reported as killed in action.

LIEUT. C. P. ASBURY, R.N.V.R. Son of Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Asbury, of Park Avenue, Wood Green. Killed in action.

2ND LIEUT. A. N. DALY, N. Staffordshire Regt., attd. York and Lancaster Regt. Killed in action.

MAJOR JOHN BROOKE CUNLIFFE, Northants Yeomanry. Son of late Capt. E. Brooke Cunliffe, and of Mrs. Cunliffe, Petton Park, near Shrewsbury.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"BUBBLY." AT THE COMEDY.

THOUGH the Comedy management does not style its new entertainment a revue, "Bubbly" has all the good features of revue, and a champagne-like gaiety which warrants its odd name. There are some capital parodies in the show, and playgoers will be pleasantly exercised to decide which is the funnier of the two chief essays in this kind—the skit on amateur theatricals in a village schoolroom, or the four burlesque handlings of a plot in the Lyceum, St. James's, Stage Society, and "crook"-drama manner. But free reliance on travesty has not meant at the Comedy that there is any lack of special turns and songs and dances. These abound, and are as bright and varied as any revue could wish for. The "quarrel" duet and dance between Miss Phyllis Monkman and Mr. Jack Hulbert sprang at once into favour—and, by way of contrast, Miss Monkman gives us a dance of quite a frenzied sort; Miss Teddie Gerard has to her credit three dainty little songs daintily rendered; Miss Laura Cowie and Mr. Arthur Weigall, both in different ways, provide plenty of occasions for laughter; while Mr. Arthur Playfair, now imitating Sir George Alexander, now impersonating a vicar who wants to act, and ever resourceful and amusing, helps to keep things moving at the proper revue pace.



A SPLENDID WAR BENEFACTION IN CHESHIRE: TH PR

A fine new hospital, with all modern equipment and contai Mr. John Leigh, of Beech Lawn, Altrincham, Cheshire, as tained by Mr. Leigh as a home for disabled soldiers and sail Branch of the Red Cross. In the middle of the group, Cotton-Jodrell; Mr. John Leigh; the Duchess (with bouqu and Mrs. John Leigh (in white furs). The V.

"£150." AT THE AMBASSADORS'.

Rumour has it that the title of Mr. Cochran's new "economy" revue, "£150," represents the cost of production. Whoever is responsible for the joke, it is a clumsy title for the public to get hold of, and however economical may have been the management, in accordance with the times, there is no sign of parsimony about the spectacular side of the entertainment. The idea of the author (Mr. Walter Hackett) is that a "spy" captured by Arabs is sentenced, on pain of death, to the task of providing an original revue. He gets burlesquing Palace, Hipp very droll Mr. Leon Mo Binnie Hale, with the r or two of these skits. T Mlle. Choiseulle, Mr. Mr. J. M. Campbell, a the couple of entert though the "spy" i ciently amused. So times over before ar the Ambassadors', an

"GO

"Good News touched and t George Egert indeed, for a these days th good-humour when you ha familiar and



The Food for the Sick & Wounded

V.A.D. Hospitals are now established in almost every district. Ladies are nobly assisting as nurses, providers and visitors. For the Wounded and Convalescent suitable nourishment is of supreme importance. Those who are accustomed to make gifts should bear in mind how suitable and acceptable the 'Allenburys' Diet is.

This milk and wheaten food furnishes a complete dietary, and is allowed when other foods are not permitted. It is exceptionally palatable and its highly nourishing properties ensure the utmost benefit. Because of its easy preparation it is a boon in the busy hospital and deservedly popular with the nurse.

The Food that Restores.

'Allenburys' DIET For Adults

No Cooking or Cow's Milk required. Made with boiling water only.

In tins at 1/9 and 3/6 of Chemists.

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Dear Madam,— success, therefore there no faith in the "Dara real. I must thank y

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MAKE YOUR SKIN MORE BEAUTIFUL.

Don't you sometimes wish you could make your complexion fresher, clearer, softer—your hands and arms whiter and smoother? You dare not use so-called "beautifiers"—you value your skin too much. But you can easily and safely rely on

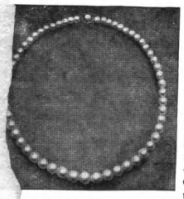
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"FOR *YOUR* SKIN."

This preparation will soothe and heal the most delicate skin when heat, cold winds or hard water sets up irritation or causes unsightly blemishes. It will make your skin healthier—more beautiful.

Rowland's Kalydor is harmless—it contains nothing that could injure even a baby's tender skin. Order a bottle to-day from your Chemists, 2/3 and 4/6. ROWLAND & SONS, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

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Put a Tube in your Kit Bag.

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Sold everywhere 6d 1/ 2/6 & 4/6.



A SOLDIER'S LETTER

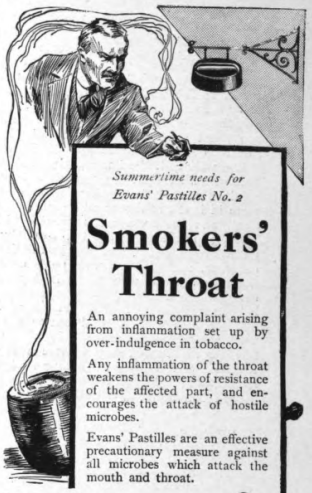
Maadi, Egypt.
9. 6 15

The Box on my left at the entrance of my Store Tent will no doubt be of interest to you. I had just distributed one tin to every Officer and man in my Regiment.

We learnt the value of Keatings in the Boer War where Body vermin were prevalent and in consequence of its deadly effect on them the value of the contents of one of those tins cannot be overestimated.

THIS IS THE SAME KEATING'S POWDER THAT BRITISH HOUSEWIVES HAVE USED THE WORLD OVER TO KILL BUGS, FLEAS BEETLES ETC.





Summertime needs for Evans' Pastilles No. 2

Smokers' Throat

An annoying complaint arising from inflammation set up by over-indulgence in tobacco.

Any inflammation of the throat weakens the powers of resistance of the affected part, and encourages the attack of hostile microbes.

Evans' Pastilles are an effective precautionary measure against all microbes which attack the mouth and throat.

EVANS' Pastilles

Trench Odours. EVANS' PASTILLES are splendid for preventing the unpleasant effects resulting from Trench Odours, and our soldiers should be well supplied.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Stores, or post free from the makers, **Per Tin 1/3**

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb Ltd. 56, Hanover Street, Liverpool *and London.* Obtainable also from our branch at 92, William Street, New York, and from the Sole Agents for Canada—The National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, and their branches.



From an actual microphotograph of the Micrococcus Catarrhalis taken at our Runcorn Laboratories.

Warning.—See the Raised Bar on each Pastille—this is your safeguard. Ⓟ S.C. 5

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"The Shadow Line."

Tropical seas, sullen and glassy, the encroachments of fever on a panting crew, the dogged grit of a sea-captain "seeing it through"—these are the things that hold the reader spell-bound in "The Shadow Line" (Dent). The story is so slight that it is hardly a story, and really more an affair of outlines and suggestion. In any other hands it could not have filled out a novel. Mr. Joseph Conrad lingers over the departure of his master-mariner as deliberately as if the Far-Eastern indifference to time were part of his material—as, indeed, it turns out to be. The result is a marvellous gallery of word-pictures, each complete in itself, of a seaman's life afloat and ashore in the East, and the tremendous event of his first command. The plot indicates a ship tormented by the evil spirit of its late commander, who had had dealings with powers of darkness, and died expressing the unholy desire to take the ship and all who sailed in her down with him to destruction. His will to wickedness worked weightily in her next voyage, which is the gist of the yarn of "The Shadow Line." A Conrad sentence goes much farther than another man's page. "It was in an Eastern port. She was an Eastern ship, inasmuch as she then belonged to that port. *She traded among dark islands on a blue, reef-scarred sea.*" The italics are ours. Who will sail with Joseph Conrad through those far waters of the East?

"Zella Sees Herself."

By the time Zella sees herself the book is ended, so that it could be more accurately described as the story of Zella before she succeeded in seeing herself—a feat that was only accomplished through the almost brutal resolution of her cousin James. The mirror set up by Miss E. M. Delafield, and studied by Zella for the first eighteen years of her life, reflected her chameleonic temperament, her emotional phases, her vanity, and, above all, her desire to appear as she believed other people would prefer her to be. She had a dramatic instinct, and a yearning for admiration and sympathy that led her into many pitfalls. "Zella Sees Herself" (Heinemann) is a lively study of character, not only in its vivid examination of poor little Zella's fibs and insincerities, but in its summaries of the other people in the book. Fatuous Mrs. Lloyd-Evans's portrait is, perhaps, drawn with too obvious enjoyment of her clumsiness. It has a Hogarthian air. But Louis de Kervoyou, James and Muriel, Mr. Pountisbury, and, best of all, the Baronne, are admirably restrained pictures of human beings representative, each after his kind, of their age and generation. The Baronne, for all she lived in the twentieth century, carried the French tradition of an aristocracy of wit and fortitude as bravely as if she had been one of the noble heroines of the Terror, and "Ça ne se fait pas" was her watchword. The play between these people, round and about the psychological adventure of Zella, is as engrossing as the tale of Zella's development—and that continues acute in interest from the first chapter to the last.

C

To Correspondents—*Communi addressed to the Chess E*

W Pickering (B.E.F., France).—contains an inaccuracy which stands, the solution cannot be

W J Woodward (Newton Abbo mention, and there are many only point is that Black's last

C H Battey (Providence R.I., Your solution of Meredith's p for the criticism.

E W Allon (Highgate).—Your up to the standard of a mod other examples of your comp

L B Pawson.—We are sorry use. Study a good two-mov

PROBLEM No.



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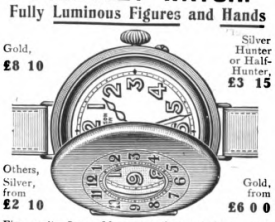
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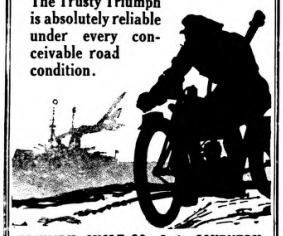
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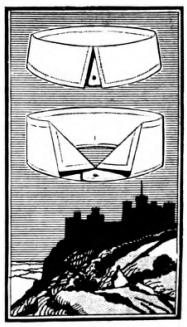
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

In the Matter of "Service"

There is observable just now a stirring among the dry bones of the motor trade, in so far that one or two prominent firms are beginning to talk about the programmes of after the war. I have received several statements of policy from one quarter and another, some of them definite, and others delightfully the reverse. One manufacturer tells me in more or less plain terms that he intends to restrict himself rigorously to a single model; another predicates three or so; while yet another says that it is early yet to talk in definite terms of his intention, but that the motoring public may be very sure that whatever he does he will do well, and lets it go at that. One thing, though, I have never heard any British manufacturer talk seriously about yet is "Service"—that is, the service he is prepared to render to the purchaser of his car when once he has sold it. "Service" is an American importation, and a good one at that. It has done quite as much as the cheapness of the car itself to make the American vehicle popular in England. What it means in a very few words is that the manufacturer of the car stands behind the owner with all the resources of his factory in order that at all times and in all circumstances his car shall give the maximum of satisfaction. Of course, I do not mean to suggest for a moment that the British car-manufacturer is not equally anxious that the purchaser of his vehicle shall be thoroughly satisfied. He most certainly is, but where he has lagged behind the American is that he has not reduced his anxiety to terms of system, while the American has. We have most of us had experience of the delay, often quite inordinate, of getting delivery of replacement parts for the average British car. You send the faulty part to the works, if it is a matter of replacement under a guarantee, and in due course—that is to say, in a few days, which I have known lengthen out into weeks—you get the new part and are happy. Possibly your car is of an old pattern, and the part has to be specially made, which means more delay. If, however, the car is an American of at all prominent make, and anything happens to it, all you do is to wire or telephone to the head office in town, giving the number of the part you require, and, as a rule, it comes by return of post, and the matter of the guarantee is left to be settled later. The first thing that occurs to the maker's representative is that your car has to be got going the list of dissatisfied owne an example of what this " one experience of my own.



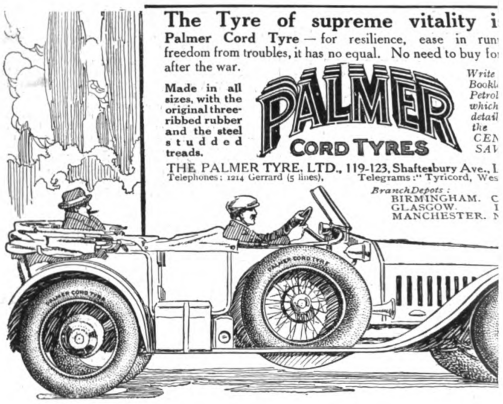
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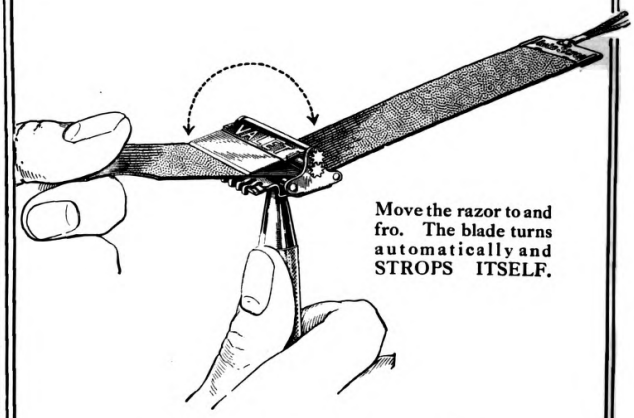
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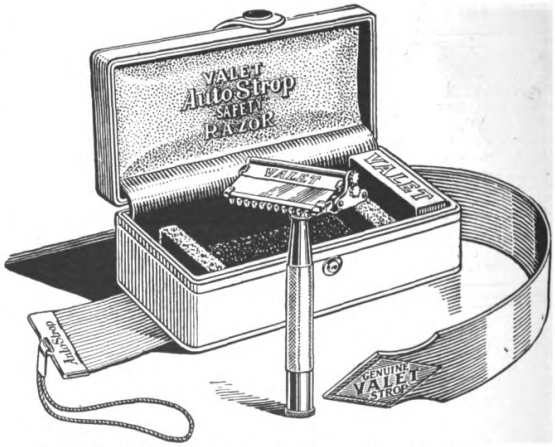


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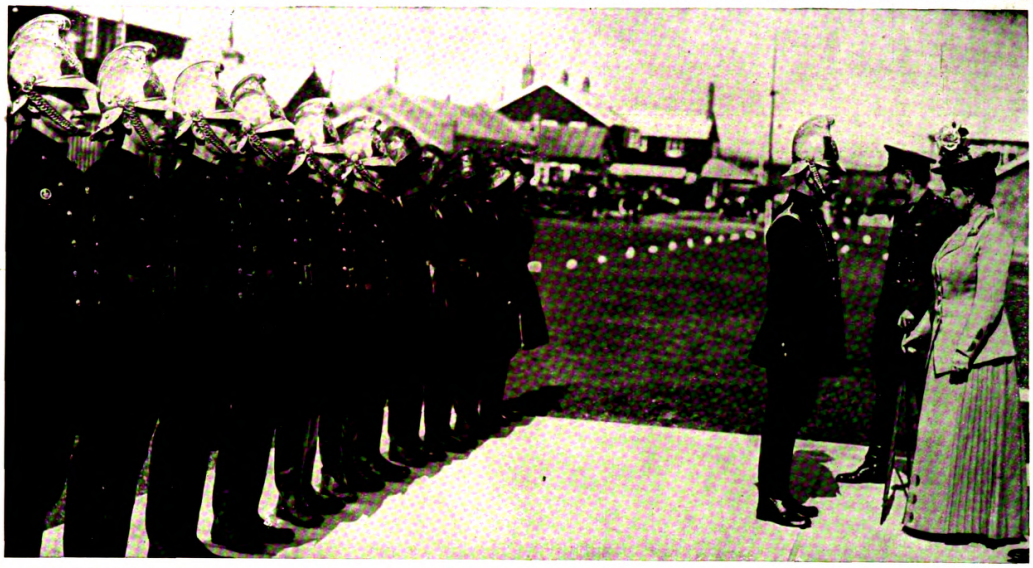
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REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

No. 4074. VOL. CL. SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1917. SEVENPENCE

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THE ROYAL TOUR AMONG THE MUNITION-WORKERS IN THE NORTH-WEST OF ENGLAND: THE QUEEN INSPECTING FIREMEN AND FIREWOMEN AT A GREAT EXPLOSIVES FACTORY.



A QUEENLY HANDSHAKE: THE KING AND QUEEN TALKING TO A WORKMAN AT MESSRS. CAMMELL, LAIRD'S SHIPYARDS, AT BIRKENHEAD.



A RED-LETTER DAY IN HIS LONG CAREER AT THE WORKS: THEIR MAJESTIES TALKING TO A VETERAN WORKMAN AT MESSRS. CAMMELL, LAIRD'S.

On May 14 the King and Queen began a tour of the industrial districts of the north-west, where munitions of war of all kinds are manufactured. Their Majesties moved among the workers with their usual geniality, and won all hearts by the kindly interest they showed in all whom they met. The first visit was to a great explosives factory on the Welsh border, which has sprung up in the last two years and now employs over 6000 people, of whom about half are women and girls. Here they inspected a number of firemen and firewomen, the latter dressed in appropriate suits, with "sou-westers" and oilskin coats. At the entrance the King was challenged for any "contraband" that he carried, and delivered up his cigarette-case and his spurs. Thence their Majesties motored to Hawarden Castle and Chester, afterwards proceeding by train to Birkenhead, where they visited the shipyards of Messrs. Cammell, Laird, spending nearly two hours going from shop to shop and talking with the work-people. Two old men who have been with the firm for many years were especially delighted with the kindness of the royal visitors.

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WHERE THE ALLIED MISSIONS TO THE UNITED STATES CONFERRED: THE FRANKLIN McVEAGH HOME AT WASHINGTON.



USED FOR CONFERENCES BY THE ALLIED MISSIONS TO THE UNITED STATES: THE STUDY IN THE FRANKLIN McVEAGH HOME.

The visit of the British and French Missions to the tomb of George Washington at Mount Vernon, on Sunday, April 29, was an act of homage which profoundly touched the American people. It was memorable also as the first official tribute by Great Britain to the man who led thirteen colonies in the struggle for American Independence. Mr. Balfour, as head of the British delegates, gave a short address at the tomb, and placed upon it a wreath of laurel and lilies intertwined with the colours of the Allies, and bearing the following inscription: "Dedicated by the British Mission to the immortal memory of George Washington, soldier, statesman, and patriot, who would have rejoiced to see the country of which he was by birth a citizen, and the country which his genius called into existence, fighting side by side to save mankind from subjection to military despotism." In the name of the French Mission, which included Marshal Joffre and M. René Viviani, ex-Premier, a bronze palm leaf was laid on the tomb. A photograph of M. Viviani speaking at the tomb appears on the opposite page. Mount Vernon is about twelve miles from Washington by river, and the visitors went down the Potomac in the President's yacht "Mayflower." Among the party were Mr. Baker, U.S. Secretary for War; Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; and Mr. Stuart, Governor of Virginia.

U.S.A. WAR FINANCE: THE ALLIED MISSIONS AND THE "LIBERTY LOAN."

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY TOPICAL AND HARRIS AND EWING.



THE HEAD OF THE BRITISH MISSION AND THE U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE: MR. A. J. BALFOUR (LEFT) AND MR. ROBERT LANSING.



A FRENCH TRIBUTE AT WASHINGTON'S TOMB: M. VIVIANI SPEAKING.

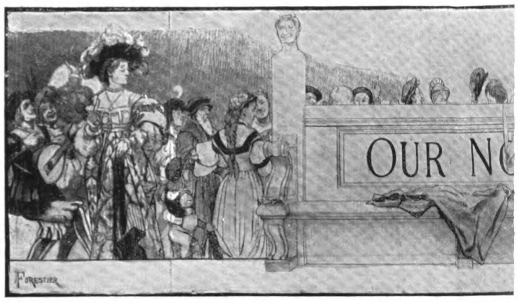


REPRESENTATIVES OF FRANCE—AND FRENCH *BONHOMIE*: MARSHAL JOFFRE AND M. JUSSERAND, FRENCH AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON



ARRANGING THE FIRST INSTALMENT OF THE UNITED STATES "LIBERTY LOAN": (LEFT TO RIGHT) LORD CUNLIFFE, SIR CECIL SPRING-RICE, MR. W. G. McADOO (U.S. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY), SIR HARDMAN LEVER, SIR RICHARD CRAWFORD, AND MR. OSCAR T. CROSBY (ASSISTANT SECRETARY, U.S. TREASURY).

The British and French Missions to the United States have done very valuable work for the cause of the Allies, both in influencing American public opinion through their speeches and addresses, in concerting plans with the American authorities, and, not least important, in establishing bonds of personal friendship. On May 14 it was announced by the United States Treasury Department that Mr. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, would shortly start on a speaking tour in the Middle West to popularise the Loan to the Allies. He has greatly increased his reputation by his able handling of the financial situation since the American declaration of war. The last photograph shows the American and British representatives arranging the first instalment of $200,000,000 (£40,000,000) of the United States Loan to the Allies, which is picturesquely as well as officially called the "Liberty Loan of 1917." Mr. McAdoo is seen signing a Treasury warrant for $200,000,000, while Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, is signing an obligation for that sum, which was exchanged for the warrant. Lord Cunliffe is, of course, Governor of the Bank of England. Sir Hardman Lever, who was recently made a K.C.B., became Financial Secretary to the Treasury when the present British Government came in. Sir Richard Crawford was formerly Adviser to the Turkish Minister of Finance.



By G. K

THERE is a great deal that is very varied and vivid in the Allied War Photographs Exhibition now at the South Kensington Museum, which Lord Derby opened the other day, and which everybody ought to see, and through which many people, including myself, have already had the chance of wandering with a curiosity not inconsiderably stimulated by ignorance. The variety is, indeed, perhaps the most positive impression, for there are still many who would hardly expect it. Photography is still conceived as part of the cosmopolitan clockwork of science which is so much the same in all places, like railways and electric trams and telegraph-poles. But, as Sherlock Holmes showed that personality penetrates even through a typewriter, such a collection as this may well show that nationality penetrates even through a camera. In this way the collection itself, which is an act of mutual courtesy among the Allies, is itself very symbolic of the Alliance. The Alliance does not suffer so much as its enemy from what is called organisation; and some will, no doubt, retort that it suffers from disorganisation. But it is at least equally true to say that it gains by variety. The German journalists tell each of the Allied nations in turn that it is the innocent victim of the others. They say that France is the dupe of the ambition of Russia, and Russia the tool of the vengeance of France. They assert, with apparent seriousness, that every English Tommy has "Calais" graven on his heart. But it would be hard even for them to maintain seriously that our Alliance is either Anglicised or Gallicised or Russianised in the sense in which their own is Prussianised.

Upon a passing glance, the excellent French contributions strike one as chiefly touched with science,



AT THE ALLIED WAR PHOTOGRAPHS EXHIBITION WHICH HE OPENED AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM: LORD DERBY INSPECTING A PORTRAIT OF ADMIRAL BEATTY.

Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.

and the Italian contributions with art. The Italian Section, indeed, catches the eye among the rest almost like an exhibition of water-colours. Not only are the different tints of photography more freely used, but the scenes themselves, as compared with the others, are necessarily as fantastic as a fairyland. I really think there are forms of Alpine ascent that are more staggering than aviation. It is extraordinary that a man should shoot up out of the street towards the stars; b that he should drag t the only phrase for s things which the Ita of communication. a line that goes strai precipice that seems along this line arma come and go as if what was named, i Thompson, the traf

Without revivin whether photograp can modestly be m deal better than so this flash of sunli reveals as if by acc aims of the paint Exhibition now a ing a body of sol up a road in the arresting exampl something which artists are really not, by the way the Cubists an I have called it looks like a b moving, united animal with s armadillo. Ye distinctly a sol istic; only it There is somet it, which may to catch in a paradox chaos in t times the ous, are n eternal. figure of a fez, sta is a mon years. line for l conventi it grave mies in As the l the sl for tha like a to beli decora man w or as Chine

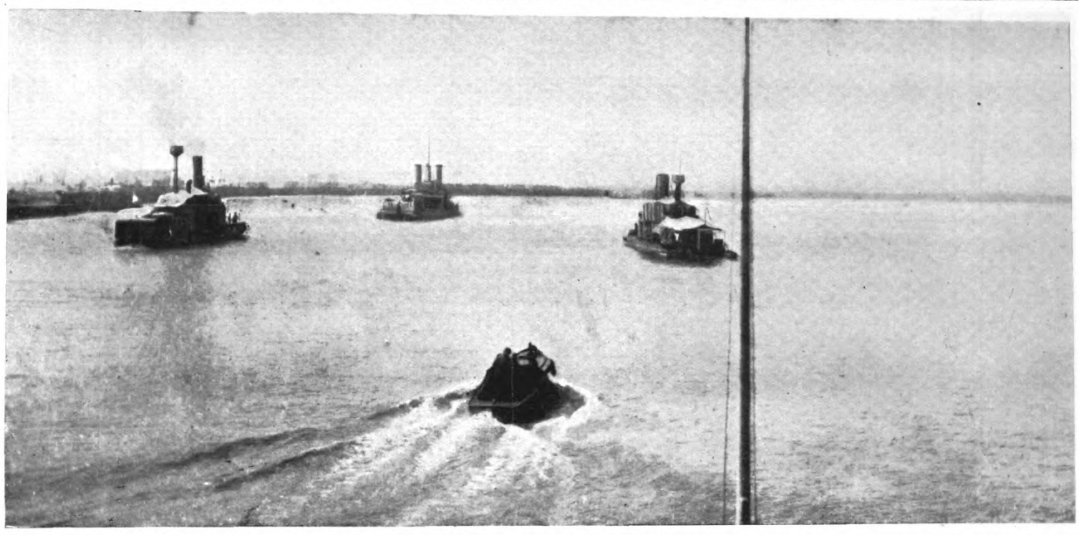
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THE "CASUAL" BRITISH ENTRY INTO BAGHDAD: ROAD AND RIVER SCENES.

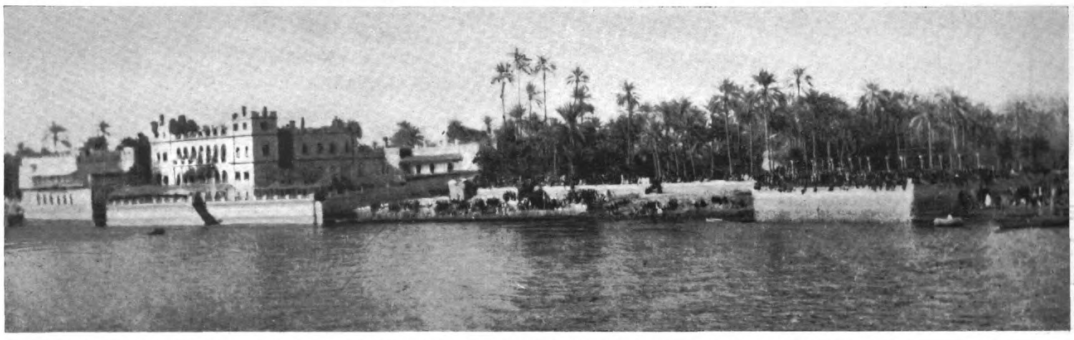
PHOTOGRAPHS BY CENTRAL PRESS.



"EARLY ON THE MORNING OF THE 11TH (MARCH) WE OCCUPIED THE CITY": A BRITISH COLUMN TWO MARCHES AWAY FROM BAGHDAD.



THE NAVAL SIDE OF THE BRITISH ENTRY INTO BAGHDAD ON MARCH 11: BRITISH SHIPS IN THE TIGRIS APPROACHING THE CITY.



"THE ROAD WAS THRONGED WITH A JUBILANT CROWD. THE ROOFS AND BALCONIES WERE PACKED": THE BRITISH RESIDENCY AND THE CROWD OUTSIDE.

Describing the operations that led to the capture of Baghdad, Mr. Edmund Candler writes: "On the night of the 10th-11th (March), the Turkish forces beat a simultaneous retreat on both banks upstream of Baghdad, and early on the morning of the 11th we occupied the city." In a later message, published on May 14, he says: "The following graphic description of the scenes which attended the British entry into Baghdad has been written by a Staff Officer of the Expeditionary Force: 'Nothing could have been more casual than our entry into Baghdad. Four of us were riding ahead of the column through the palm groves. . . . We had been bivouacking out in a blowing dust. We were dirty, unwashed, unshaven, unfed. . . . On the whole, we did not make up a very imposing cortège for an historic State entry. A group of our officers had soon collected in the American Consulate, and then the consul arrived. He had been looking for us. The merchants were asking for a guard. They had been hiding all night waiting for the British to come and disperse the mob and police the bazaars. The road was thronged with a jubilant crowd. The roofs and balconies were packed with women in bright dresses. Children danced in front of us, uttering shrill Arab cries and clapping their hands.'"

GERMAN FLOGGING ORDERS AND FORCED LABOUR: WAR ON CIVILIANS.



Holnon, le 20 juillet 1915.

Tous les ouvriers et les femmes et les enfants de 15 ans sont obligés de faire travaux des champs tous les jours, aussi dimanche de quatre heure du matin jusque 8 heure du soir (temps francais). Récréation: une demi heure au matin une heure à midi et une demi heure après midi.
La contravention sera puni à la manière suivante.
1/ Les fainéants ouvriers seront combinés pendant la révolte en compagnies des ouvriers dans une caserne sous inspection des corps aux allemands. Après la révolte les fainéants seront emprisonnés 6 mois; le troisième jour la nourriture sera seulement du pain et de l'eau.
2/ Les femmes fainéantes seront exilées à Holnon pour travailler.
Après la revolte les femmes seront emprisonnées 6 mois.
3/ Les enfants fainéants seront punis de coups de bâton.
De plus le Commandant réserve, de punir les fainéants ouvriers de 20 coups de bâton de tous les jours.
Les ouvriers de la commune Vendelles sont punis sévèrement.

Afficher!

KOMMANDANTUR

Colonel et Commandant

"CHILDREN IDLING WILL BE PUNISHED WITH FLOGGING. . . . MOREOVER, THE COMMANDANT RESERVES THE RIGHT TO PUNISH IDLE WORKMEN WITH TWENTY STROKES A DAY": A CAPTURED GERMAN PLACARD POSTED NEAR ST. QUENTIN.

We reproduce above, in facsimile, a copy of a German placard that recently came intact into the hands of the French. It was posted during 1915 in twenty-five invaded communes under the control of the German military authorities at Holnon, north-west of St. Quentin. All these villages are now in ruins, having been destroyed in the German retreat. The following is a translation of the placard, which, it will be noted, bears the seal of the German "Kommandantur," and is signed by a certain Colonel Gloss: "Holnon, 20th July, 1915.—All workmen, as well as women and children aged fifteen, will have to work in the fields every day, including Sundays, from four o'clock in the morning till eight o'clock in the evening (French time). Recreation: half-an-hour in the morning, an hour at noon, and half-an-hour after noon. Any disobedience will be punished as follows: (1) Workmen idling will be formed, *during* the harvest, into companies of workmen in barracks, under the inspection of German corporals. *After* the harvest, idle workmen will be imprisoned for six months; every third day the food will consist only of bread and water. (2) Idle women will be exiled to Holnon to work. After the harvest, such women will be imprisoned for six months. (3) Idle children will be punished with flogging. Moreover, the Commandant reserves the right to punish idle workmen with twenty strokes a day. The workmen of the commune of Vendelles are being severely punished. Gloss, Colonel and Commander." "Here," writes a French paper, "is a document that needs no comment. The text is quite clear, in spite of the mistakes in French and the bad handwriting of the German who wrote it. He orders enforced labour for the civil population, to whom, by international law and conventions, the rigours of war ought to have been spared. 'We do not make war on civilians,' our enemies have often repeated in their proclamations, their speeches, and their Press. Here is a proof of their lying, and of such unheard-of cruelty that it baffles belief: Enforced labour for men, women, and children, from daybreak till night; those who rebel—prison, flogging, and starvation. On 20th July, 1915, a German Colonel composed and signed a document which dishonours him as well as his superiors and the German Army."

THE WESTERN FRONT: ON THE TRAIL OF THE DEFEATED GERMANS.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



DÉBRIS OF THE BLOWN-UP VILLAGE CHURCH OF ETRELLIERS AMIDST ITS DESECRATED CHURCHYARD: ONE OF HUNDREDS OF SIMILAR DELIBERATE GERMAN ATROCITIES.



AMONG THE RUINS OF A SOMME BATTLEFIELD VILLAGE: THE MAIN STREET CLEARED BY THE BRITISH FOR TRAFFIC — PONTOON TEAMS PASSING THROUGH.



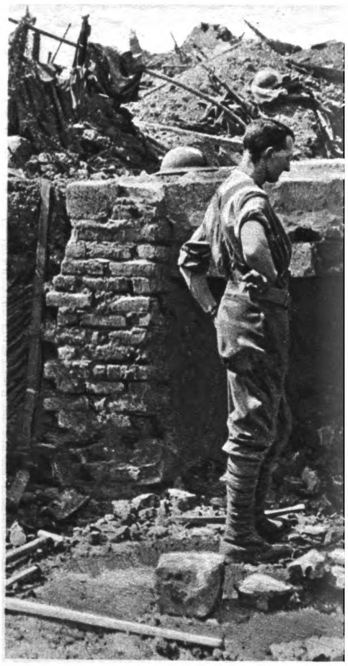
AFTERMATH OF BATTLE: FLEURBAIX, IN THE ARRAS-SOMME AREA, AS FOUND BY US AFTER THE ENEMY HAD BEEN DRIVEN OUT.



THE FATE OF THE CHÂTEAU DE CAULAINCOURT—BLOWN UP TO DAM THE SOMME: THE RUINS HEAPED ASIDE AND A CHANNEL CLEARED BY THE BRITISH.

The destruction of village churches by explosion, even in localities where by no possible means could the buildings be used for any military purpose, has been carried out as though by set plan of the German Higher Command. These wilful destroyers of churches and desecrators of tombs in churchyards are the same who, in their official proclamations, claim to be the Chosen of "Unser Gott," "the old German God," "Germany's Ally in Heaven," and so on.——The second illustration shows the remarkable celerity with which our men clear the roads through the ruins of villages in the battle-area, for traffic passing to the front. Two pontoons with their teams are seen passing through a destroyed village used as a temporary depôt. Collected at either side are artillery and other wagons, some, probably, captured German vehicles assembled here for the disposal of the authorities. The fourth illustration shows the wreckage of the historic Château of Caulaincourt, near St. Quentin. It was the home of one of the great families of the *ancien noblesse*, a member of whom was Napoleon's most trusted Councillor of State. The Germans blew the château up in such a way that its débris should choke the adjacent Somme and cause a delaying inundation. The British had to shovel aside bricks, stone blocks, and heavy beams, to make a channel for the river.

A BRITISH BREA



IN A CAPTURED SECTION OF THE HINDE
A



MONSTER PROJECTILES FOR BRITISH GUNS
FR

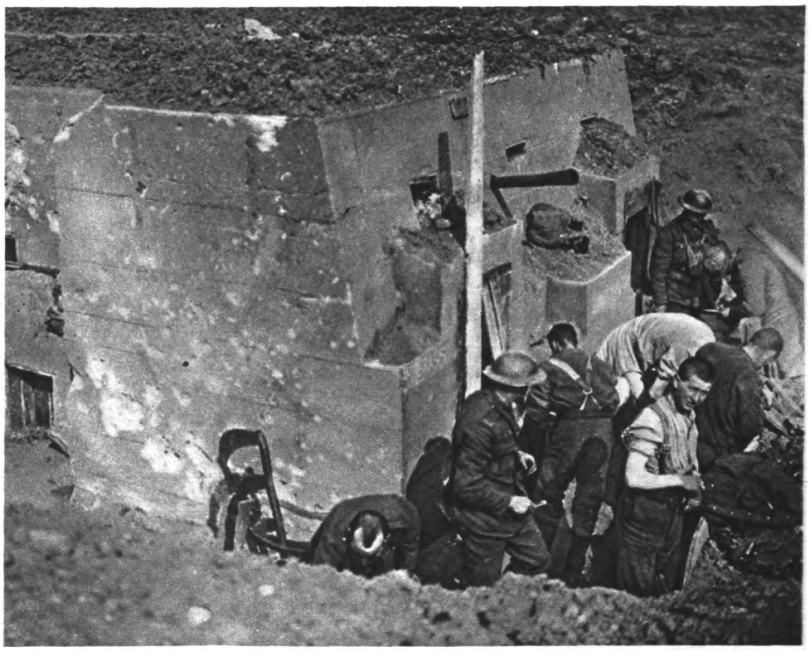
The much-vaunted Hindenburg Line has not proved entirely
system of defence on the Western Front. Writing of one par
spondents' headquarters: "Some of our English troops, after
the pride of a showman a perfect model of what the Hinde
frequent that shell-fire can do the occupants no harm. . .

APTURED GERMAN STRONGHOLDS; PRISONERS; DUMMY GUNS: WIRE.

GRAPHS—BRITISH CANADIAN WAR RECORDS.



"DUMMY" GUNS FOUND AT THE TAKING OF THE CANADIANS.



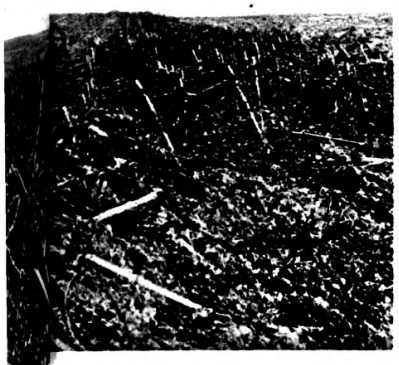
A TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF SOLID GERMAN CONCRETE: A MASSIVE STRONG POINT CAPTURED IN PART OF THE HINDENBURG LINE.



WEAPONS: A CANADIAN MOBILE WORKSHOP FOR RIFLES.



SMOKING THE PIPE OF CONTENTMENT: A GERMAN PRISONER TAKEN AT ARLEUX, AND OTHERS BEING SEARCHED FOR PAPERS.

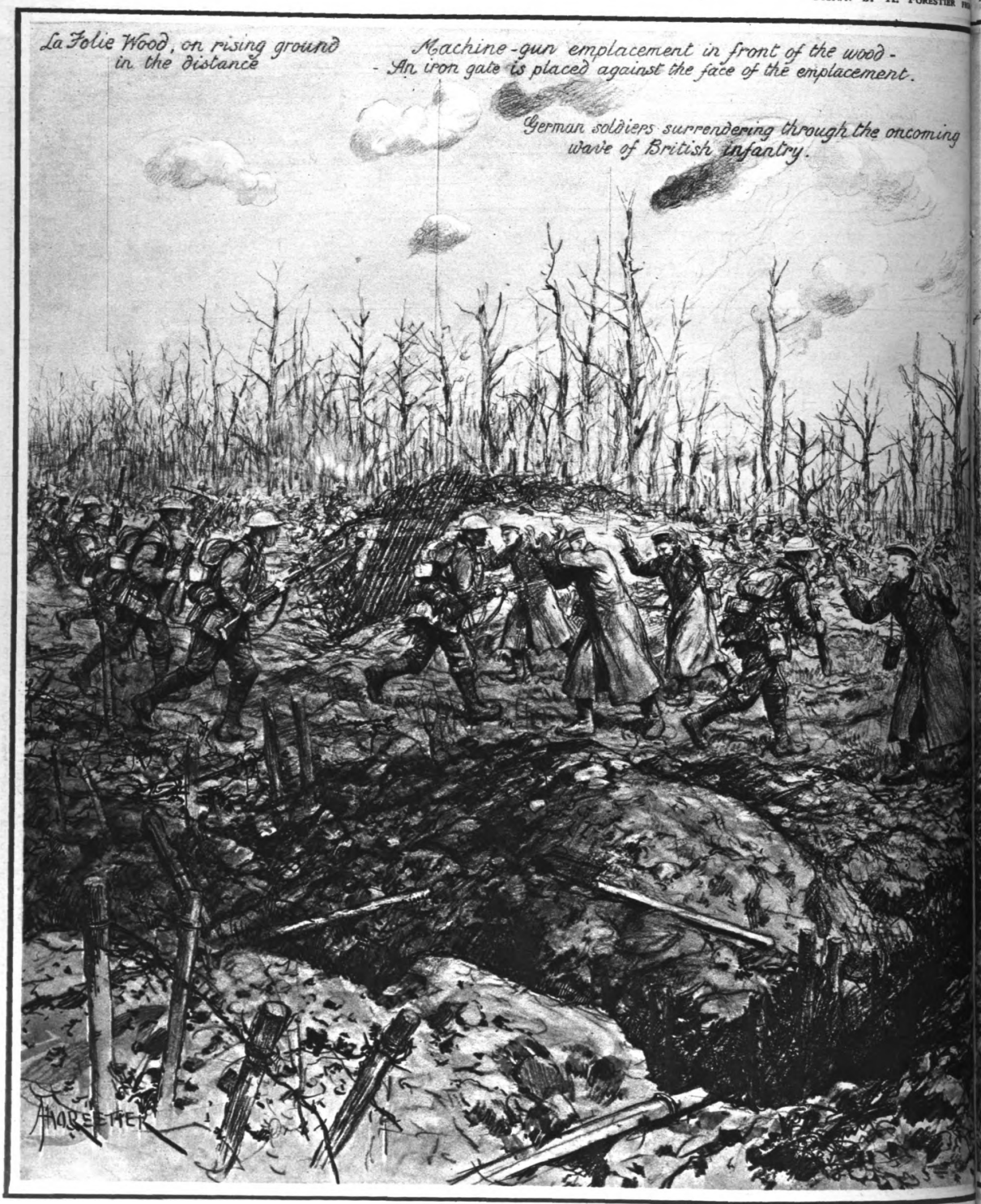


POSITION: PART OF THE ENTANGLEMENTS HINDENBURG LINE.

feels rather bitter about its loss. I have before me the diary of a Prussian sergeant who expresses the general disgust. . . . 'It is a scandal that the troops who were here before gave up to the enemy so comfortably, so beautifully built positions, while we have to lie out here in the open. The English are again shooting the whole country with their artillery as if they were mad.'" Of the capture of Arleux, Mr. Beach Thomas says: "When we attacked Arleux before sunrise, a good part of the village existed in some shape. It was full of the enemy and powerfully defended. . . . Over several reaches the enemy's finger-thick wire was not cut, and it is hard enough to cross uncut German wire if there is no one there to resist you. I have tried and failed on more than one extinct battlefield. . . . The attack went with a rush; prisoners poured back. . . . Some prisoners were still coming back at 5 p.m."

"THE FIRST ALLIED TROOPS TO LOOK DOWN ON THE LE

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FR

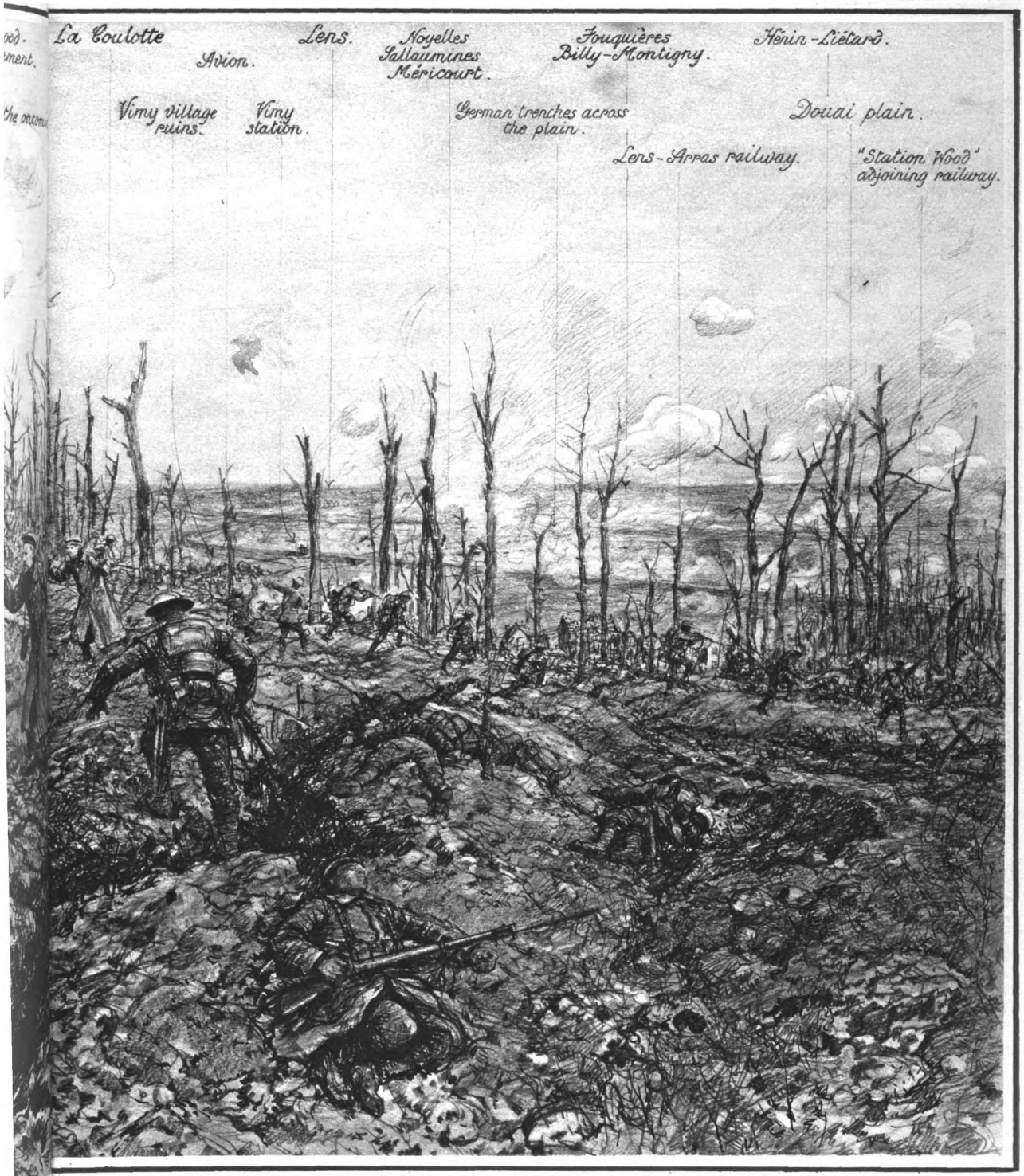


"THIS ADVANCE INCLUDED THE CAPTURE OF . . . A NUMBER OF FORTIFIED WOODS. . . . THE OF LENS, THE RAILWAY TO ARRAS.

Our drawing illustrates part of the historic capture of Vimy Ridge, which, it will be recalled, was a splendid exploit of the Canadian troops in the opening stages of the Battle of Arras. Through the broken trees slightly to the right of the centre can be descried, in the distance, the town of Lens, with the railway winding from it towards the right in the direction of Arras. Beyond and parallel to the railway is a line of German trenches in the Douai plain, and in the space between are indicated two German ammunition-columns converging towards a bridge near Vimy Station and coming under well-directed British artillery fire. In the middle distance on the right the shattered roofs of the villages of Vimy and Farbus show just over the ridge, Vimy being under the curve of the railway and Farbus further to the right. The official account of the fighting issued by the Canadian War Records Office said: "This advance [*i.e.*, by the troops

ON "LEVEL PLAIN OF DOUAI": STORMING VIMY RIDGE.

BY A. FORESTIER. MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



ENEMY SURRENDERED BY HUNDREDS": THE ATTACK ON VIMY RIDGE; WITH A DISTANT VIEW AND THE PLAIN OF DOUAI.

of the Canadian right] included the capture of several villages, Hill 140, a number of fortified woods, and several trenches and belts of wire. And still the enemy surrendered by hundreds and scuttled rearward to safety. Their resistance grew feebler, their hands more eager to relinquish their weapons and ascend high above their heads, at each stage of our advance. . . . By one o'clock . . . the troops on the right had consolidated their gains and advanced strong patrols. From their new positions they [*i.e.*, the Canadians] commanded a wide view of enemy territory to the eastward. They reported a massing of Germans on a road in the new field of vision, and our heavy guns immediately dealt with the matter. . . . So they [the Canadians] issued on the eastern slopes of Vimy Ridge—the first Allied troops to look down on the level plain of Douai since the German occupation in 1914."—*[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]*

THE BRITISH ARMY EAST OF SUEZ: THE OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.



THE BRITISH ADVANCE IN SOUTHERN PALESTINE: MOUNTED MEN ON THE MOVE IN SANDY COUNTRY.



THE BRITISH AIR SERVICE ON THE PALESTINE BORDER: BATTLE-PLANES AT EL ARISH.



WHERE A BIG BRITISH VICTORY WAS GAINED DURING THE ADVANCE FROM EGYPT TO PALESTINE: CAMELS WATERING AT ROMANI.



THE "SHIP OF THE DESERT" USED IN THE TRANSPORT OF SUPPLIES: A CAMEL-TRAIN WITH PROVISIONS ON THE MARCH.



WHERE BRITISH WAR-SHIPS HAD PREVIOUSLY BOMBARDED THE TURKS: STORES AT EL ARISH—24 HOURS AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL.

Since the victory near Gaza in April of the British forces under Sir Archibald Murray, there has been an inevitable lull in major operations, while the ground won was strengthened and communications pushed forward. Of that battle an official despatch stated: "On April 17 we advanced north of the Wadi Gaza (or Ghuzzeh), and captured the Turkish advanced positions on a front of 6½ miles. The attack was assisted by the fire of war-ships and the position gained was consolidated." The occupation of the Wadi Gaza, a ravine with steep banks that had formed a serious obstacle, had been the main object of that particular advance. As regards the Navy's share in the operations, it may be recalled that last August monitors co-operated in the battle of Romani, where over 3000 Turks were captured. The Fleet also on one occasion carried out a separate bombardment of Turkish positions at El Arish. In a message dated "Before Gaza, April 21," Mr. W. T. Massey wrote: "We have gained our first line, . . . but apparently there is a period of trench warfare before us ere we reach the system of trenches which have been cut to turn Gaza into a modern fortress of great strength."

BRITISH FORCES NEARING SAMSON'S CITY: THE ADVANCE TOWARDS GAZA.



WITH CAMELS TO CARRY THEIR GUNS: AN INDIAN MOUNTAIN BATTERY SECTION ON THE PALESTINE BORDER.



SHOWING TURKISH GRAVES, AND TWO MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH FORCE IN THE BACKGROUND: AN ABANDONED ENEMY POSITION.



AN IMPORTANT LINK FORGED BY THE BRITISH IN THEIR CHAIN OF COMMUNICATIONS: TROOPS ON THE RAILWAY, WITH TENTS AND SHELTERS ALONGSIDE THE TRACK.



TAKEN IN THE OPERATIONS AGAINST GAZA, AND USED TO BRING IN A CAPTURED TURKISH GENERAL: A TURKISH WHEELED PALANQUIN.

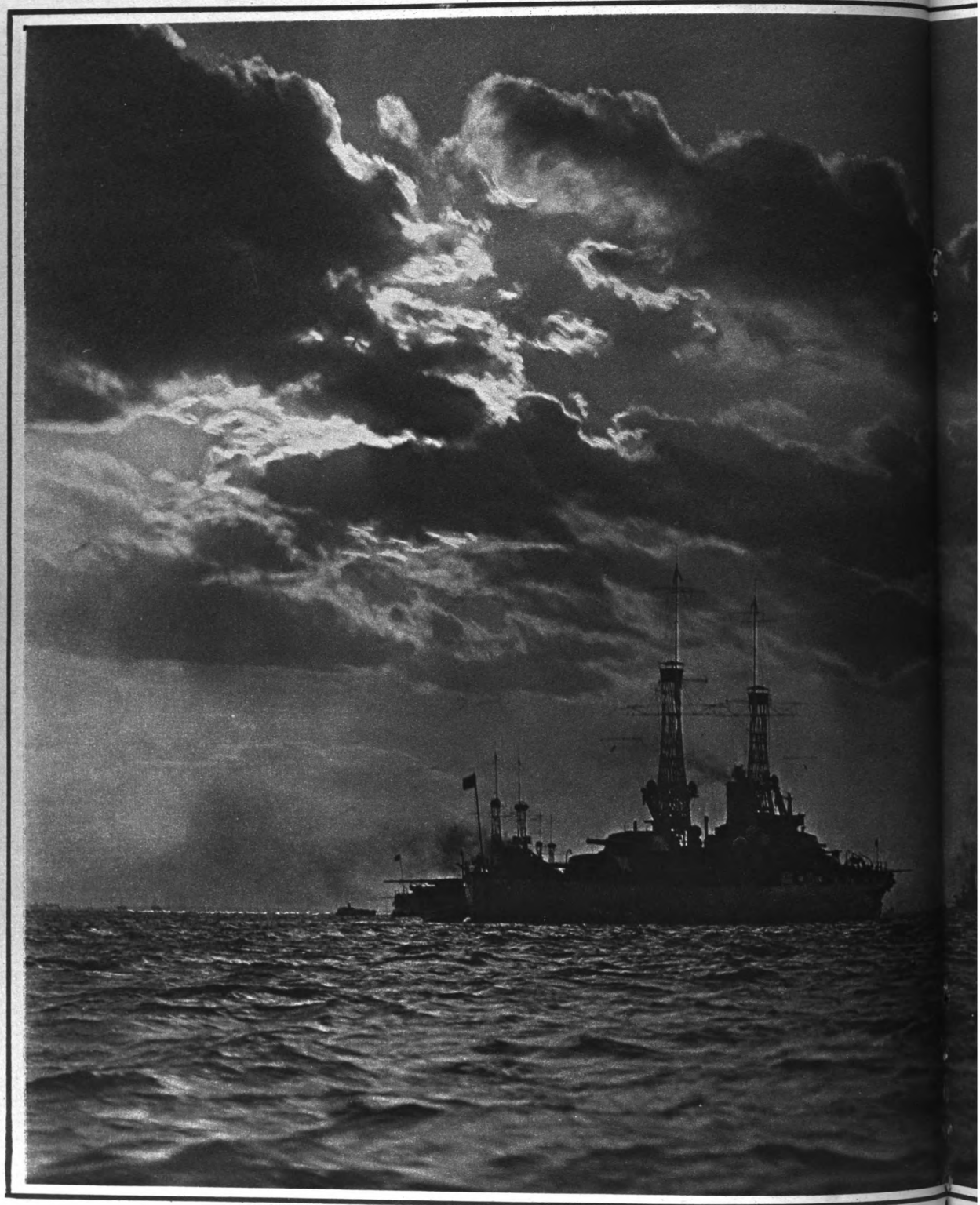


ENTERTAINING HIS "COBBERS" WITH A REED-PIPE DURING A REST FROM CROP-PICKING: A PATRIARCHAL BEDOUIN.

The immediate object of the successful battle near Gaza last month, as mentioned on our other page illustrating the Palestine campaign, was to occupy the Wadi Gaza ravine. This occupation in turn was necessary, it has been explained, in order to cover the advance of the railway, thus ensuring adequate communications. In his account of the April fighting, which he describes as part of "the biggest battle in all the long history of Palestine," Mr. W. T. Massey says: "With conditions pre-eminently favourable for defence, an early decision before Gaza must not be expected. But this latest move of the Egypt force has had a far greater effect on the world war than merely to fill the Turkish trenches with dead. That enemy troops were brought from the Caucasus to the Palestine theatre, we have the clearest evidence of Turkish prisoners, and part of a division, dressed in warm German-made uniforms, had been equipped in Constantinople for Galicia. While Gaza was strongly held, other [Turkish] infantry were at Huj, Harreira, and Sharia, and cavalry were at Beersheba in a crescent-shaped line ready to assist in the defence of Samson's city or to make a flank attack."

"WE ARE RAPIDLY PUTTING OUR NAVY UPON AN EFFECTIVE

PHOTOGRAPH BY THE U.S. NAVY DEPARTMENT

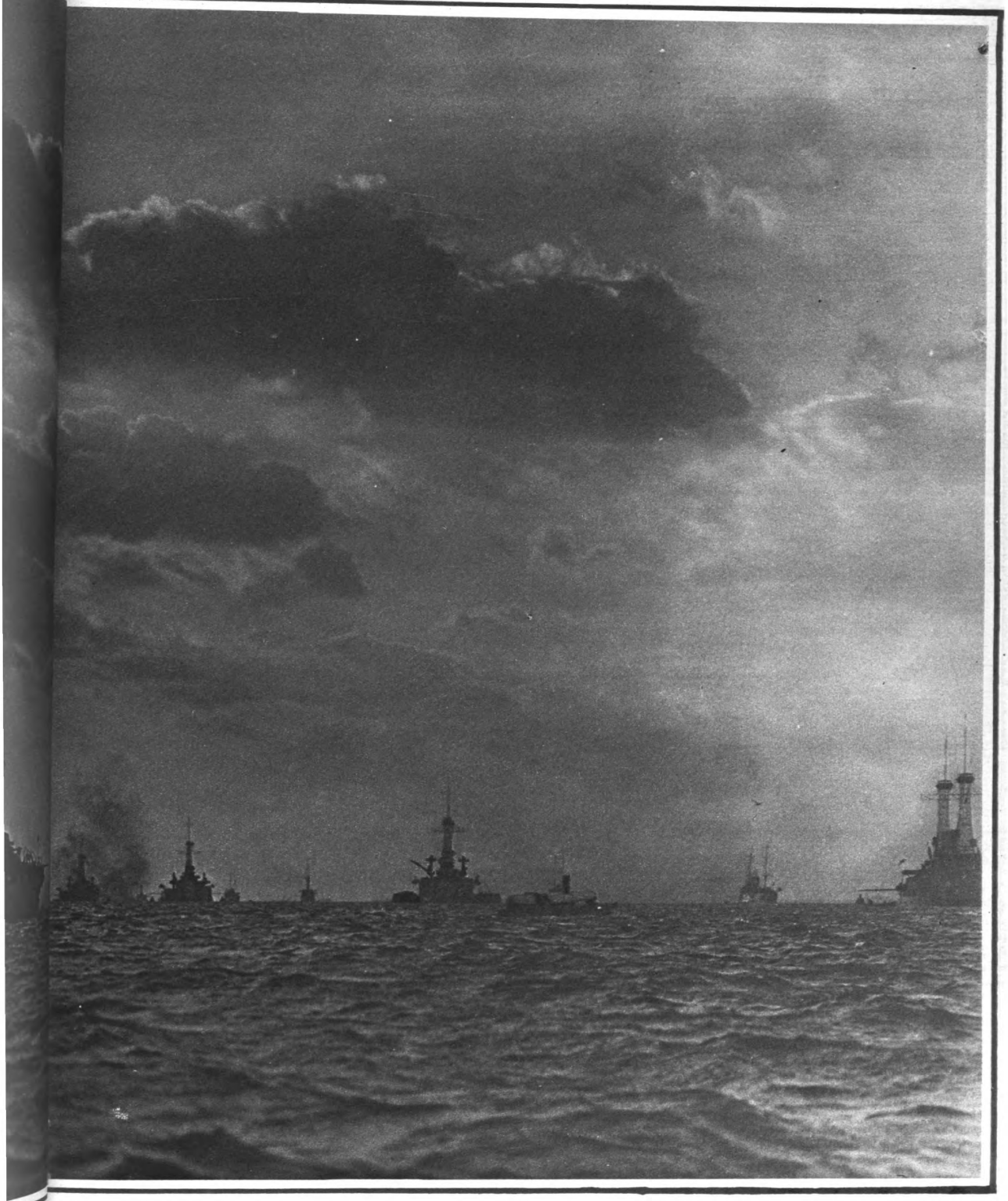


THE FORMIDABLE NAVAL FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES NOW ON WAR SERVICE

When President Wilson made his great speech before Congress advising the entrance of the United States into the war, he said: "It will involve the immediate full equipment of the Navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines." A fortnight later, in his appeal to American citizens to help on the war in all departments of the national life and industry, the President wrote: "We are rapidly putting our Navy upon an effective war-footing, and are about to create and equip a great Army." The United States Navy is one of America's chief assets in the war for human freedom on which she has entered, for

ON AN ACTIVE WAR FOOTING": A GREAT AMERICAN WAR ASSET.

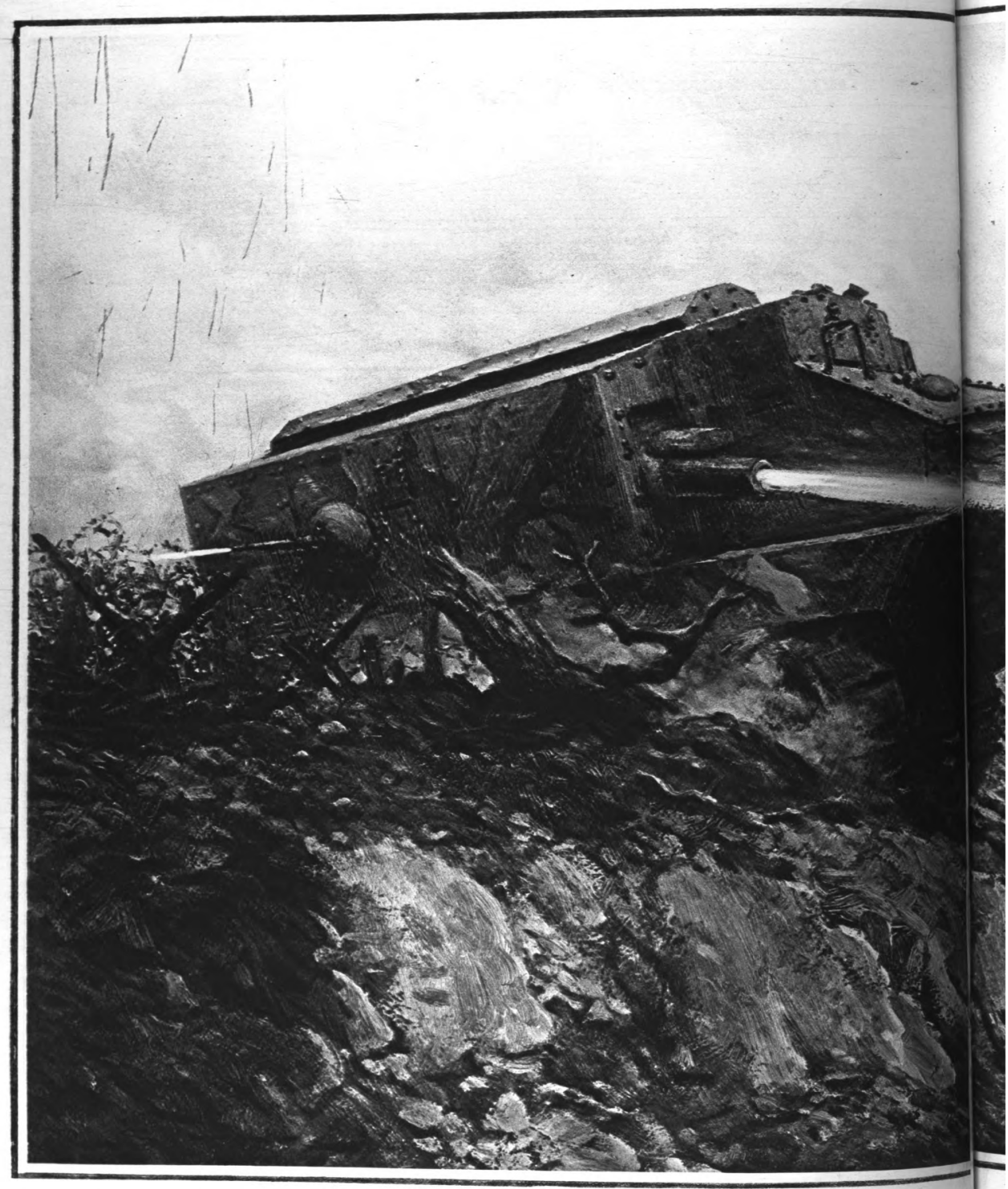
Photograph by Navy Department.



ON WAR SERVICE: A PORTION OF THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC FLEET LYING AT ANCHOR.

while, as the President said, a great American Army has still to be created, she has a great Navy already in existence, and capable of exercising a very important influence on the military situation. Some of the big ships of the United States Atlantic Fleet, with their characteristic lattice-work masts, are here seen lying at anchor in a roadstead on the American coast. In a recent article on the shipbuilding programme of the United States, Mr. Archibald Hurd writes: "The American authorities have already determined on an ambitious constructive programme, which embraces both patrol vessels for hunting down submarines and merchant vessels for supplying the needs of the Allies."

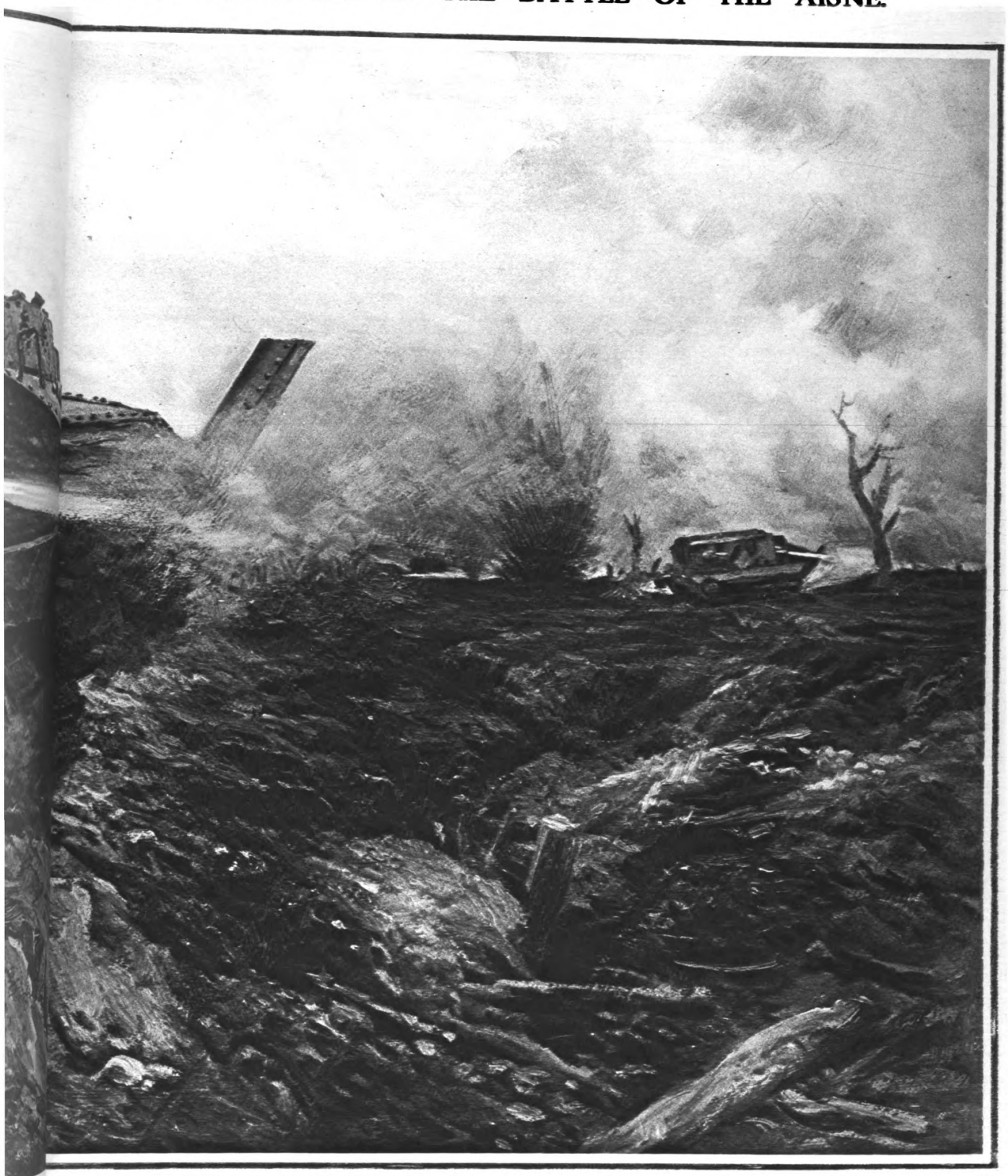
FRENCH TANKS IN ACTION: *ARTILLERIE D'ASSAUT* CROSSING GER



ARMOURED PROTECTION FOR ATTACKING FORCES INTRODUCED BY THE BRITISH AND ADOPTED BY

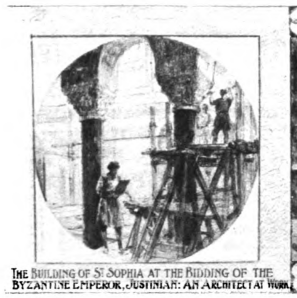
It may not be generally known that our gallant Allies, the French, have followed the British lead and adopted the use of Tanks, although observant readers may have noticed that, in a Berlin wireless message of April 18, regarding the great and victorious French offensive on the Aisne opened two days before, the Germans claimed to have put out of action some of "the numerous armoured motor-cars [Panzerkraftwagen — the German term previously applied to British Tanks] utilised by the enemy." From the particularly interesting drawing here given our readers will note that the French Tanks differ slightly from our own in shape, though their function of crushing their way over trenches and obstacles, firing their guns as they go, appears to be the same. In the French Army they are known as *artilleric d'assaut*. General Nivelle said in an Order of the Day issued to the French troops on April 20: "The General-in-Chief

UT CROSS GERMAN TRENCHES IN THE BATTLE OF THE AISNE.



OUR ALLIES: TWO OF THE NEW FRENCH TANKS ENTERING GERMAN POSITIONS, AS AT JUVINCOURT.

offers his congratulations to the artillery of assault, and in particular to the groups under Commander Bossut, which, on the day of April 16, were the first to enter the second enemy line before Juvincourt, and assured its capture. Thanks to the valour of their crews, and the infectious ardour of their leader, who fell gloriously in the height of the action, these units, in spite of conditions that made their employment specially difficult, showed what might be expected of the artillery of assault, and from the moment of their first appearance on the battlefield have won a place of honour among the combatants." Incidentally, it is a substantial tribute to our artillery innovations that one which has sprung into a prominence which it would be no exaggeration to describe as sensational should thus be adopted by such masters of the art of war as the French.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]



THE BUILDING OF ST. SOPHIA AT THE BIDDING OF THE BYZANTINE EMPEROR, JUSTINIAN: AN ARCHITECT AT WORK.



THE SETTING-UP OF T
JUSTINIAN INSPECTING A

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE PROTECTION OF OUR CROPS.

I HAVE never attempted to keep a record of the number and nature of the letters I receive during the year from my readers of this column, but their number is considerable. And I am thankful to say they are always kindly, and helpful, for they invariably add some new fact to my store. Often I am asked to return to some theme, and sometimes, as occurred the other day, I am asked to advocate measures of scientific warfare calculated to hasten the end of the tremendous struggle in which we are engaged. One such letter which I received a day or two ago contained some devilishly ingenious suggestions, which I shall forward to the proper quarter, but it would certainly be unwise to advocate them here, since, in some round-about fashion, they would be certain to find their way to the enemy, only to be used against ourselves with disastrous consequences.

In response to requests which I have lately received, I propose to write to-day of some of our native birds in their relation to our crops; both in regard to our fields and gardens. On this subject a great deal has been written lately in the daily papers. For the most part the writers have not only written temperately, but they have shown a first-hand knowledge of their particular aspect. But one of these letters is quite unusually mistaken. It emanates from a small street in a suburb of London, and therefore, perhaps, need not be taken too seriously. The writer gravely assures us that "the birds of the British Isles certainly do something to assist us in keeping down insect pests, slugs, etc., for fifty weeks in the year, but this gives them no right to take our corn for the remaining weeks." They must eat an amazing quantity of corn in two weeks to outweigh the good they do, according to the writer's own admission, during the rest of the year! But he continues: "After all, we can eradicate the pests ourselves much more easily than we can replace the corn. It is only a question of labour (a not unimportant question in these days) to keep slugs, etc., within limits, and as to flying insects, we can deal with them by means of entomological nets. . . . In peace, we might continue to tolerate the vermin, because they amuse the children, but the supply of food to-day is far too serious a matter for this consideration to have any weight." Much of this precious letter is too silly to quote; but its drift, as a whole, indicates a crass ignora
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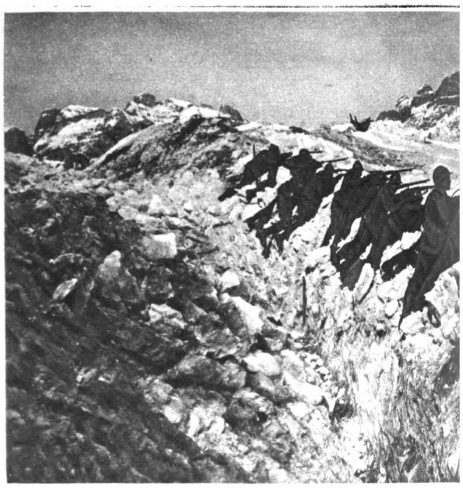
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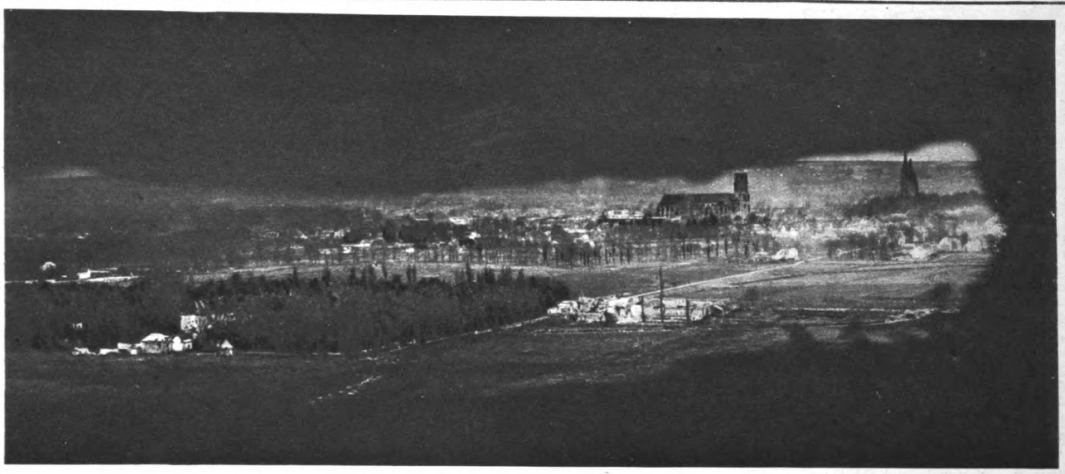
King Victor,
front. Writin

bird is not so
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human habitat
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THE RENEWAL OF ACTIVITY ON THE ITALIAN FRONT: ITALIAN SOLDIER ON THE CIMA LANA.—*[Italian Official Photograph.]*

AS GERMAN GUNNERS SAW IT: SOISSONS FROM CAPTURED BATTERIES.



WHAT THE GERMANS SAW OF SOISSONS WITH THE NAKED EYE: AN ENEMY PHOTOGRAPH (FROM THE EMBRASURE OF AN OBSERVATION-POST) CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH.

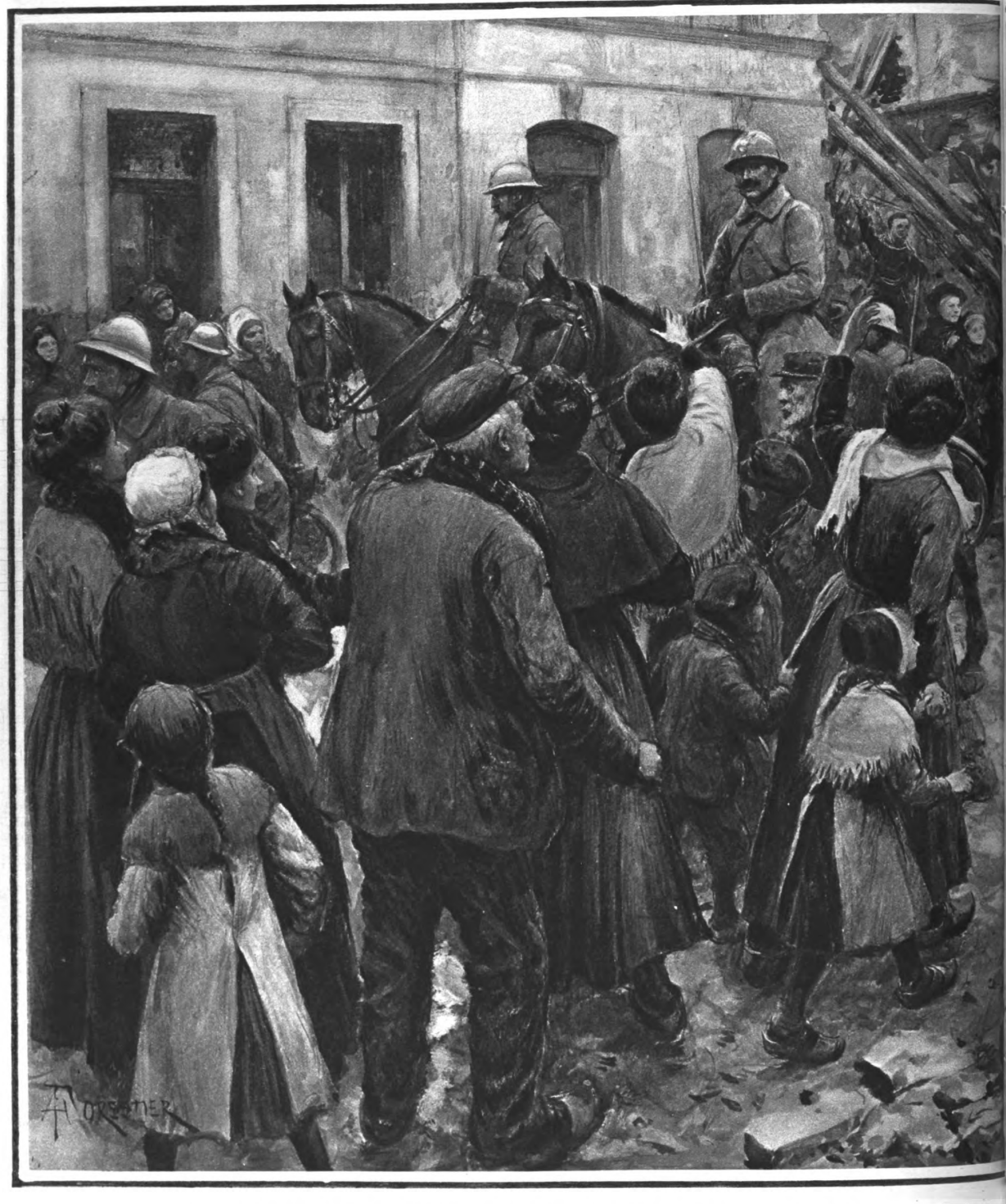


WHAT THE GERMANS SAW OF SOISSONS THROUGH THE TELESCOPE: AN ENEMY TELE-PHOTOGRAPH (PART OF THE ABOVE VIEW ENLARGED) CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH.

The French offensive this spring has delivered Soissons from the invader. Towards the end of March it was already over ten miles behind the French front, and on the 22nd of that month it was announced that the daily train service from Paris was being resumed. "It is in the town of Soissons," says Mr. H. Warner Allen in a despatch written there on March 25, "that the meaning of the German retreat from the human point of view can be best understood. Nowhere has the civilian population been more heroic. The Germans, to show that they were still in the neighbourhood, resorted to a bombardment; but, if they thought they produced any effect upon the inhabitants, they were sadly mistaken. They had to use a long-range gun, and to the Soissonnais, who were accustomed to hearing continually day and night the whizz and explosion of shells, the expensive and consequently far less frequent heavy shells were nothing at all." Writing from the French front on April 22, Mr. G. H. Perris says: "The jolly little town can begin to . . . resume normal life." Some 700 or 800 of the inhabitants of Soissons remained at home through the series of bombardments. It is stated that one German battery was specially detailed to bombard the cathedral, and a German artillery officer's report has been quoted as saying, "Unfortunately, we did not succeed in hitting the spire."

THE DAY OF DELIVERANCE: DAWN AT LAST AFTER A LONG NIG

FROM THE DRAWING BY A. F

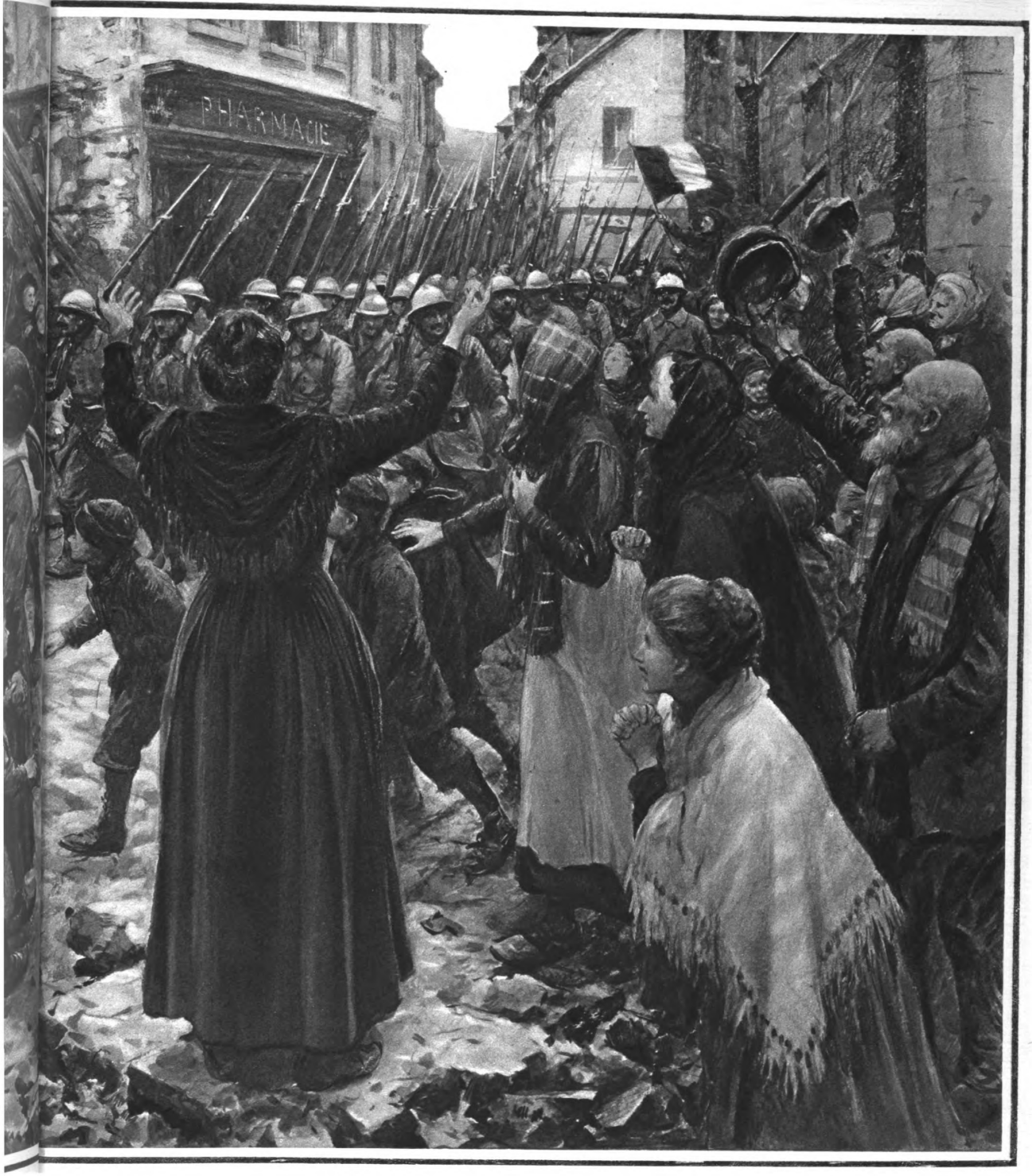


FILLED WITH JOY AND PRIDE AT THE SIGHT OF THEIR OWN MEN WITH THE WELCOMING THE ARRIVAL

To the inhabitants of a French town which, through long months of weary waiting, has submitted to German oppression and extortion, the sight of their own victorious troops marching through the streets, with the Tricolour waving among them, is one to awaken feelings of unbounded joy and thankfulness. A few weeks ago, our readers will remember, we illustrated a similar scene where British troops were the heroes of the hour. How much more must the sight of their own brave

A NIGHTMARE OF GERMAN OPPRESSION IN A FRENCH TOWN.

BY A. FORESTIER.

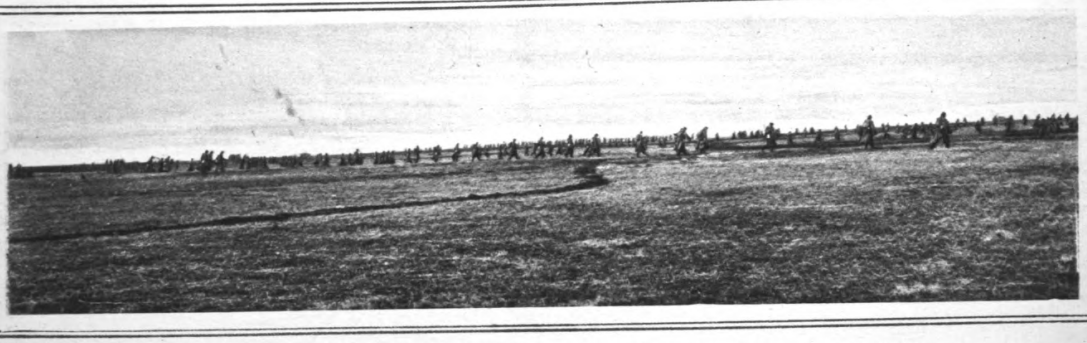


TRICOLOUR WAVING AMONG THEM: INHABITANTS OF A LIBERATED FRENCH TOWN OF FRENCH TROOPS.

soldiers entering in triumph bring tears of pride and gratitude to the eyes of the old men, women, and children, who have suffered so long under the heel of a brutal invader! All France is looking forward to the day when the rest of her northern towns that are still polluted by the presence of the Germans, such as Lille, Douai, Cambrai, St. Quentin, and Laon, may in like manner be free.—*[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]*

THE FRENCH ADVANCE—BATTLEFIELD METHODS: ATTACK FORMATIONS.

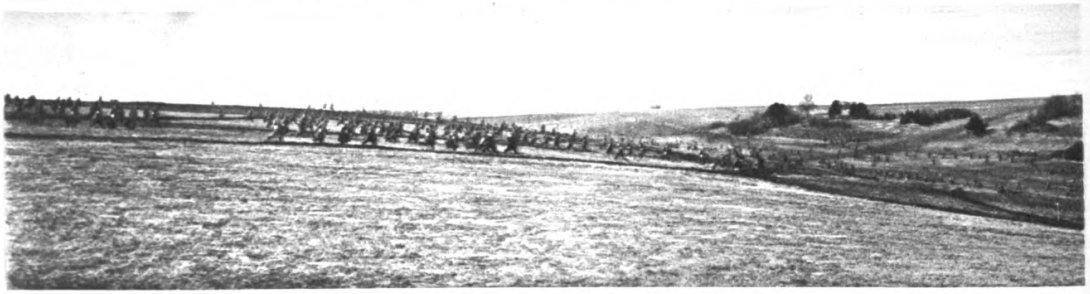
PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A.



MOVING ACROSS THE OPEN TO DELIVER A FRONTAL ATTACK: THE LINES SPREAD OUT IN WIDELY EXTENDED FILES.



FRENCH INFANTRY WORKING ALONG THE EDGE OF A ROAD CLOSE TO THE ENEMY: FILING FORWARD AND KEEPING UNDER COVER.



MOVING ACROSS THE OPEN TO DELIVER A FRONTAL ATTACK: THE SUPPORTS FOLLOWING BY GROUPS, ALSO IN FILE FORMATION AND IN OPEN ORDER.

Many months ago now the French Army practically reconstructed the battlefield attack methods which had been employed earlier in the war. The change of system was the result of experience in earlier battles, and notably during the French offensive campaign in Champagne. That, though successful in its immediate objects, proved excessively costly in casualties. The present attack formation, which succeeded it, was adopted after a series of experiments at camps in rear, and from the very outset of its being put into practice in the field its success has been assured. It was employed on the occasion of General Pétain and General Nivelle's counter-offensive attacks at Verdun with highly satisfactory results in the way of keeping down casualties, while affording the men in action peculiar facilities and special freedom of movement for carrying out the tasks allotted to them. French infantry advancing to carry out an attack in one of the formations used—in which the columns move forward in files, or in long-drawn-out strings of men in lines, with intervals, at right-angles to the enemy—are shown in the above illustrations. Victory is of all the greater value when it is not bought at too high a price.

LADIES' PAGE.

LONDON has been quite stirred up by a rapid succession of charitable "functions," of which the great bazaar for the benefit of the St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded Soldiers was easily first as regards fashionable attendance: "eight British Princesses" were announced as amongst the saleswomen. Intrinsically interesting is the Russian Exhibition at the Grafton Gallery, arranged by Lady Muriel Paget for the aid of the Anglo-Russian Hospital at Petrograd. She made an excellent speech at the opening ceremony, and looked very nice in a frock of navy Georgette, with the deep flounces, collar, and cuffs outlined with gold embroidery. One of the innumerable interesting articles shown is a dress that belonged to the Empress Catherine the Great—a magnificent robe of cream-coloured Ottoman silk, exquisitely embroidered with crimson roses, a rich blue flower, and green fern-leaves in silk and chenille. A miniature of the same great Sovereign is shown amidst an interesting collection lent by Lady Sackville from Knowle. Books, war pictures, rare ikons, gems, modern Russian art and work of many kinds—it all makes up a wonderful show, and it will remain open for a month. Then there was Mme. Clara Butt's successful Pageant of Fair Women: truly lovely they were! Owing to some objections raised, it was decided to abandon the impersonation of Joan of Arc. That wonderful historical figure, to whom every day just now thousands of French women address the prayers of their agonised hearts, begging her intercession for her country, was—perhaps for that very reason—held to be too venerable for inclusion in a show.

All possible publicity should be given to the fact that a very large number of people have been made exceedingly ill by eating "the leaves of rhubarb boiled like spinach." As was recommended by a representative of the Food Controller: Don't do it!!

Capital materials for summer frocks are the "Tootal" cotton fabrics. The best-known, perhaps, is "Tobralco," a silky-looking, washing-cotton fabric that comes in a large number of charming and refined colourings, and is also excellent in black, either plain or fancy patterned. It washes well and often, for the dye is guaranteed by the makers to be fast; it needs no starch; and it actually costs only just over a shilling a yard. A material as refined as it is serviceable, again, is "Tootal Shirting for Women," a beautiful, clear-surfaced fabric, the ground white with various kinds of coloured stripings, so fast as to bear washing over and over again; this is 1s. 3½d. per yard, only a trifle more than its pre-war price. "Tootal Piqué" is, of course, ribbed; it is firm enough for coat-frocks or coats and skirts, yet is light in weight and cool in wear; it also makes excellent children's frocks, in white and some colours. Then there is "Tarantulle," by the same reliable manufacturers, for fine home-sewn lingerie. Nearly all drapers stock all these goods; but, if there is any difficulty, pattern-cards can be had and subsequent orders will be attended to direct on writing to Messrs.



A CHARM

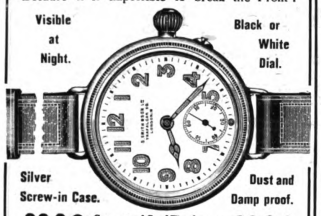
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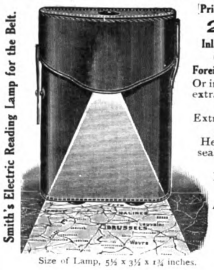
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Or including one extra bulb in lid, 21/-
Extra batteries 1/6 each.
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Harry Lauder's practical help to the boys in the trenches.

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Photo.] [Hana.

Harry Lauder

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Sergt. C. S. Turner, of the R.A.M.C., wrote: "I could hardly credit the evidence of my own eyes when I saw what this remarkable natural curative water had done for 'trench foot,' corns, and other very serious foot afflictions." Corp. T. S. Wilburn, also of the R.A.M.C., wrote: "For rheumatic pains I have found this medicinal saltrated water marvellously effective."

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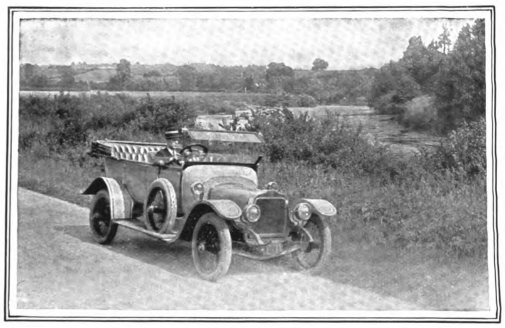
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Question of Fuel Efficiency

In these days of fuel shortage the motorist is naturally anxious to secure the very last ounce of efficiency obtainable from the very limited amount of petrol that is allowed by the exigencies of the present situation. Therefore, the results of a series of experiments in carburation and fuel efficiency carried out recently by Professor Berry, at Purdue University, are of the very greatest value and interest. A number of questions were set for solution in the tests; but for the purposes of information here, it is not at all necessary to go into the whole of them or to recapitulate the mass of technical data evolved as a final result. For the moment, it will be sufficient to take the two main questions, which were: (1) Is it true that a comparatively rich mixture is needed for proper performance when the engine is running slowly and unloaded, and that a weak one is needed when running fast?—or does the engine require the same mixture at all speeds and loads? (2) Is the mixture that will give the best (fuel) efficiency the same as the one that will give the best power?

A number of tests were run, the net result being that the answers obtained were that the engine *does* require the same mixture at all speeds and loads, and that the one that gives the best efficiency is that which gives, approximately, the greatest power. For the purposes of the test, a theoretically perfect mixture—that is to say, one in which there is just enough air to burn all the petrol, and no more—was taken as the standard, and stated as 1·0. The resultant curve showed that as little as 0·055 lb. of petrol per horse-power per hour, or 0·155 lb. of fuel per horse-power per hour, was required when the efficiency fell to 1·0. Theoretically perfect mixture



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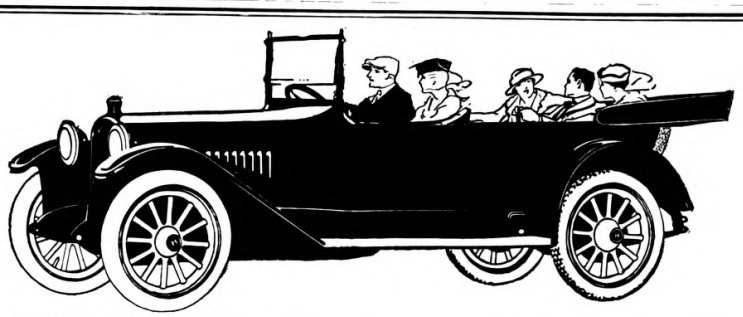


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The car that wins everywhere the high favour accorded to the Hupmobile must be the best in its class—and the Hupmobile is that.

It must be comfortable to the point of luxury—and the Hupmobile is that also.

It must afford the maximum in roominess, convenience and easy riding—as the Hupmobile does.

It must be fast in the getaway, flexible and easily handled, powerful for speed and for the hills and heavy roads, silent and smooth-running.

And the Hupmobile is all these to an unusual degree.

Last, it must be economical to run and to keep—and Hupmobile reputation on that score is flawless.

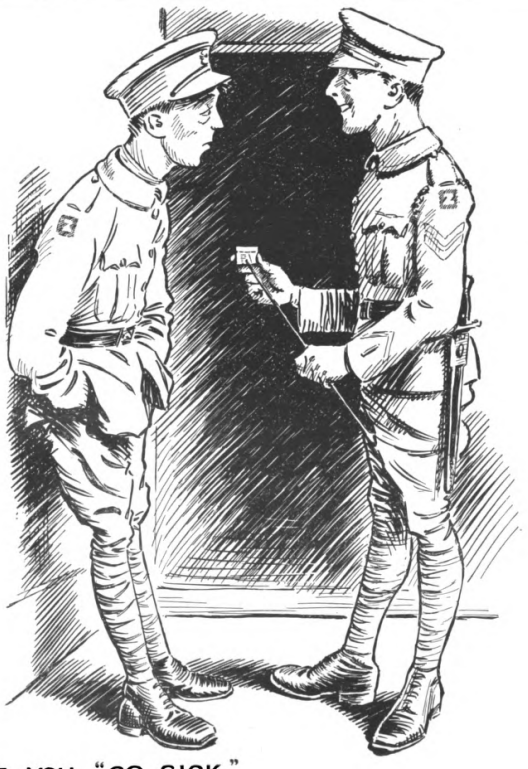
Any Hupmobile dealer is ready to submit the car to any reasonable demonstration you may require to convince you—as thousands already know—that it outpoints any car in its class.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater, sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m/m bore, 140 m/m stroke. (3¾" x 5½"). Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear Axle floating type, spiral bevel gear. Cam-shaft and crank-shaft bearings, bronze shell, babbit lined. Long wheel base (119" on 2 and 5 seater, 134" on 7-seater.) Tyres 875 x 105 m/m or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5 seater, 920 x 120 m/m or 35" x 4½" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; ammeter; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tyres on rear; five demountable rims; tyre-carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colours, khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

HUPP MOTOR-CAR CORPORATION, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

Sole Concessionaires British Isles—WHITING, LTD., 334-340, Euston Road, London.



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Take
BEECHAM'S PILLS.



ST. PAUL'S is an appropriate setting for the Daimler. It stands as an emblem of national dignity, combining excellence of design with solidity of treatment—the characteristics of the Daimler. The post-war Daimlers will worthily uphold the reputation of British Engineering—with the exclusive *cachet* of the Daimler Sleeve-Valve Engine.

The Daimler Company, Ltd., Coventry

Daimler

Motor Ambulances for Hire . . . . . Telephone: Museum 4160
The Daimler Company, Ltd., Hire Dept., Store St., Tottenham Court Rd., W.C.

LITERATURE.

Paraguay. It is no exaggeration to say that South America is a far vaguer region even than Africa to the people of Great Britain. The average man considers it a continent where the inhabitants breed cattle, mine silver, and amuse themselves with eternal political revolutions. Beyond that, this most romantic of continents is only indefinitely conceived by all but specialists in the history of Latin-America or those who may happen to have trade relations with the once turbulent but now steadying republics. Of late years, however, much has been done to make South America better understood, and a notable service in this direction has been performed by Mr. Fisher Unwin's admirable "South American Series," a library of historical and statistical works upon the twelve commonwealths. For business men these volumes have especial value, for they are the work of experts in the commercial progress of the South American States. The latest of these most fascinating accounts is "Paraguay," by Mr. W. H. Koebel, who catches his reader with guile, leading him on from the romantic stories of the *conquistadores* to the drier details of modern trade statistics. In Paraguay he has a peculiarly intriguing theme, for this State was, until the middle of the nineteenth century, more completely "wropt in mistry" than any of her neighbours. So exclusive was she that she used to be called the "Inland Japan." For years the Paraguayans groaned under a succession of tyrants, one of whom decreed that all his subjects, no matter how impoverished, should wear a hat, were it but a wisp of straw, solely in order that the subject might sweep it off obsequiously should the dreaded despot happen to pass by. Comic-opera situations have never been lacking in South American republics, and this one was typical. But freedom came in 1870, and now the railway—the great foe of revolutions—is bringing more cohesion. Although the luxurious Paraguayan may not yet be very enterprising in business, the country is developing its industries, and is shown to have a commercial future. The book, with its pleasant narrative, its shrewd insight, and its exhaustive facts, is invaluable not only to the trader, but to the general reader who seeks intelligent information about a naturally beautiful country, still too little understood, but well worth better acquaintance.

preparation," the
the war influence.
work-city of the
Anaconda, "beau



ON THE WESTER
BEHI

silent place of
clash of steel a
easier," says Mr



ON THE WESTERN FF

The Wonder of Work The work of Mr. Joseph Pennell is familiar to readers of *The Illustrated London News*, and we need hardly assure them that this volume, "Pictures of the Wonder of Work" (Heinemann) is both suggestive of the world-spirit of the moment and in itself beautiful in its expression of that great wonder of work which is universal. The artist has gone far afield: not Britain alone or America alone, but Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, have all yielded their quota. The genius of the artist has given us many facets of the wonder of work. To-day, although in the world of work the war is a powerful influence, we cannot say with Shakespeare that "The armourers, accomplishing the knights, With busy hammers closing rivets up, Give dreadful note of

dream city th
Yet one of th
Whistler pro
in London "
sky, and the
warehouses
hangs in the



R.&J.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

Do not let Grey Hairs appear.

Restores Grey or White Hair to its original colour, where the glands are not destroyed. Prevents Dandruff, and the Hair from coming out. Restores and Strengthens the Hair.

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The Original Preparation for Cleani
and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper
at 3d., 6d., & 1s., by Grocers, Ironmon
Wellington Emery and Black Le

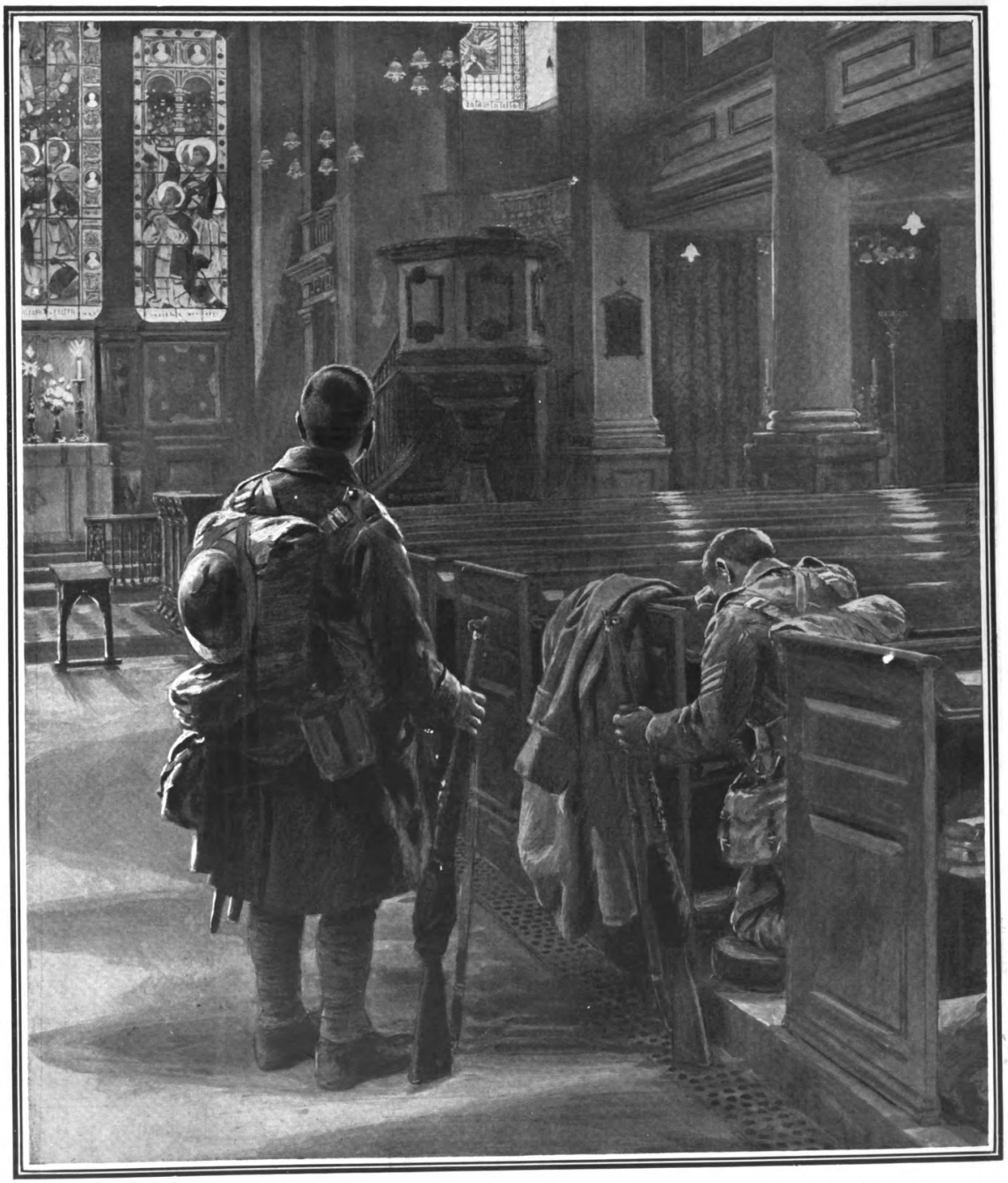
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PRAYER BEFORE BATTLE: SOLDIERS ABOUT TO RETURN TO THE FRONT, IN THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS.

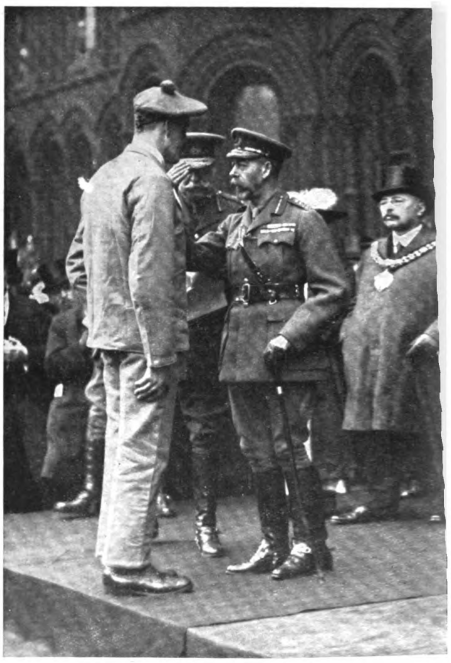
The Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in Trafalgar Square, has been open day and night for a year. Soldiers returning to the front frequently go in there for a few minutes before leaving by the early morning trains from Charing Cross. In old wars, such scenes were often witnessed.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG. [COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.]

AMONG THE MUNITI



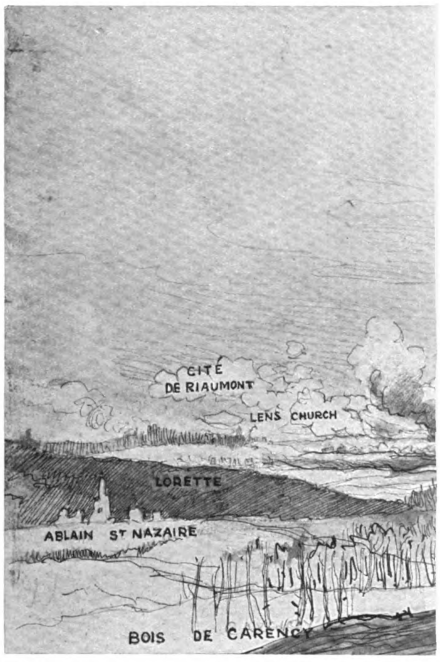
IN A LONG "LANE" OF CHEERING GIRLS IN KHAKI
AT A MUNITION-FACTO

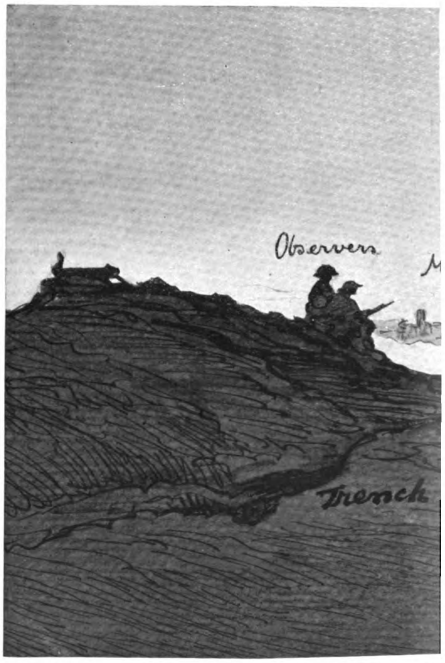


THEIR MAJESTIES AT MANCHESTER: THE KING PRI
THE QUEEN

The recent tour of the King and Queen among the munition-
As usual, their Majesties endeared themselves to all whom th
crowded week, full of varied experiences, and it would require a
a further selection of typical scenes that show something of th

THE BATTLE O





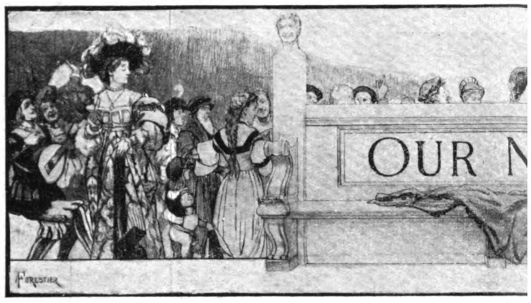
The scene in the early morning of the great attack on Vimy Ridge
the landscape in shadow, and big, lowering snow-clouds were rollin
along the Ridge, especially that end of it where is the hill nickna
first day's fighting we read: "By 10 o'clock at night . . . 'the
consolidate the hard-won gains and prepare for a counter-attack rat
shows the scene from rising ground at Notre Dame de Lorette, wh

COUNTEI



A "MOPPING-UP" PA

Profiting by the knowledge gained during battles on the Somme and A
trenches men whose work it was to come up in rear of the troops, an
"Mopping-up parties" the name explains the work on which the me
the enemy's trenches and dug-outs beyond which the advanced lin



By

At this moment propaganda is, perhaps, as important as any work for the Alliance can be. Russia and America, as well as neutral countries, ought to be swept with a snowstorm of plain and popular pamphlets and papers, advertising certain simple facts and fundamental principles for want of which they may yet go wrong. There ought, for instance, to be a plain tale told everywhere under some such title as "An Exposure of German Socialism." By dates and definite certainties, we could make it quite impossible for any reasonable Socialist anywhere else to pin his hopes on German Socialism, or to pit German Socialism against German Imperialism. It can be proved that German Socialism *was* German Imperialism as long as the Imperialism had the slightest chance of success. German Socialists took the trouble to travel into the violated neutral State solely in order to tell all the Belgians to lie flat on their faces, to make a pavement for the chariot of the Emperor. All the facts show that the Socialists did not "fail to hinder" the Junkers; they simply helped the Junkers until the Junkers themselves began to fail. And a very few of the facts would put an end to any "fraternisation" between the slightly insane but certainly heroic and visionary extremists of Russia and such elaborately educated snobs and slaves as the "Social Democrats" of Germany. Or again, something should be written bearing some such title as "The Conclusive Case of Poland." A mere map or plan, accompanied with the plainest words, will show that it is impossible, without punishing Prussia heavily, to put Poland straight at all. We might just as well not make a single concession to a single Pole as pretend we can respect the Polish nationality while respecting the present German Empire. To refuse all "annexations" is simply to perpetuate the "Partitions," those devouring annexations which all decent Europeans now denounce as the blackest disgrace of the old despotic era. And German Socialists, let alone German Imperialists, have never proposed anything except that Russia should give up her part of the Polish spoils and that they should keep theirs. These are facts; and it is only a question of making them known. But, while I could suggest a great many other subjects for such propaganda against the mere mistakes that may weaken the Alliance at present, there is at least one form of it which could easily be achieved, and that without even the trouble of literary competition. There is one instrument in existence which ought to confirm for anybody what we may call the two fundamental facts of the world to-day. The first is that anything short of the defeat of Germany will be the triumph of Germany. The second is that anything resembling the triumph of Germany will be the triumph of the worst things in Germany.

One pamphlet which I should certainly circulate immediately, and exactly as it stands, is the last speech of the German Chancellor. It is the most complete and the most crushing of all replies to the delusions of international idealism, which are just now misleading the weaker brethren. It is not merely that the Chancellor had the impudence to congratulate Russia upon abandoning all external ambitions, without even pre
It is much funnie
Prussian ambitio
of the fact that
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TO COMMAND
STATES REGULAR

Phot

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Pacifists if he
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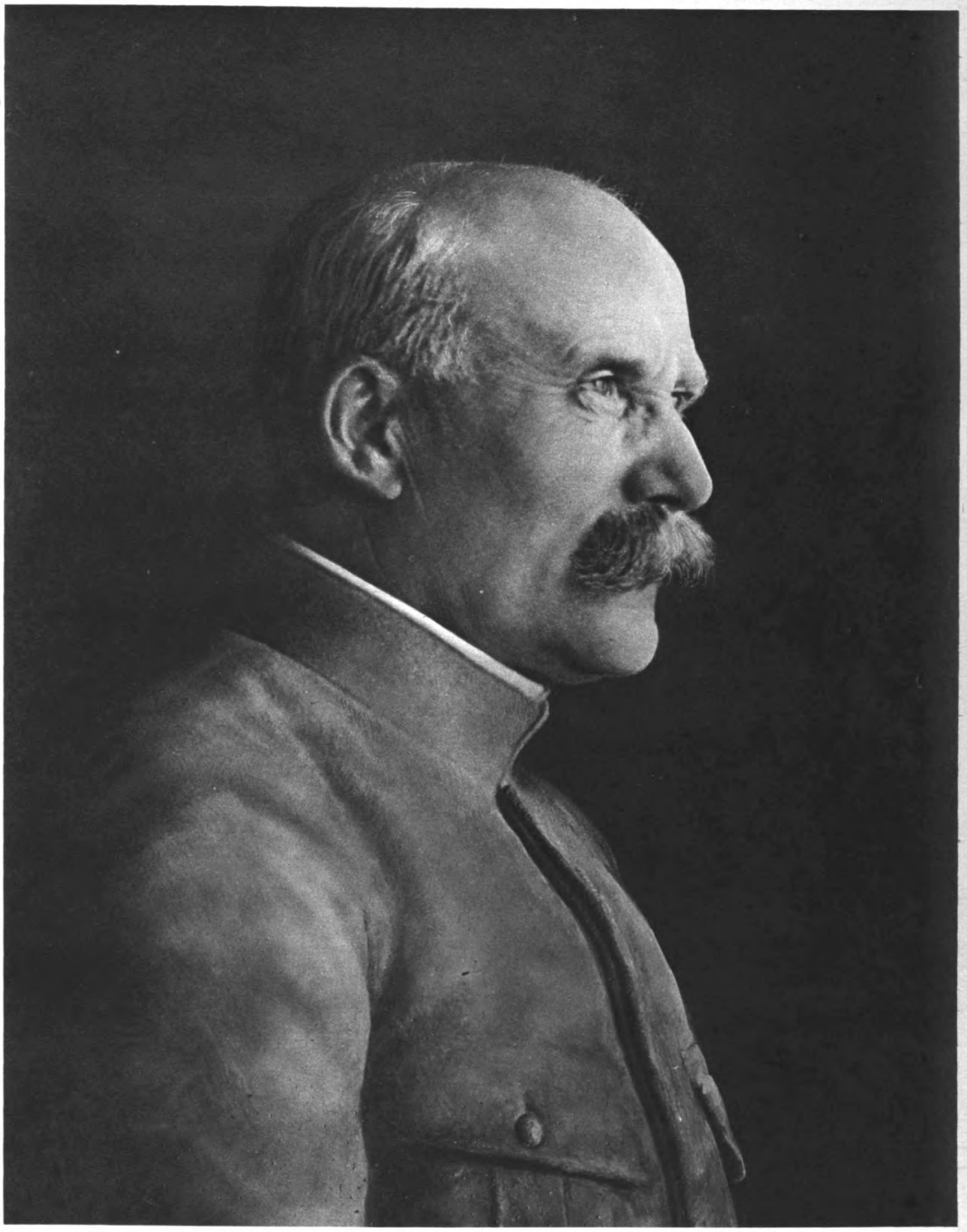


FORERUNNERS OF AN AMERICAN DIVISION F
O

The first instalment of the United States military f
Lakeside Base Hospital Unit, Cleveland, Ohio, and c
Euston by a company of the R.A.M.C., and the nurs
went on to Blackstone, near Frimley, for training.
of American Regular troops to be s

tion. In plai
of war is to b
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"ALORS TOUT IRA BIEN": THE NEW FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.



APPOINTED TO THE CHIEF COMMAND OF THE FRENCH ARMIES OF THE NORTH AND NORTH-EAST: GENERAL PÉTAIN.

At a Cabinet Council held in Paris on May 15, General Pétain was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the North and North-East in succession to General Nivelle, who was given the command of a group of armies. General Pétain is immensely popular with the French troops, who have unbounded confidence in him. When he was given the command at Verdun, General Balfurier expressed the feeling of the Army in a now-famous telephone message: "C'est vous, mon général. Alors tout ira bien." And so it did, for, thanks to General Pétain's strategy, Verdun was saved, and a threatened disaster turned into victory. At the outbreak of war, General Pétain, who is now sixty-one, was only a Colonel, but he quickly rose in rank as he proved his ability. On August 30, 1914, he became a Brigadier-General, after the fighting at Charleroi. He distinguished himself again in the Battle of the Marne, and on October 20, 1914, was placed in command of the 33rd Army Corps. In the Artois offensive of May 1915, his corps took 10,000 prisoners and 30 guns. He was then given command of the Second Army, and organised the Champagne offensive. Then came his appointment to Verdun, and its brilliant results.

WITH ITALY'S ACTIVE ARMY: MARVELS OF ALPINE WARFARE.

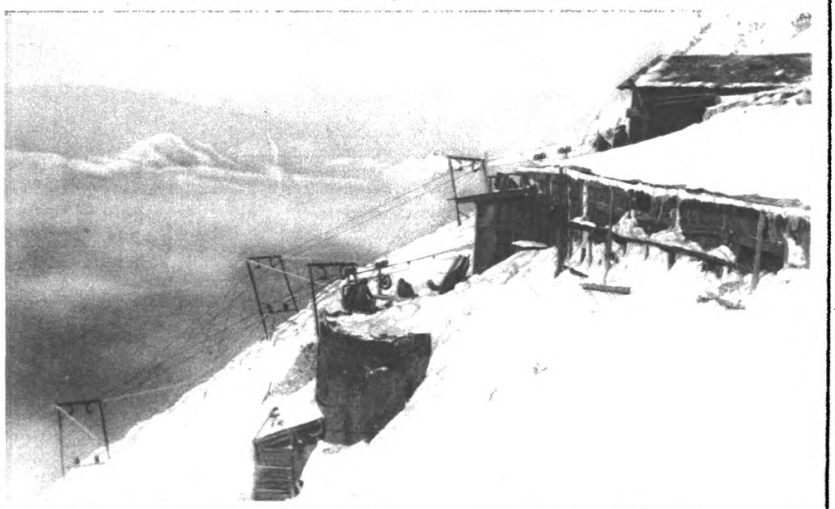
ITALIAN OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



WHERE ARTILLERY HAS TO CLIMB MOUNTAINS: MAN-HAULING A 75-MM. GUN UP MONTE NERO.



ENTRENCHED IN THE ETERNAL SNOWS: AN ITALIAN INFANTRY POSITION ON A MOUNTAIN SUMMIT.



"UP THESE CABLES TRAVEL GUNS AND FOOD AS WELL AS TIMBER FOR THE HUTS AND MEN FOR THE TRENCHES": A *TELEFERICA* 10,000 FT. UP IN THE ALPS.



RELIGION IN MOST IMPRESSIVE SURROUNDINGS: CELEBRATING MASS ON MONTE NERO.



CAMPAIGNING IN THE HIGH ALPS WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY: A CAVERN IN THE SNOW.

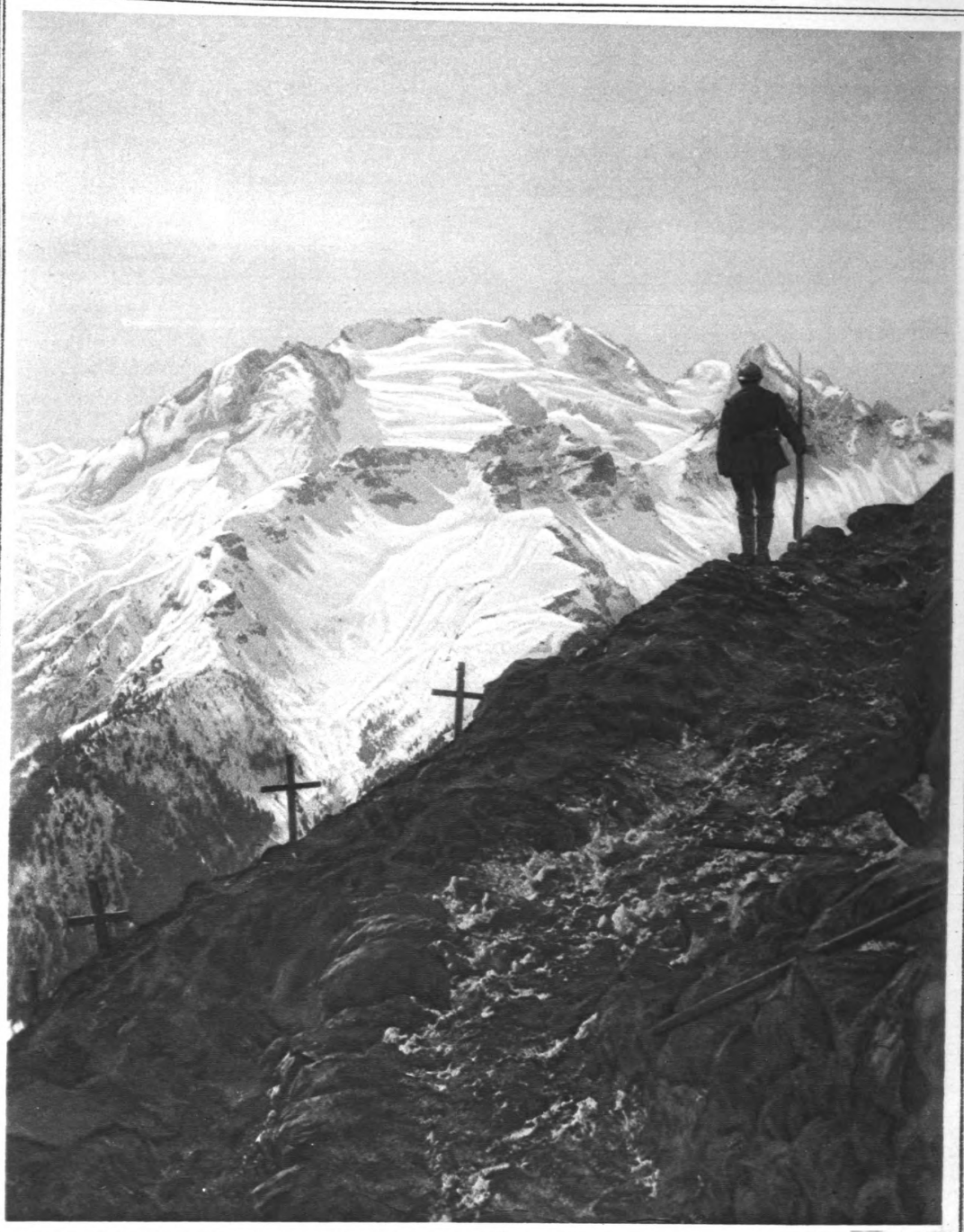


ROCK-CLIMBING FOR ARTILLERY: HAULING A GUN UP A PRECIPICE BY PULLEYS.

In view of the fact that a new Italian offensive, on the Julian front, began on May 14, resulting at once in the capture of 3375 Austrian prisoners, a timely interest attaches to these photographs. Though they do not, of course, show incidents of the recent advance, they illustrate more vividly than any written description the marvels of Alpine warfare as conducted by the Italians in the more mountainous regions. "War is proceeding," writes Mr. Perceval Gibbon, "upon ground which three years ago was known only to roped mountain-climbers. . . . There the Alpini are . . . making the sheer edges of precipices into daily and nightly battlefields. . . . They have hollowed the august mountains into fortresses, fitted them with aerial wire railways, and changed their shape with giant mines." "Wire ways" (*teleferica*) are shown in two of the photographs.

OF AN ARMY AGAIN ON THE OFFENSIVE: ITALY'S ALPINE FRONT.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.



WHERE AN ITALIAN MINE BLEW OFF A MOUNTAIN-TOP, WITH ITS AUSTRIAN DEFENDERS: AN ITALIAN SENTRY ON THE COL DI LANA, STANDING BESIDE AUSTRIAN GRAVES.

Though the above photograph does not illustrate the new Italian offensive beyond Gorizia, it is appropriate to recall what Lord Northcliffe wrote of the advance in that region last August. "The recent Italian successes on the Carso," he says in his book, "At the War," under date August 26, 1916, "would have been impossible had not the mountain armies on the Trentino and the Cadore held a very large proportion of the total enemy forces. . . . The Italians have driven back the Austrians foot by foot up the almost vertical Dolomite rock with mountain, field, and heavy guns. . . . The actual battles are almost invariably fought by night. The only day fighting is when, as in the famous capture of Col di Lana and more recently at Castelletto, the whole or part of a mountain-top has to be blown off, because it is impossible to turn or carry it by direct assault. Tunnels, sometimes 800 yards long, are drilled by machinery through the solid rock beneath the Austrian strongholds, which presently disappear under the smashing influence of 30 or 40 tons of dynamite. Then the Alpini swarm over the débris and capture or kill the enemy survivors and rejoice in a well-earned triumph. One needs to have scaled a mountain-side to an Italian gun-emplacement or look-out post to gauge fully the nature of this warfare."

TORPEDOED, OR MINE



FIRST STAGE—THE FRENCH PASSENGER-LINER "SONTAY" SETTLING
SURVIVORS CLAMBERING DOWN THE SIDE TO BE TAKEN O



FOURTH STAGE—THE GUNBOAT CLOSING, WITH ANOTHER STEAMER IN THE
BOATS MAKING FOR THE GUNBOAT.

The "Sontay" was a French passenger-liner of 10,000 tons, and was sunk in the Mediter
went down within five minutes. Fortunately, a French gunboat made her appearance on t
were the act of a submarine), the gunboat's captain made for the scene directly. Slowi
boats, each boat coming alongside in turn while its occupants clambered, or were haule

PASSENGER-LINER "SONTAY" AND THE RESCUES BY GUNBOAT.



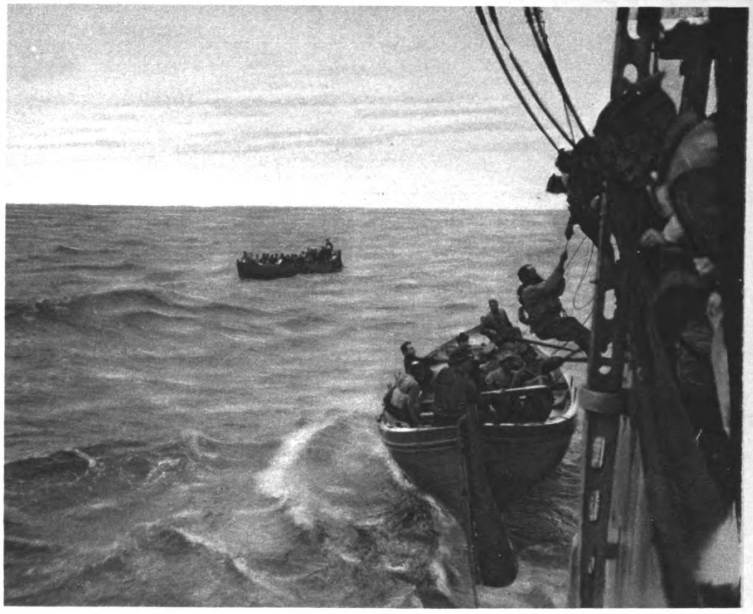
THE RESCUING GUNBOAT NEARING—SURVIVORS IN A BOAT, WRECKAGE, OR BY SWIMMING.



THIRD STAGE—THE RESCUING GUNBOAT HASTENING TO THE SPOT: SURVIVORS IN A SHIP'S BOAT; OTHERS AMID THE SURGING VORTEX OF FOAM CAUSED BY THE SHIP IN GOING DOWN.



THE FIRST BOAT-LOAD OF SURVIVORS COMING ALONGSIDE WAITING ITS TURN.



SIXTH STAGE—THE FINAL ACT OF RESCUE BEING SUCCESSFULLY ACCOMPLISHED: SURVIVORS BEING HAULED UP THE GUNBOAT'S SIDE FROM ONE OF THE "SONTAY'S" BOATS BY THE SAILORS OF THE GUNBOAT.

a periscope was seen. The explosion took place forward, and the ship sank bows first. There was a high sea running at the time, which made both the taking off of the people by the "Sontay's" boats and getting them on board the rescuing gunboat exceptionally difficult. Many had not time to get off and, on the ship sinking, had to swim about. The captain, waiting until everybody was off, remained on the bridge, refusing to put on a lifebelt till all on board had been supplied, until the water reached the bridge. Then, it would seem, still without a lifebelt, he quickly made his way to the stern, and stood there while it remained above water. He was last seen waving his cap and calling out "Vive la France!"

THE UNITED STATES AT WAR: NAVAL LEADERS AND RECRUITING SCENES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PRESS ILLUSTRATING SERVICE AND SPORT AND GENERAL.



THE MOBILISATION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY: PREPARING MUSTER ROLLS OF AN AMERICAN REGIMENT.



ON WAR SERVICE: AN ARMOURED CAR OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, WITH ITS GUN, AND A U.S. NAVY CAR.



CALLED UP: THE 1ST BATTALION, UNITED STATES NAVAL MILITIA, MARCHING PAST THE FIFTH AVENUE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN NEW YORK.



COMMANDING U.S. NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS: REAR-ADMIRAL SIMS.



A CALL FOR MEN FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY: A PLACARDED CAR IN NEW YORK, OUTSIDE THE RECRUITING STATION IN TWENTY-THIRD STREET.



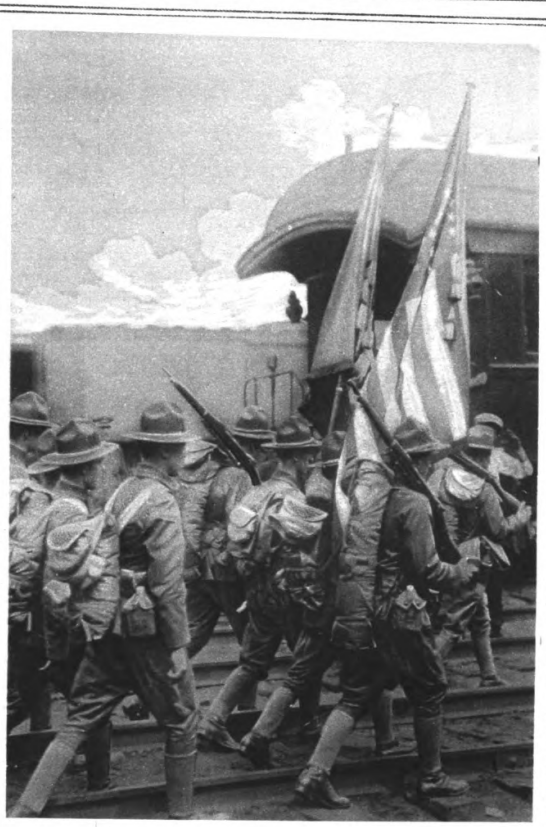
COMMANDING THE U.S. "ATLANTIC" FLEET AND MAIN SEA-FORCE: ADMIRAL MAYO.

The United States has lost no time in giving practical proof of an intention to wage war with promptitude and vigour. As was to have been expected in view of the fact that the American Navy is a great "fleet in being," while a great American Army is still being created, the first active participation in the war on the part of the United States has been at sea. On May 17 the British Admiralty announced: "A flotilla of United States destroyers has recently arrived in this country to co-operate with our naval forces in the prosecution of the war. Rear-Admiral Sims (U.S.N.) is in general command of all United States naval forces that are sent to European waters, and he is in daily touch with the Chief of Naval Staff. The services which the United States vessels are rendering to the Allied cause are of the greatest value and are deeply appreciated." Sir David Beatty cabled to Admiral Mayo, of the United States Atlantic Fleet: "The Grand Fleet rejoices that the Atlantic Fleet will now share the task of preserving the liberties of the

[Continued opposite.

THE UNITED STATES AT WAR: MAN-POWER, ACTUAL AND SYMBOLIC.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N. AND PRESS ILLUSTRATING SERVICE.



THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL GUARD MOBILISED: A REGIMENT LEAVING FOR ITS TRAINING CAMP.



ANSWERING THE CALL: A RECRUIT FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE ATTESTING.



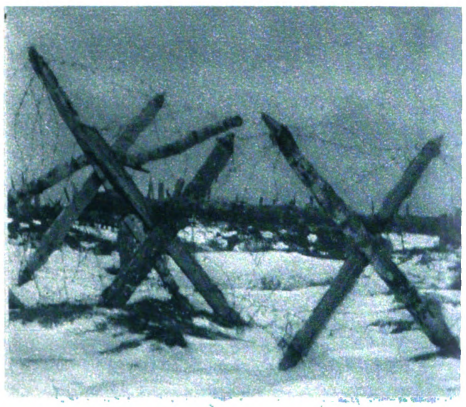
"AMERICA'S MAN-POWER MOBILISED": A STATUE BY HARRY DICKINSON THRASHER, TO BE EXHIBITED IN AMERICAN CITIES.

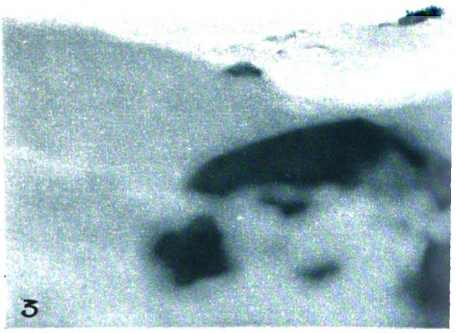
Continued.]

world and maintaining the chivalry of the sea"; to which Admiral Mayo replied: "The United States Atlantic Fleet appreciates the message from the British Fleet and welcomes the opportunities for work with the British Fleet for the freedom of the seas." In an official statement of May 17, Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, mentioned that all the American ships sent over arrived safely. Rear-Admiral William Snowden Sims was formerly Naval Aide to President Roosevelt, and did much towards the over-hauling of the American Navy. He was born in Canada, at Port Hope, Ontario, and is now fifty-nine. He was recently the guest of the King and Queen at Windsor. As regards recruiting in the United States, it was reported a few days ago that over 40,000 men had enlisted for the Navy, about 6000 for the Marines, and 70,000 for the Regular Army. On May 18, a message from Washington stated that both Houses had passed the Army Bill, authorising conscription from the ages of 21 to 30.

"SOLDIERS AND COMRA







1. ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT: A SENTRY-HUT (O

3. WHERE THE OPPOSING LINES ARE ONLY 30 YARDS APART:

An eloquent appeal to the Russian Army was recently issued from Petrograd and urging the troops to carry on the war with vigour. "A separate pea defend Russian liberty, do not renounce the offensive." In similar strain th of delegates from the front. "There is no such thing," he said, "as a 'R (taken in April) is seen (on the left) a hut made of hay and snow, forming

THE ...ENSIVE": SCENES ON THE MUCH-DISCUSSED RUSSIAN FRONT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DONALD A. GOOCH.





2. RUSSIAN SOLDIERS IN GAS-MASKS: A PHOTOGRAPHIC SUBJECT NEW TO THIS COUNTRY.

4. SHOWING A TYPICAL RUSSIAN STOVE, BEHIND WHICH THE MEN SLEEP: A RUSSIAN SOLDIERS' BILLET.

the man near the hut is a graveyard for soldiers. In the distance is a village, immediately beyond which are the German lines. On the right are wire entanglements of the Russian second line, and in the right foreground an Army motor-lorry. The second photograph is particularly interesting as showing, for the first time, we believe, the type of gas-mask used by the Russian Army. The third photograph shows, in the foreground, the top of a Russian trench-parapet, and just outside it some wire "knife-rest" entanglements which the Germans had pushed over in the night. The German trenches at this point were only 30 yards away; their position is indicated by the wire in the background. In the fourth photograph is seen the interior of a typical Russian cottage, where soldiers have been billeted. Up behind the stove, on the left, is a space where the men sleep.



JEERING AT HUNTSMEN TRESPASSING ON THEIR GROUND: STUDENTS OUT OF SCHOOL (16TH CENTURY).



UNIVERSITY LIFE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY: A

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE STATE PURCHASE OF THE DRINK TRADE.

ALTHOUGH only a Royal Commission on the subject has yet been announced, it seems as if the Government had decided not to let the Drink Question alone, and that their proposals for dealing with it will include some measure of State Purchase. The present time is certainly more propitious for such an undertaking than it is likely to be after the war; and, provided our rulers can see their way to the three hundred millions which it is calculated would buy up every brewery, distillery, and public house in the United Kingdom, it is difficult to see what is to stop them from doing so. It may, therefore, be convenient to consider what are the pros and cons of such a course.

In the first place, it is plain that State Purchase would enable the Government at once to close a great number of the places at present open for the sale of drink. No longer should we see, as we do at present in nearly every town or village in the country or in the suburbs, four or five public houses almost touching each other in the same street. This would, at a stroke, do away with the benefits, such as they are, of competition; but it is impossible to deny that it would lessen the facilities for excessive drinking. The experience of the war, with its stringent reduction of the hours during which drink can be obtained, all goes to show that this has been followed by a very large reduction in the convictions for drunkenness. Other causes, such as the increase of cost of living, and the prohibition of treating, have, no doubt, helped in this; but the fact remains that the more you reduce the facilities for getting drunk, the less public drunkenness there is.

Next comes the questic
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IN THE VILLAGE OF VIMY: A SH

Photograph by Canadian

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WHERE RUSSIA'S NEW RULERS URGE ACTION: ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DONALD A. GOOCH.







1. WITH A HEAVILY TURFED ROOF TO CHECK BOMBS: A RUSSIAN ARTILLERY POST IN A FOREST, WITH LARGE UNDERGROUND CHAMBERS, ONE FITTED AS A CHURCH.

2. THE DIFFICULTIES OF AN ADVANCE OVER SWAMPY GROUND OVERCOME: A TIMBER ROAD, ALMOST AFLOAT, CONSTRUCTED BY RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

3. A RUSSIAN LISTENING-POST BELOW A GERMAN POSITION: TWO OFFICERS ON DUTY—ONE (ON THE LEFT) WITH A CASE CONTAINING HIS GAS-MASK.

Photographs from the Russian front are particularly interesting just now, in view of the recent declaration of the new Provisional Government that its most important task will be "the development of the principles of democratisation in the Army and the development of its military power, both offensive and defensive." Of the Russian artillery post, our correspondent writes: "Below is a big dug-out for officers, forming the artillery headquarters for a group of batteries, and consisting of some twelve rooms. The interior would measure at least sixty feet square. One of the rooms is used as a church, and is properly fitted for the purpose."

THE BRITISH ADVANC



BRITISH NAVAL AND LAND FORCES WORKING TOGETHE
UNDER HEAVY T



AT THE ONE GREAT MONUMENT OF ANTIQ
PASSIN

These drawings (done from authentic details that have just come to hand) illustrate
upper left-hand drawing shows the commencement of the enemy's rear-guard action at
on the right (further) bank of the river. Marching up the left bank is a body of Britis
is a British artillery observation-ladder just in advance of a battery in action. The secor
between Kut and Baghdad and some 50 miles from Baghdad as the crow flies. "
everything in their hurry." The third drawing (lower left) shows mile upon mile of

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFI

PHOTOGRAPHS BY VANDYCK, LAFAYETTE, SPEAIGHT, SW



CAPTAIN ARTHUR E. DENT, King's R. R. Corps. Son of Mr. R. W. Dent, Flass, Crosby Ravensworth. Mentioned in despatches.

LT.-COL. PHILIP MAGNAY, R. Fusiliers. Son of late Sir William and of Lady Magnay. Twice in despatches.

CAPT. JOHN Norfolk Regt. F. W. Magnay, Cousin of Lt.-C

MAJOR FREDERICK W. ROBINSON, D.S.O., R. F. Artillery. Four times mentioned in despatches. Awarded D.S.O., 1917.

BRIG.-GEN MATTHEW R. Marine Served with Egypt. Tw

MAJ. S. DOMINICK BULTEEL, R.F.A. Son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Bulteel, of Chandkhira, Sylhet, India. Has been reported as killed in action.

MAJOR A. I. SAULEZ, R. F. Artillery. Son of Rev. R. T. and Mrs. Saulez, Willingale Doe Rectory, Essex.

LIEUT.-COL. Somerset L.I. Younges Scott, K.C.M.G., and Stre

2ND LT. J. MORTON ANDERSON. Royal Field Artillery. Son of Mr. and Mrs. James Anderson, of Braidwood, Highgate. Killed in action.

LIEUT. IAN M. CAMERON, Canadian Expeditionary Force. Son of late Mr. William C. Cameron, Guisachan, Kelowna.

LIEUT. W. R. Flying Co U. Porkess, o an efficient a

NEW NOVELS.

"Jan and Her Job"

A book as fresh and human as Mrs. L. Allen Harker's "Jan and Her Job" (Murray) is welcome as the flowers in May, and doubly welcome at a time when to books an active mind turns for rest and anodyne to help it through the present ordeal. We have to choose our books to give away very carefully in these days. There are tired little V.A.D.'s who bob into a novel and emerge refreshed, boys in hospital wards, mothers waiting at home. They have had their endurance taxed to the limit; and they have been too near to the shadow to be offered anything that has neither sympathy nor humour, no matter how clever it may be. Mrs. Harker can draw you a child—the British child—with the most delightful and witty observation. Since Peter Pan's friends walked in Kensington Gardens, nobody we have found there has been a patch upon Jan's niece Fay, whose advances to strangers from her pram exposed her pretty little nurse to such embarrassing attentions. Meg was patient, but she complained privately to Jan that never in her life had she entered into conversation with so many unknown persons, and it was always Fay who began it. She didn't mind policemen and roadmen and park-keepers, but she drew the line at idly benevolent old gentlemen who joined the party and seemed to spend the whole morning with them. . . . The rest of the book is on a par with this pleasing incident, and Jan is to the reader as she is to her friends and her sister's children—a wise counsellor and a tender providence. No one need hesitate to hand on "Jan and Her Job" to go the round in war-time.



WITH THE CANA

"The Deep Heart"

You can take "The Deep Heart" (Hutchinson), by Miss Isabel C. Clarke, at your leisure. It is a tale that flows on smoothly under the sun of Italy, unhurried by an equable plot, and concerned not at all with violent situations. It sets out to be a pretty romance, and a romance it remains, with a tincture of religion, and considerable sincerity in its handling of the tardy awakening of a selfish man's conscience. This it is that enlivens the old, trite situation of lovers sundered by misunderstanding and intrigue. And yet *is* it so trite? Miss Clarke, at any rate, deals with it as if it were material fresh to the novel-reader—or old enough, perhaps, to be accepted as

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Of all Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores.

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LITERATURE.

Britons on the Somme.

In the great war, events of the first magnitude tread upon the heels of one another, and the battles of the Somme, though they had not opened a year ago, seem for the moment to be relegated to the region of old history by the new advance that started with the capture of the

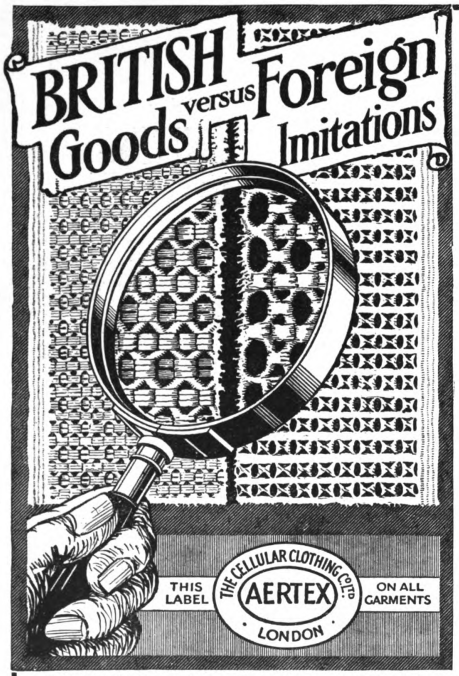


ON THE WESTERN FRONT: FIXING ON THE PARACHUTE HARNESS BEFORE AN ASCENT IN A KITE-BALLOON.
Canadian War Records.

Vimy Ridge. But the Somme battles were the first great test of the New Army, the metal of the civilian element of the British Empire was proved in the furnace. The terrible struggle that paved the way for the capture of Bapaume and Péronne will find many chroniclers, but surely none wielding a more vivid or sympathetic pen than the able American correspondent Frederick Palmer, whose record is called "With the New Army on the Somme" (Murray). He has two considerable gifts: the first enables him to see a
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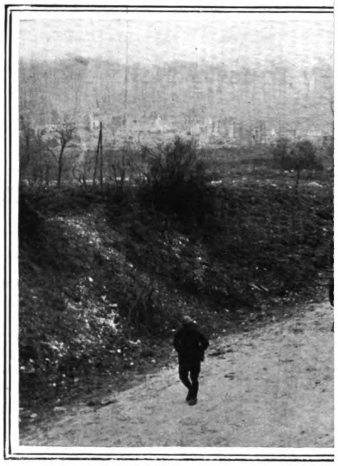
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rugged intensity of purpose bodes well for South Africa, are increasing steadily. When General Botha and General Smuts have the leisure to return together to their home problems, the chances are that they will find the road clearer than it was when De Wet went last " on commando."

" Air Power " Many important problems, social and commercial, as well as military, are raised in the new book, " Air Power," published under the signatures of Messrs. Claude Grahame-White and H. Harper, and issued from the press of Chapman and Hall. The value of the book is perhaps discounted by the fact that the authors endeavour to make it a popular book, and thus introduce matter which is not quite relevant to the main theme. But the mere statement of this theme is sufficient to excite interest, for the authors take for their text the not infrequently made statement that the nation which dominates the air will dominate the world. Obviously, the book was written when the war was not so old as it now is, and in the interval many people have sobered down on this question of world-domination. Indeed, the political student will quarrel with the authors for suggesting that any nation should aspire to dominate the air, since, if world-domination be ensured thereby, we shall have inevitably a refusal of the other nations to be menaced in that way, and consequently they will seek to neutralise matters by building equally big air fleets. The authors are out of their element in these matters, and the book must be taken for what it is—a work written for the general public, to interest them in the development of aerial navigation for military and commercial purposes. We are afforded a useful general survey of what aeroplanes have accomplished in the war, and we have more or less accurate deductions from these achievements to show what air-power in the future may accomplish. Prophecy is always dangerous in scientific affairs, and aerial navigation in particular has spoiled the records of many prophets. In this book the authors wisely show many of the difficulties peculiar to aerial traffic on a grand scale, but they have a useful service in th light merchandise be service will justify

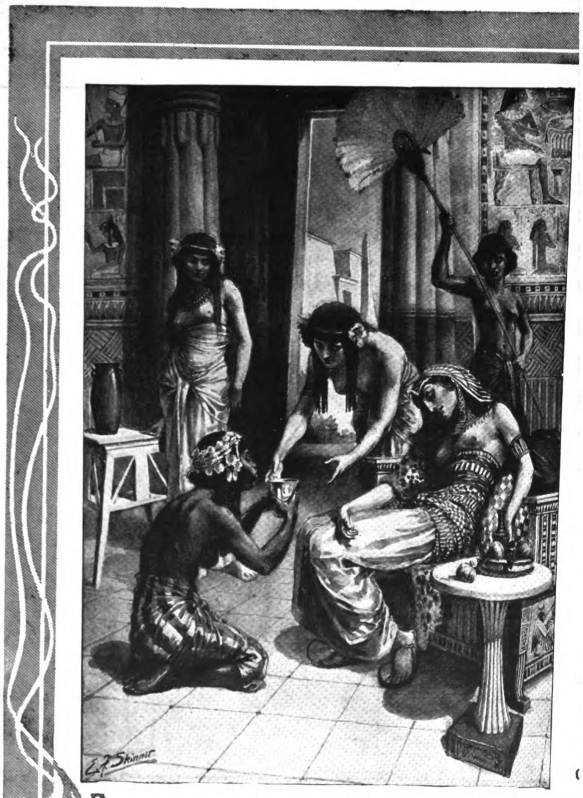


ON THE WESTERN FRONT: GERMAN PRISONERS E

The German prisoners are always

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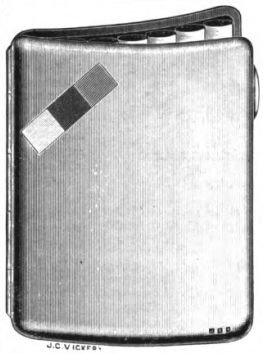
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THE CUTLERS' COMPANY.

THE history of the City Companies makes an irresistible appeal to every lover of London, for these societies carry on unbroken the traditions of the Middle Ages. They are at once the mirror and the microcosm of that old craftsman life of London which it was the dream of William Morris to see restored, and which, in its imagined revival and development, he outlined, and perhaps idealised, so pleasantly in "News from Nowhere." To the various records of the incorporated crafts must now be added the first volume of the "History of the Cutlers' Company of London," by Charles Welch, F.S.A., Master of the Company (privately printed for the Cutlers' Company), an opening instalment of what promises to be a monumental work, the fruit of infinite patience and research. The period covered is from the earliest times to the year 1500, so that the ground is only broken in these 362 folio pages. The beginnings of the Company are only dimly discerned. There exists an apprentice entry in 1287, and in 1285 there was a "house of the Cutlers" opposite the Conduit, in the locality known as the Cutlery. In 1328 seven prominent cutlers were sworn at Guildhall for the government and instruction of the Mistery, and there, perhaps, authentic record of the Company begins. Mr. Welch has an excellent sense of the picturesque, and knows how to lift the burrowings of Dryasdust into the region of the tale well told. He takes account also of the minor cutlery crafts—the Hafters, the Sheathers, the Furbours, the Grinders (reminiscent of "Biler," in "Dombey and Son"), the Knifesmiths, the Swordsmiths, the Bladers. This volume is a substantial earnest of further good things to come.

"Burke's Peerage" (Harrison and Sons) for 1917 appears a good deal later than usual, owing to the fact that the printers had to lay it aside in order to give preference to Government work. One effect of the postponement has been to make this invaluable work yet more up-to-date than it would otherwise have been. All peers and baronets who have received their patent of creation up to March 1917 are included, with family details, in the text itself, as also are changes due to the death of a peer or baronet. An appendix contains the long list of New Year Honours for this year. The present edition is of special interest on account of the changes and new honours due to the war, and also from the fact that five old baronies have been revived. The editor, Mr. Ashworth P. Burke, pays tribute in his preface to the patriotism displayed by the British aristocracy during the war. "Not content," he writes, "with the honours and laurels won in the past, they have sent their manhood to serve the cause of country and of humanity in the greatest war of all times. Right gallantly have fathers, sons, brothers sprung to arms, and proved once again the worth and valour of their class in the stern test of battle. Patriotism is not, however, the monopoly of any class, and the country may well be proud of this heroic generation, when men of every rank and calling have at heavy sacrifice come forward to fight for the honour of the motherland."

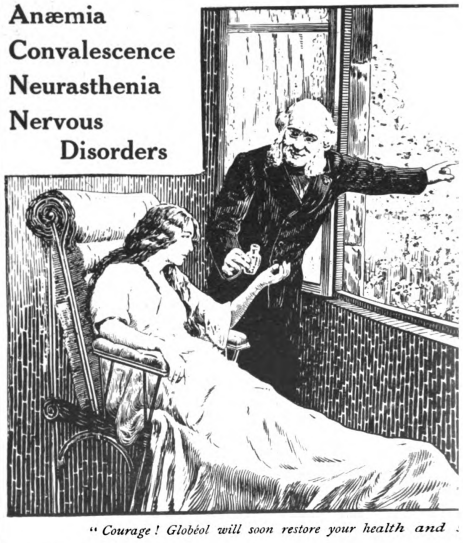
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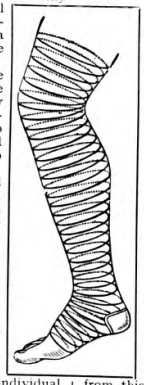
For the first time it is now possible for the sufferer from this most painful and dangerous ailment to go about in perfect comfort and at the same time to so strengthen the parts that a complete and permanent cure is ultimately assured.

As Mr. Cooper, the inventor, says: "Every sufferer from Varicose Veins knows only too well the clumsy and painful nature of the ordinary elastic stocking, but few realise that there is a grave danger in wearing these appliances.

"Ordinary elastic stockings are made with harsh, coarse ribs at the back and sides, and these, constantly pressing upon the distended blood-vessels, may at any moment set up Inflammation and Ulceration, and thus cause the Varicose Veins to burst.

"Now, however, by my wonderful new 'Spirastic' method, the hard, dangerous seams of the old-fashioned elastic stockings are entirely abolished, and perfect comfort and support are given to the limbs."

The new Mecca 'Spirastic' Supports are made in the finest thread or silk, and are spirally woven in one piece without seams or joins, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Fitting with the softness of a kid glove, they neither press, pinch, nor cut the limb, nor do they wrinkle or lose their elasticity.



Although specially woven to the individual measurements of each customer, they cost no more than the ordinary hard-ribbed stocking, will last at least three times as long, and, moreover, are **sent on approval.**

Already 'Spirastic' Supports are being worn by thousands of satisfied customers, who constantly recommend us to their friends.

Amongst the many letters of appreciation received daily the following are a few interesting extracts selected at random:—

"I hardly realise I am wearing it"

Private Wm. Stewart Currie, c/o Mrs. Mount, Vicarage Lane, Elham, near Canterbury (Case No. 1635), writes: "Although I have only worn your 'Spirastic' Support for less than a fortnight, my leg has already improved, and does not tire me now on a long march. Your Support fits well and is quite comfortable; in fact, I hardly realise that I am wearing anything at all. Certainly use my name as being perfectly satisfied with your 'Spirastic' Support. I shall be pleased to recommend 'Spirastic.'"

"I have never worn anything so comfortable"

Mrs. Prue, The Rosery, Hardingstone (Case No. 3020), writes: "The 'Spirastic Stocking' is a very great help and support. I have never worn anything so comfortable. It is many years since I have walked with such ease; as a matter of fact, I should not know I had anything more than my ordinary stocking on. I have also lost the heavy feeling in my leg. This is a great boon, as, since the war began, I have undertaken work which necessitates my walking nearly four miles every day."

"The 'Spirastic' Support has saved me an operation"

Miss Catherine M. Smith, Royal Victoria Hotel, St. Leonards-on-Sea (Case No. 6398) writes: "It gives me great pleasure to state I have found your 'Spirastic' Stocking in every way satisfactory. It is wonderful the support and ease it gives. I first noticed my varicose vein about ten years ago. Several Doctors advised me to have it out, as it was a bad one, but, thanks to your 'Spirastic' Stocking, I have done away with an operation. I find the relief marvellous."

"My Doctor recommended me to try 'Spirastic'"

Miss Jessie Fulker, Birch Hanger, Kingsley Green, Haslemere, Surrey (Case No. 9103), writes: "I had been laid up for fifteen weeks when my Doctor recommended me to try 'Spirastic' Supports. Previously I had had unsuccessful operations. I am pleased to say that the 'Spirastic' Stocking has proved satisfactory, and you are at perfect liberty to mention my name to all who suffer as I did from this painful and distressing trouble."

"My Doctor says 'Spirastics' are a big improvement"

Mr. W. Coull, 78, Prince Albert Street, Glasgow (Case No. 6395), writes: "Both my wife and I have worn your 'Spirastic' Supports and we find them to give us far more relief than the old styles with their hard seams. I have been suffering for this last ten years, and have used both elastic stockings and bandages, but they never did me the good 'Spirastic' has done. I have shown them to my Doctor here, and he says 'Spirastic' Supports are a big improvement on other appliances."

If, therefore, you suffer from Varicose Veins, Loss of Power in the Legs, Weak Knees, Swollen Ankles, Pain when walking or standing, write at once (a postcard will do) to D. M. Cooper, Ltd., Manufacturers of Surgical Appliances (Dept. 125), Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C., for free Illustrated Booklet fully describing this wonderful invention.

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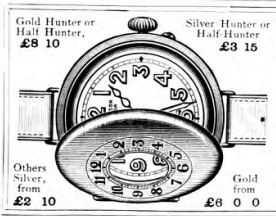
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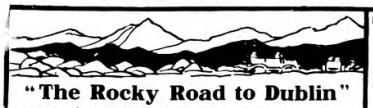
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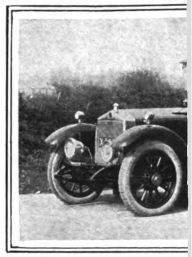
Aircraft and Car-Engine Design.

A paper of extraordinary interest to motorists, and to all who are concerned in the development of the internal-combustion engine, was read last week by Mr. Louis Coatalen, the joint managing-director of the Sunbeam Company, before the members of the Aeronautical Society. Mr. Coatalen holds what is possibly a unique position for dealing with such a subject as aircraft and car-engine design, inasmuch as he is not only a signally successful designer, but constructor of both types. He opened his paper by saying that our national habit of decrying our own achievements and praising those of the foreigner was never more in evidence than in the case of the aircraft engine, and never with less justification. This was well evidenced in the case of a foreign engine, which was recently captured by the Allies, and which weighed, without water and radiator, 3½ lb. per h.p., whereas the latest British water-cooled motor weighed, in the same condition, about 2½ lb. per h.p., besides being far and away superior in all-round efficiency.

He went on to point out that the idea of the design and production of an aircraft motor must start from a fundamentally opposite point of view from that from which the design of the car engine was approached. In the case of the latter, flexibility, silence, and cost of production are governing factors, whereas they are of no consequence in the design of the motor intended for aircraft purposes. On the other hand, weight, a very high mean effective pressure, the capability of working at full power for long periods with a comparatively great horse-power output—reckoned in terms of hundreds instead of tens—are of prime importance in aircraft engine construction, and of comparatively little moment in motor-car engine design and construction.

The Value of Racing Experience.

One of Mr. Coatalen's great points was the importance he attached to racing as a means of developing the best types of motor. "We must not lose sight of the likelihood," he said, "of the rapid evolution of the aircraft engine during this war; and the ing experience which is some future time exerci on the design and manuf



A HANDSOME CAR FOR "AFT

The enterprising manufacturer is a and our photograph shows a very engine is located under a bonnet ir cant backwards characteristic of the



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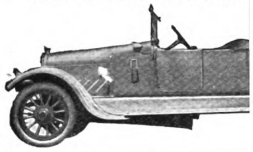


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The designer will evolve a car vide the maximum of pleasure with of cost and anxiety. Well-ground and the satisfactory results of Aust will provide excellent material u will be based.

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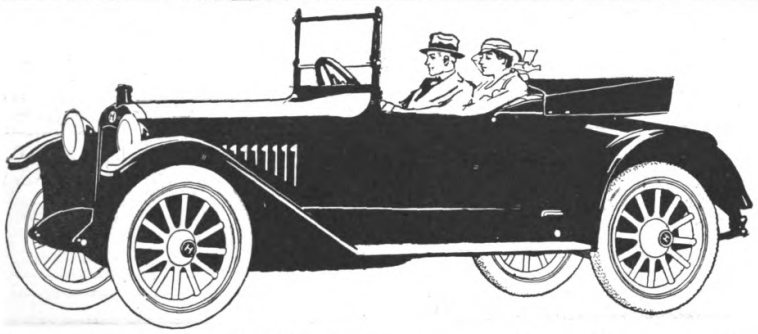
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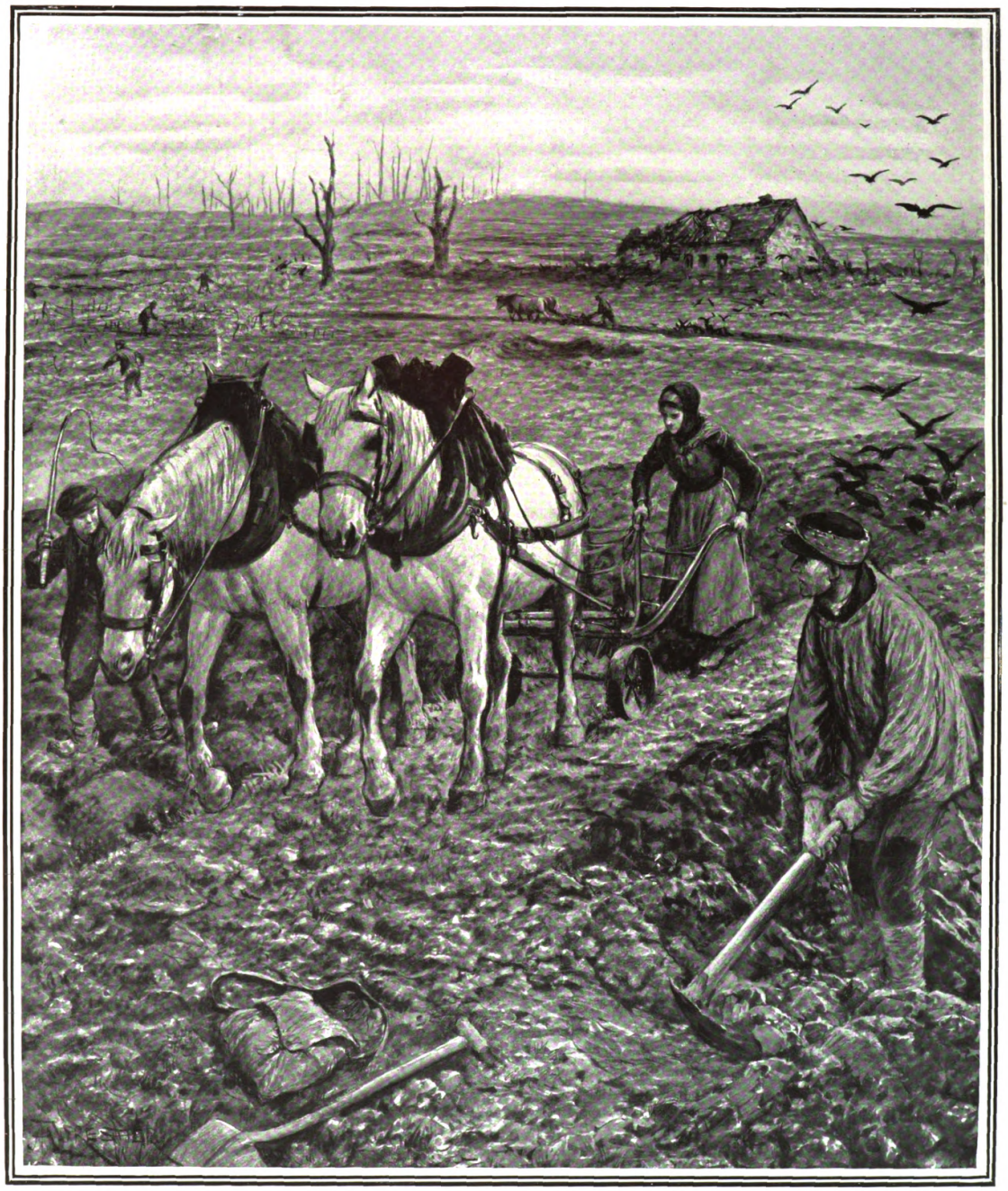
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BACK TO THE LAND AFTER THE GERMANS HAD RETIRED FROM IT, AND THE ALLIES HAD PRESSED ON: A BATTLEFIELD—FILLING-IN A SHELL-HOLE; PLOUGHING; AND REMOVING ENTANGLEMENTS.

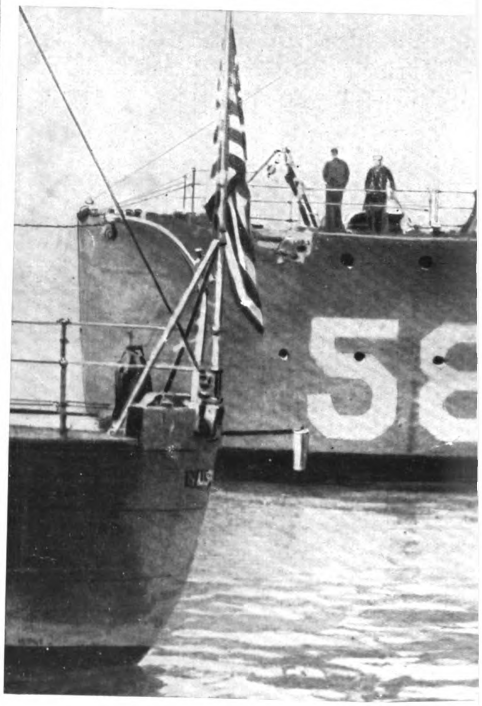
As the Germans retire on the Western Front, and the Allied troops move forward to give them battle again, the French agriculturists get to work in the fields over which the armies have passed. There are seen old men filling in the shell-holes: boys removing and rolling up barbed wire of the entanglements; women at the plough.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER, FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.—[COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.]

"NO MORE IMPORTAN



ARRIVING AT QUEENSTOWN: ONE OF THE UNI
IN BRITISH WATERS.



THE AMERICAN FLAG FLYING IN BRITISH WATERS: TWO OF T
IN QUEENSTOWN HARBOUR.

"Flotilla of Amer.can destroyers have been sent to the submarine zone. whe
offic'al "resume of what the United States have accomplished during the seven
future not very far ahead, and snows that the Americans have taken up
ted States flotilla was met by a British destroyer. Describing this me
ntly there emerged vessel after vessel of a type strange to our waters, al
in signalling distance, and the Stars and Stripes were broken at the n

OF [EW WORLD": THE ARRIVAL OF THE U.S. DESTROYERS.

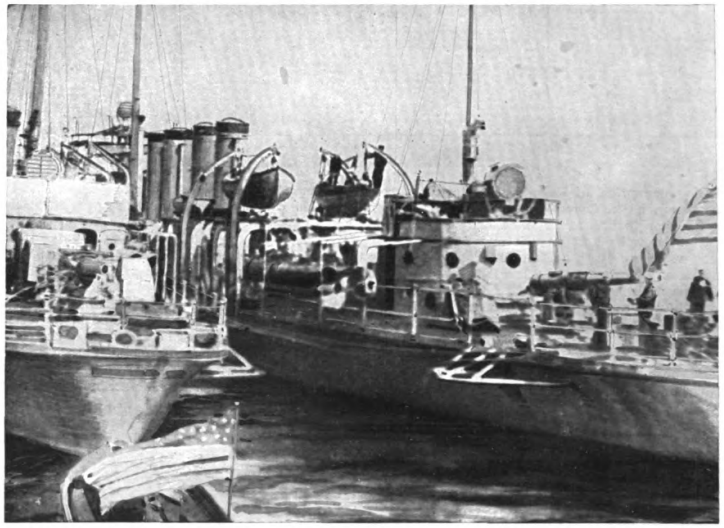
TOGRAPHS.



ES FLOTILLA OF DESTROYERS
BOUR.



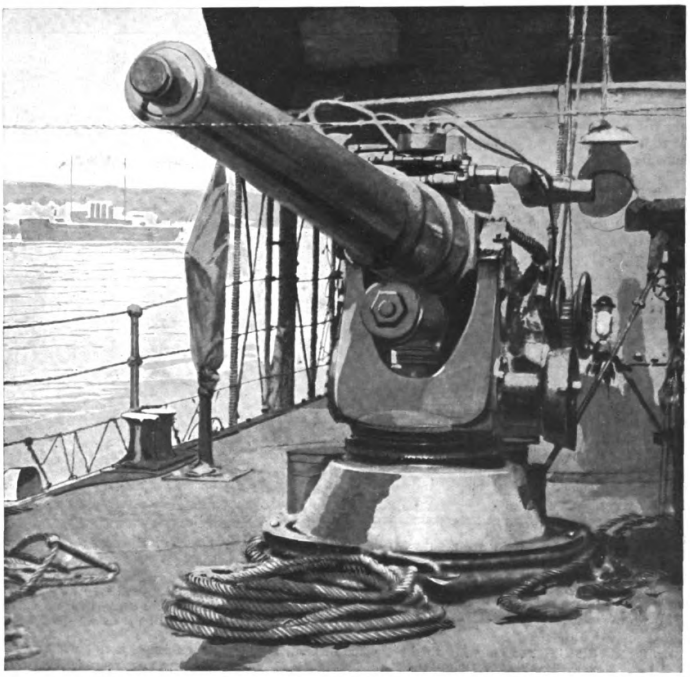
THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN SINGLE
AD.



THE STARS AND STRIPES COME TO JOIN THE UNION JACK: U.S.A. DESTROYERS AT THEIR MOORINGS.

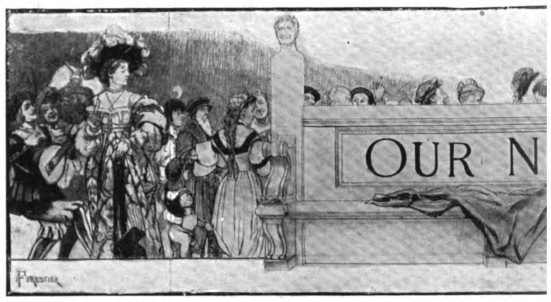


HEERY AMERICAN SAILORS ON BOARD ONE OF THE
N HARBOUR.



"I AM TOLD THAT THEIR ARMAMENT IS PERFECT": A DECK VIEW OF ONE OF THE UNITED STATES DESTROYERS.

They received a most hearty and brotherly welcome. They delivered their instructions and returned to their ship, and then, the British destroyer leading, the flotilla sailed proudly between the forts into Queenstown Harbour. . . . American sailors, all wearing their curious quilted white linen working caps, lined the sides of their vessels." The United States naval forces in European waters are under the command of Rear-Admiral Sims. In proposing the toast of the American Navy at the luncheon to the Navy League of the United States, Sir Edward Carson said recently: "I have been told of the great efficiency of the flotilla which has been sent over. I am told that the construction of the ships is magnificent, that their armament is perfect, and that their officers and men are also magnificent. In my opinion, no more important event in the history of the New World has ever happened than the arrival of that flotilla of destroyers in our waters, to fight side by side with our Navy. The old Union Jack is to be commingled with the Stars and Stripes."



By G.

SHORT of the disruption of definitely military discipline, I am all in favour of allowing the Conscientious Objector to talk at large. I cling to the hope that, if he talks long enough and large enough, he may at last tell us something intelligible about his conscience. At present the attempt to discover what he means brings us no further than a doubt as to whether he can possibly mean what he says. What he says, so far as I can follow the philosophy of it, is substantially this. There exists in every man a more or less fantastic faculty, in which no two men need be the least alike, which may vary more vitally than a taste in cookery or a trick of the nerves, but which is covered by the term "conscience" because it is so far moral that it concerns the social relations. Or, to put it less delicately, it is so far moral that it may be immoral. From this he takes the first logical step, and says that, if a man has this movement or instinct, he must obey it. This, to begin with, is quite disputable; it involves the question of its authority and origin, of which I will say a word in a moment. But let us grant, in a general sense, that if a man really has such a social (or anti-social) prompting, he ought himself to follow it. If he thinks a harem necessary to his salvation, he ought to have one; if he thinks human sacrifices due to God, he ought to offer them. There have been many conscientious sects preaching and practising such things; and their action is defensible on this subjective principle, that if a man has an ideal he must respect his ideal. But then he takes the second logical step, and says that *we* must respect his ideal. It is here, I fancy, that many of his friends and fellow-creatures will rather abruptly part company with him. If, in any mystical and unthinkable sense, it is possible for Thuggery to be good, they will confine themselves to the more cautious admission that it may be good for the Thug. If sacrificial murder is good at all, they will entertain the more modest idea that it is good for the murderer. In their old-world narrowness, they will probably deny that it can be good for the man who is murdered, or for all the other men who might be murdered. And they will therefore deny that they are bound to run the risk of being murdered by recognising it as good in any sense whatever. And it is quite irrelevant to answer that even the most fanatical non-resistance is not so horrible as human sacrifice. First of all, it is by no means certainly true; for many of us there is not much difference between the Thug who murders a child and the man who allows the child to be murdered, when he could prevent it with a blow. But the vital point in logic is not merely this. The point is that the Conscientious Objector bases his whole case on what his conscience says to him, and distinctly and deliberately *not* upon what our conscience says about him. It is his whole case that his moral sense is different from ours; and he cannot logically be surprised at any degree of immorality we may concern with his c Why?

The truth is that old doctrine, and no doctrine is true, as it is almost unme state it. The sanc being the voice of G the least in a *com* mankind, of which universal. If a pa



OF "THE FIRST DETACHMENT OF THE AM LEAVING BUCKING



COME TO EUROPE ON A "WORK OF MER BY THE KING A

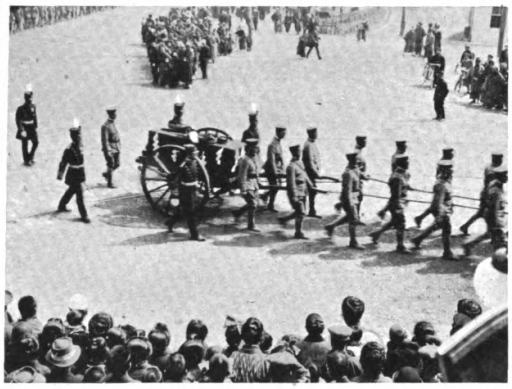
Doctors and nurses of No. 4 Base Hospital, U.S. Army, then by Queen Alexandra at Marlborough House. Ad American Army," adding that it was characteristic of A is in connection with the profession

voice of God, is n call morality, then sacred than his ni pilloried because what the commo may think it idle false intellectualis agreeing with ther this enormous ev sent; and there than the false et mean the idea of tached, and there

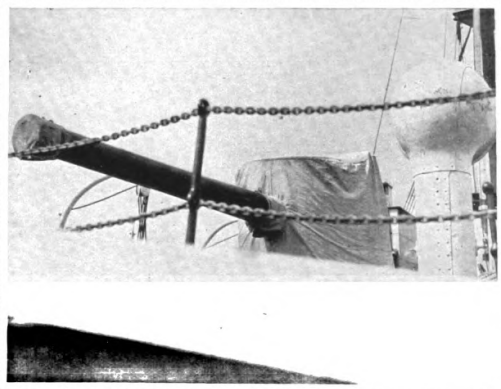
For the Prus Conscientious Obj on the idea of a

WITH OUR ALLY, JAPAN: WAR AND WAR-CHARITY SCENES.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY L.N.A.



MILITARY HONOURS FOR A JAPANESE MILITARY AIRMAN: THE FUNERAL PROCESSION IN TOKIO.



AGAINST U-BOAT ATTACK: AN ANTI-SUBMARINE GUN ON THE DECK OF A JAPANESE STEAMER.



IN AID OF DISTRESSED BELGIANS: AT A TEA-CONCERT AT AN HOTEL IN TOKIO.



IN AID OF DISTRESSED BELGIANS: AT THE TEA-CONCERT AT AN HOTEL IN TOKIO.



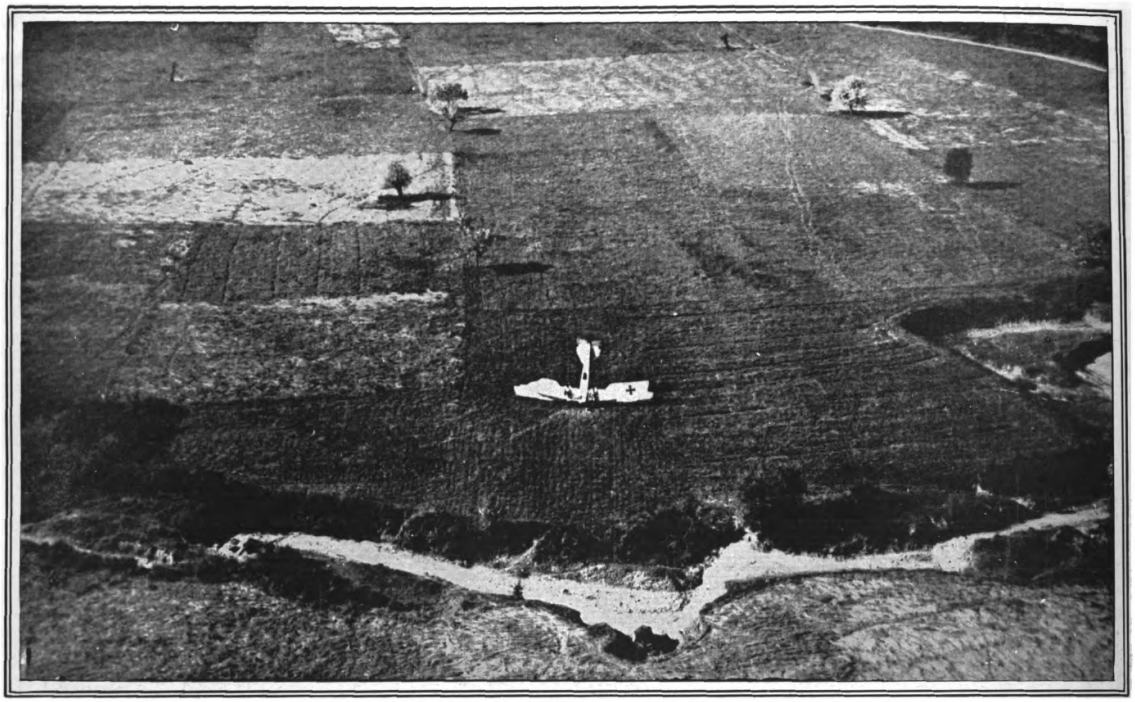
CELEBRATING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JAPANESE ARMY FLYING CORPS: A FANCY-DRESS FÊTE NEAR TOKIO.



CELEBRATING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JAPANESE ARMY FLYING CORPS: FANCY-DRESS AT THE FÊTE NEAR TOKIO.

The first photograph shows the funeral of a Japanese airman killed accidentally a short time ago in the suburbs of Tokio. The second shows that Japan is much alive to the necessity for arming ships against enemy-submarine attack. The vessel on which this gun is fitted sailed from a Japanese port recently. The third and fourth photographs illustrate a tea-concert given in aid of the distressed Belgians. It was held in a Tokio Hotel, under the patronage of many Japanese peeresses. The fifth and sixth photographs show how the anniversary of the establishment of the Japanese Army Flying Corps was celebrated near Tokio. It will be recalled that a few days ago Lord Robert Cecil announced in the House that the Japanese Government had sent a special detachment of Japanese destroyers to assist the British Navy in the Mediterranean, and that a Northern Pacific detachment of Japanese cruisers had carried out extended cruises of great importance to the Allied cause. He said also that a new detachment of powerful and fast cruisers had been despatched to assist in protecting the shipping in the Indian and South Pacific Oceans.

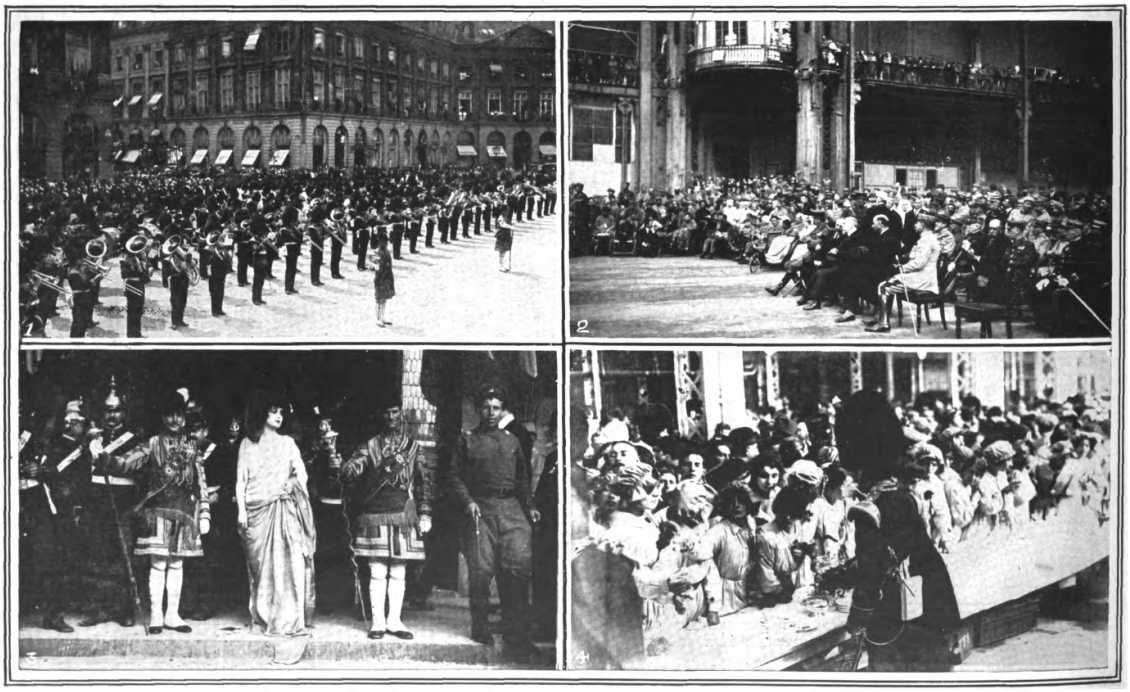
On the Balkan Front: A Fallen German Biplane Photographed from Overhead.



WINGED IN MID-AIR AND SENT TO EARTH AT A STEEP ANGLE: A TWIN-ENGINED NEW-TYPE ENEMY PLANE FALLEN BEHIND THE BRITISH LINES.

On all fronts, the enemy's proportion of aeroplane losses considerably exceeds that of the Allies. On May 28, to take the most recently noted case from the Western Front at time of writing, the British and French official communiqués recorded that 39 enemy machines were brought down in one day, against three Allied losses. Every week almost, returns come in from other fronts, the Italian front, Egypt, Mesopotamia, and from the Balkan front, recording the bringing down of more German aeroplanes than those of the Allies. The view above shows one of a recent type of German twin-engined biplanes, put *hors de combat* by a British antagonist.—[*Photo. supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.*]

The Parisians' Welcome to the Guards' Bands: Incidents of the Visit.



1. IN THE PLACE VENDÔME, ONE OF THE CENTRAL RENDEZVOUS OF THE PARIS CROWDS: THE GUARDS' BANDS PLAYING THE "MARSEILLAISE."

2. THE CONCERT TO FRENCH WOUNDED AT THE GRAND PALAIS: PART OF THE AUDIENCE OF FRENCH AND BRITISH MILITARY OFFICERS IN THE COURTYARD.

3. AT THE OPERA: MLLE. CHENAL, OF THE OPÉRA COMIQUE, PHOTOGRAPHED WITH TWO GUARDS DRUM-MAJORS, AND MEMBERS OF THE "GARDE RÉPUBLICAINE."

4. AMONG THE PARISIAN MUNITION-WORKERS: A VISIT TO A FACTORY WHERE THE GUARDS' BANDS PLAYED THE NATIONAL ANTHEM AND THE "MARSEILLAISE," AND HAD TEA

The visit of the united bands of our five Guards Regiments to Paris, under Captain Mackenzie Rogan, has been the success of the season in the French capital. The Prefect sent a special telegram to the City of London "to testify how the City of Paris appreciated the privilege of entertaining the Bandsmen of the British Guards and to express the whole-hearted admiration of Paris for the *soldats d'élite* of the British capital." Everywhere the Guardsmen musicians were fêted and their performances attended by enormous assemblages, loudly acclaiming their pleasure at the performance They also attended the Opera, as guests of the State.—[*Photographs supplied by Central News.*]

THE BRAIN OF ITALY'S NEW OFFENSIVE: GENERAL CADORNA.

PHOTOGRAPH BY C.N.



"THE MOST HUMOROUS OF ALL THE GENERALS IN THE GREAT WAR": GENERAL LUIGI CADORNA, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ITALIAN ARMY.

In the new offensive which the Italian Army recently opened on the Julian front, where, in a few days, over 6400 Austrians were captured, General Cadorna has once more given proof of brilliant strategy. Of his personality a full and interesting account is given in Lord Northcliffe's book, "At the War." "A short, lithe, quick-moving man of sixty-six," he writes, "General Cadorna is the most humorous of all the generals in the Great War. He has a glitter in his grey eyes that reminded me of those of the late Pierpont Morgan. The resemblance applies also to the character of the two men, for Mr. Morgan was ruthless and kind, and adamant too, when necessary. Those are the characteristics of Italy's great general, liked, feared, and respected by every Italian soldier or civilian with whom I conversed." Lord Northcliffe adds details of the Italian leader's career.

"THE THIRD YEAR BEGINS A



AN AUSTRIAN AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN IN A RIVER: IT
HAULING OUT THE WRECKAGE.



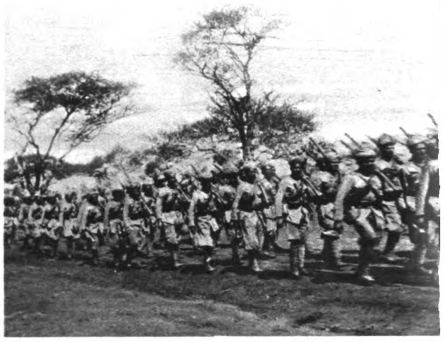
WONDERFUL WORK BY ITALIAN ENGINEERS AND ARTILLERY: DRA



DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS OF AN ITALIAN BOMBARDMENT: SHATTERED AUST
WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS AT PODGORA.

Although these photographs do not actually illustrate the new Italian offensive, they of interest in connection with it, as showing the general conditions on the Italian fi
A few days ago the King of Italy issued a stirring proclamation to his forces both
land and sea. After commending the "serene courage" and self-sacrifice of his r
he went on to say: "The third year of the war begins amid the rolling of can
For some days a severe battle has been going on against a numerous enemy, stro

WINDING UP THE EAST



A TYPICAL SAMPLE OF OUR INDIAN ARMY CONTINGENT : ONE
BELUCHI BATTALIONS ON THE MARCH.



HARD-HITTERS AT LONG RANGE WHICH "SEARCH" *SUSPECTED PLA*
TWO NAVAL 4-INCH GUNS PARKED IN CAMP AND SWATHED AGAINST D



A COMBATANT AS INVALUABLE IN EAST AFRICA AS IN EGYPT AND
ELSEWHERE : AN ARMOURED CAR IN CAMP UNDER DOUBLE-SENTRY.

General Smuts, in his last despatch from German East Africa, sent off when he wa
the point of starting for the Cape on his way to England for the Imperial War Co
notified that the enemy had been rounded up on all sides and driven into the swa
districts of the Lower Rufigi country. There, he said, they would be held blockade
during the then approaching rainy season, the work of keeping the Germans in b
entrusted to acclimatised forces, of whom the Indian contingent serving in East A
formed a considerable part. The above photographs show some of the units engage
keeping a strangle-hold on the enemy, until the close of the rainy season, about

AT THE BATTLE FOR THE





THE FIRST FRU



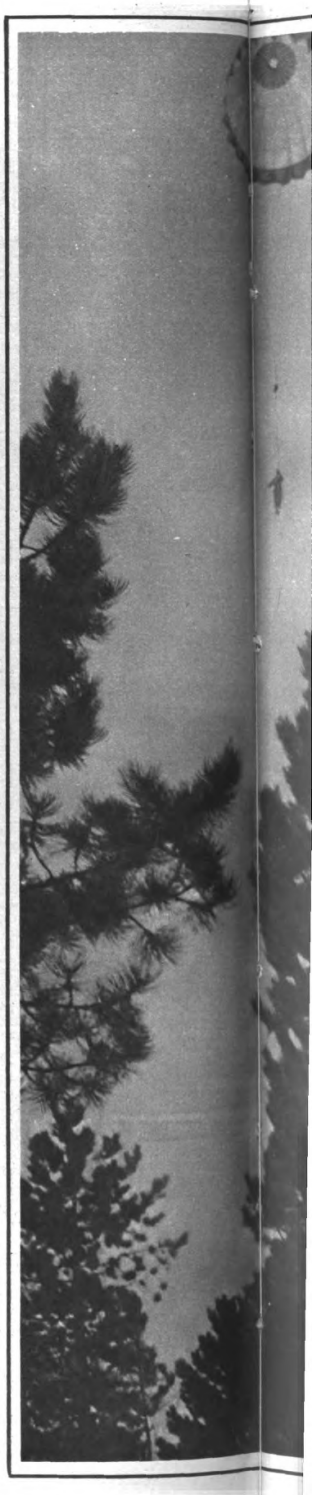
AS

The French assault which, at its outset, made our Allies masters of a great p
It took place during the wide-fronted offensive between Soissons and Rheims, whic
gained. The *modus operandi* of the attack—the way in which it was opened and
One of the intermediary results, while the assault was in progress, is shown in the
rear of the advancing French attacking line. They are seen making their way to

THE PERILS OF OBSERVATION-WORK IN KITE-BALLOONS: A "S



JUST IN TIME: A FRENCH KITE-BALLOON BEING HAULED TO EARTH, AFTER ATTACK BY AN ENEMY AEROPLANE, BURSTS INTO FLAME JUST AFTER THE OBSERVER HAD LEFT THE CAR.



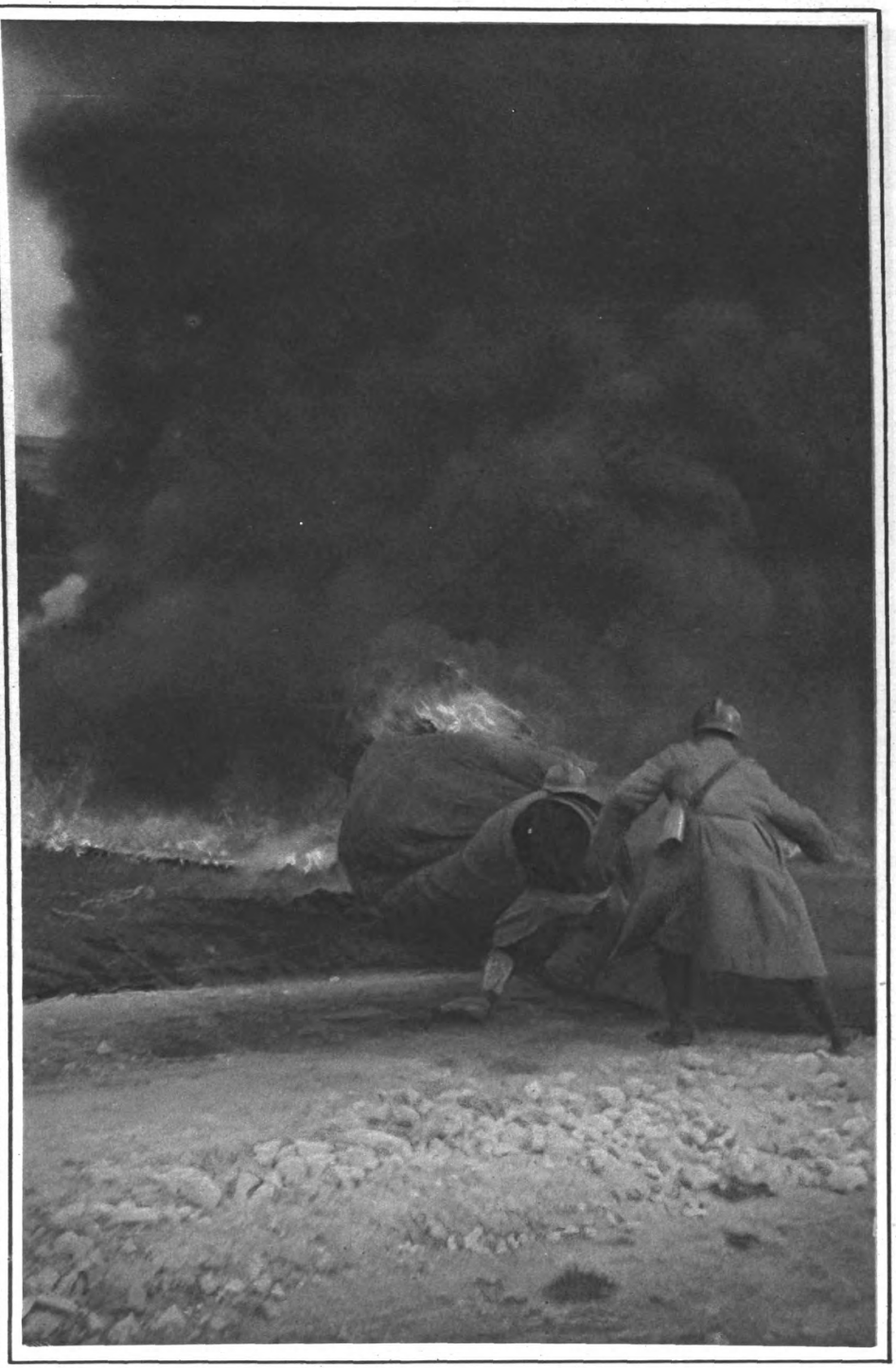
A DARING METHOD OF ESCAPE FROM A KITE-BALLOON: THE OBSERVER DESCENDING BY PARACHUTE

An observer's perils come mainly from two causes—the enemy's anti-aircraft guns and aeroplanes, which may set his balloon on fire by incendiary projectiles. On the occasion illustrated by the above remarkable photographs, it was a French kite-balloon, or "saucisse," that had been hit by a German aeroplane; but, needless to say, our Allies, with their excellent air service, can give a good account of themselves in this respect, and many a German observation-balloon has fallen to French aeroplanes, as also to our own. Of such incidents these photographs give a vivid idea. On the left the balloon is seen bursting into flame as it comes to earth, while the men on the ground are hauling

"SAUCISSE" IN FLAMES; AND A PARACHUTE DESCENT.



BALLOON SET ON FIRE BY THE ENEMY: RACHUTE INTO A PINE WOOD.



HAZARDOUS SALVAGE WORK FROM A BURNING KITE-BALLOON: TWO FRENCH SOLDIERS RUSH INTO THE SMOKING DÉBRIS TO RECOVER THE VALUABLE VALVE.

at the ropes. The observer had only just quitted the car. On the right, two French soldiers are seen running forward, as the fire dies down, in order to save the valve, which is the most valuable portion of the mechanism. The middle photograph shows a French observation officer coming down in a parachute from a kite-balloon set on fire by the enemy. While in the air, the observer has the harness of the parachute fastened to him, ready for an emergency. What he has to do to escape by this means is to disconnect the parachute from the car and jump out into space, trusting to luck that the parachute will duly open out. It would be hard to imagine a more nerve-trying operation.

FIRST PHOTOGRAPHS OF





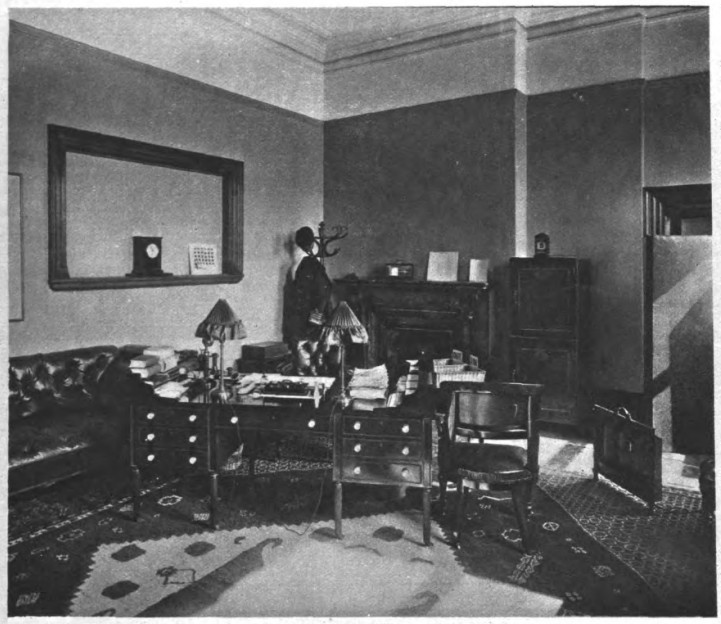
WITH AN ANGULAR "PROW," AND A KIND OF "B

3. A "SQUADRON" OF LAND-CRUISERS MOVING

In our issue of May 19 we gave a double-page drawing of some of the n to publish, for the first time, photographs of the same subject, still more int *d'assaut*, which is the Tanks' official name. The fourth photograph shows squadron of Tanks in an attack on Juvincourt, which they largely helped same action. The heroism of Commander Bossut and his men in the group

THE LAIR OF THE OLD SEA LION: INSIDE THE ADMIRALTY WH

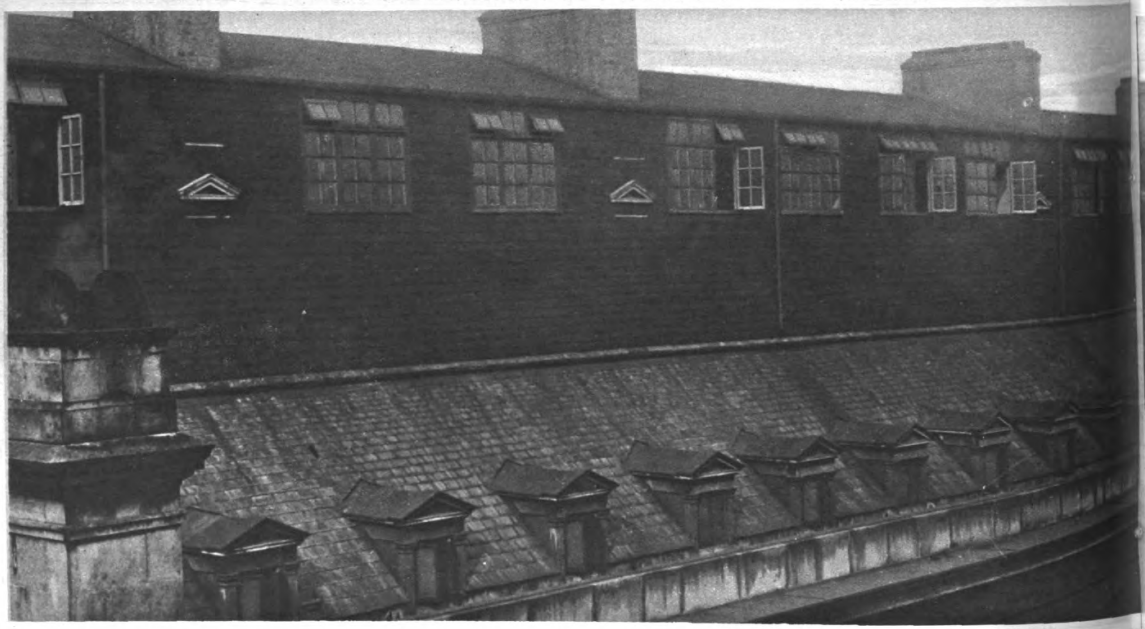
PHOTOGR... SUPPLIED ...



WHERE THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY SITS AS SUPERVISOR-IN-GENERAL OF NAVAL AFFAIRS: SIR EDWARD CARSON'S OFFICE.



WHERE OUR SEA COUNCIL OF WAR MEETS: THE ADMIRALTY BOARD ROOM; WITH ...



"ZEPPELIN TERRACE": BUILDINGS ERECTED AS ADDITIONAL OFFICES ON THE ROOF OF THE NEW ...

The public in general are familiar with the exterior ... one Admiralty Buildings in London, alike the old Georgian building with its colonnaded entrance and gateway and paved forecourt in Whitehall, and the great new block of brick and Portland stone off Spring Gardens, and bordering one side of the Horse Guards' Parade. The interior of the buildings with their maze of corridors, some long, all draughty, with cross-passages, lifts, doors to right and left everywhere, and lynx-eyed naval-pensioner attendants, keenly observant of strangers, is, on the other hand, perhaps less known to the "man in the street" than any other of our Government offices. Sight-seers, or people with no particular business to transact, are not encouraged at any time inside the Admiralty, and, of course, less than ever just now. That, for one thing, makes the illustrations given here the more interesting. The first illustration shows the plain, matter-of-fact, severely Civil Service official-looking room where the First Lord of the Admiralty transacts most of his every-day business, and has his private workroom or "office."

WHITEHALL—LINKED WITH THE FLEETS BY WIRELESS.

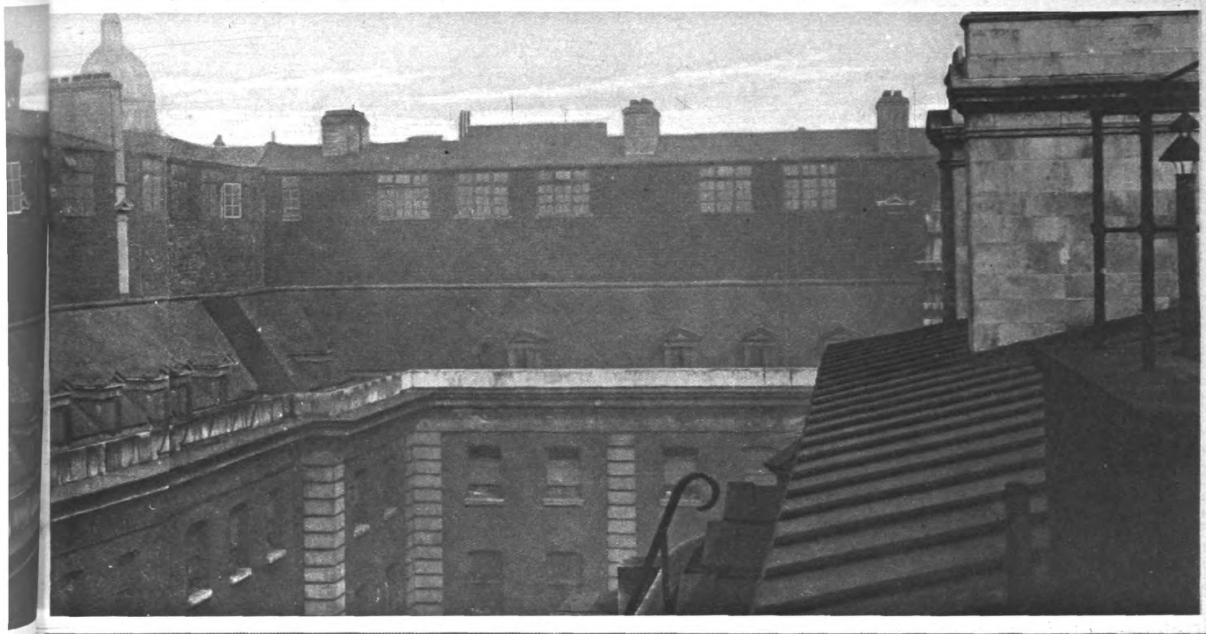
SUPPLIED BY C.N.



AND DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF NAVAL WARFARE: ITS HISTORIC GRINLING GIBBONS CARVINGS.

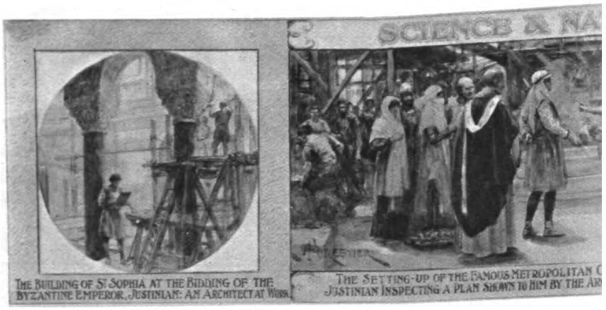


THE EXECUTIVE HEAD-CENTRE OFFICE OF ALL FLEET OPERATIONS: THE FIRST SEA LORD'S ROOM—SIR JOHN JELLICOE'S OFFICE.



ADMIRALTY BLOCK, WITH (RIGHT) THE DOME AND AERIAL OF THE ADMIRALTY WIRELESS INSTALLATION.

The second shows the Admiralty Board room. The interior fittings, priceless Grinling Gibbons carvings, sea-battle paintings, historic Queen Anne clock, etc., were brought over bodily from the room in the old buildings where generations of Admiralty Boards and Admirals whose names are history used to meet, and where Nelson attended before sailing to Trafalgar. The third illustration shows the First Sea Lord's room, Sir John Jellicoe's *habitat*. In the fourth and largest illustration is seen a roof-view looking down over part of the inner quadrangle of the new Admiralty block. The temporary range of offices erected along the roof are known familiarly as "Zeppelin Terrace," and have been put up to provide extra office accommodation since the war began. On the extreme right, part of the domed structure supporting the mast of the great aerial may be seen. That upholds the wireless-telegraph apparatus by means of which verbal communication can be kept up with Gibraltar on one side, and the Grand Fleet, in the Far North, on the other, and, indeed, with stations and ships still further away.



THE BUILDING OF ST SOPHIA AT THE BIDDING OF THE BYZANTINE EMPEROR JUSTINIAN: AN ARCHITECT AT WORK.

THE SETTING-UP OF THE FAMOUS METROPOLITAN C JUSTINIAN INSPECTING A PLAN SHOWN TO HIM BY THE AR

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

OF WHAT USE IS THE RACEHORSE?

THE contention that any further attempt to curtail or suspend horse-racing for the duration of the war would be to strike a grave blow at scientific horse-breeding in this country, has aroused a certain amount of scepticism in many quarters. There is a vague suspicion that racehorses, at best, represent no more than a certain amount of capital which it would be inexpedient to dissipate; apart from this, the upkeep of racing stables has little to recommend it. The meaning of the word "thoroughbred," or the part the animal thus designated has played in building up and sustaining other breeds of horses, these puzzled ones have no means of measuring.

To attempt to set forth the share of the "race-horse" in the production of the various types of "utility horses" in the brief space at my disposal would be to adventure on a hopeless task. Let it suffice to say that all these, in varying degrees, have been modified and improved by the infusion of the blood of the "thoroughbred," more especially in regard to speed, endurance, and "mettle." This moulding factor is to be traced back, in this country, to the importation of certain now famous sires—the Byerly Turk in 1689, the Darley Arabian in 1706, and the Godolphin Arabian in 1730. These animals, crossed with our native racehorses on the one hand, and with our "hackney" or "utility horses" on the other, begat a new era in horse-breeding. And it is no small thing to be able to say that our studs, built up on this foundation, provided the breeding stock for the rest of the modern world.

I may be told that this must be somewhat of an over-statement, since the grand-looking bays and browns of our Royal Stables, for example, are imported from abroad — France, Germany, Hungary, Austria, and Italy. That is so. But these animals are the descendants of sires and mares which were unfortunately allowed to leave this country in large numbers somewhere about 1840 and onwards, when the rest of Europe began depleting Great Britain of its best to furnish their own stables. As a consequence, since about 1860 we have been compelled to supplement our own breeding by importations. Some idea of what this short-sighted policy has cost us—for had the State interested itself in horse-breeding this depletion would never have taken place—may be gathered from the fact that between 1893 and 1902 we imported 340,337 "utility horses" from abroad!

The French were lar
hackney sires, which they
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WITH THE ITALIANS: HOISTING A "75
Italia

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regard to the foundation
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In other words, we
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in this column, contend
racing "two-year-olds,"
support of experts. We

THE REAL "HIGH SEAS" FLEET! GRAND FLEET UNITS ON A CRUISE.

Official Photographs.



BREASTING A HEAD-SEA IN A "FRESH" WIND: A DESTROYER GOING AHEAD FAST—A BOW WAVE BURSTING IN-BOARD OVER THE FORECASTLE.



STEAMING THROUGH A MODERATE SEA: ONE OF OUR BIGGEST SUPER-DREADNOUGHTS AND HER ATTENDANT DESTROYER—A COMPARISON IN STEADINESS.

The first illustration shows a destroyer going fast, as the white wake suggests, through a somewhat "lumpy" sea. The cascade of foam over the forecastle, as the vessel breasts a bow-wave, spouts up into the air, it will be observed, higher than the bridge, and higher, too, than the destroyer's funnels. From the second illustration we may get something of an idea of the difference for those on board that cruising in a moderate sea makes in the cases of big ships and little. The battle-ship seen is one of our most modern super-Dreadnoughts, a giant vessel, heavily gunned and heavily armoured, one of the sister ships of the famous "Queen Elizabeth," and capable of a speed equal to that considered satisfactory in the earlier destroyers of twenty-odd years ago. The solid, compact, ponderous mass of the battle-ship's hull shears through the water with the ship remaining practically as steady as though she were a firmly embedded half-tide rock. On the other hand, the lightly built destroyer lifts to the waves, or tears across their crests, or else drives her nose through amid cascades of foam at the bows, while everything on board shakes and quivers with each pitch and roll of the vessel's hull.

NEW NOVELS.

"Enchantment." An Irish story, by Mr. E. Temple Thurston, is always welcome, and there is no doubt that "Enchantment" (Fisher Unwin) will be a general favourite. It is a romance of the Irish gentry, down Waterford way, and the central figure is the patrician, John Desmond, in his great, cheerless country house—John Desmond, king of men, but not master of himself. To him was born Patricia, as a child dowered with the charms of devilment, and as a maiden predestined by her father's vow to be a nun, but by nature made for human love—to the distress and bewilderment of the frightened little Sisters from whose midst the bold Charles Stuart snatched her. Mr. Thurston tells us that this is a fairy story, with Patricia for the princess, John Desmond's vow for the enchanter's spell, and Stuart, of course, for the dare-devil prince who rescues her from behind the briar-rose hedges. He labours the point a little, and perhaps "Enchantment" is too long drawn-out; our opinion is that it would not have suffered by compression. It is a gay and gallant sort of story, when it has won through the birthright of Patricia and the idiosyncrasies of Doctor O'Connor, preliminaries that are both tiresome and too explicit. The sketches of Waterford are charming, and the mention of old Waterford glass, winking at a Sheraton cabinet from the mahogany table, will make any collector's mouth water.

"The Career of Katherine Bush." Let no one who has an old-fashioned preference for the stock moral read "The Career of Katherine Bush" (Duckworth). Neither should it be left on the family table; it is far too revolutionary, too subversive of social discipline, to be *virginibus puerisque*. Apart from these considerations, which may or may not be weighty where a novel is concerned, Katherine Bush's enterprising career makes a lively volume. For, you see, she was a young woman who meant to get t
get there. So many people
wreck them through sentin
inconvenient conscience or
made up her mind very earl
have none of that. She be
family. There is wisdom
vulgar family keep you
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THEIR MAJESTIES' TOUR IN THE NO

After the recent visit to the great works of Vickers, Ltd., at Barr
a telegram to the King, expressing appreciation of their Majesties'
British workmen will never fail their fellow-countrymen who are fi
Majesties at the factory gates of Messrs. Vickers' great works, and
Ltd.); Mr. W. H. Peck, Master of Works (*Ministry of Munitions*

trip to Paris with him wa
education; but it was dang
It is not safe to love early
make. She learnt how to e
and generally how Society be
she turned him down. This

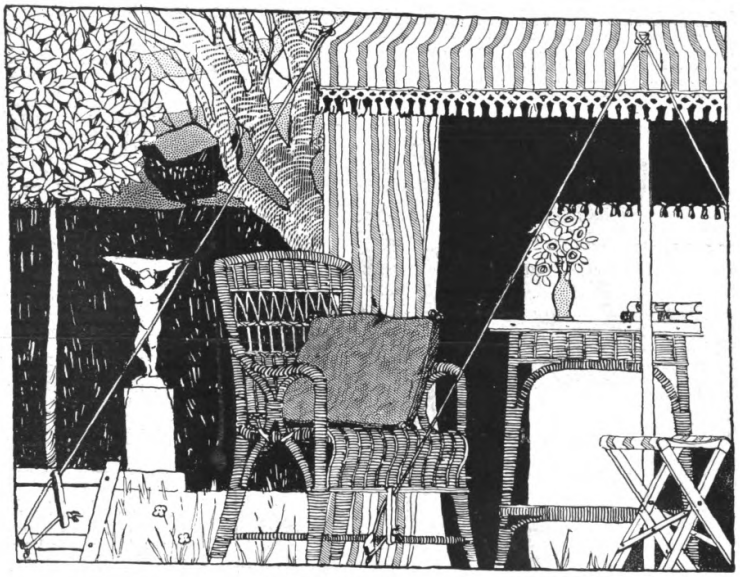


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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"PENNY WISE." AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.

IF "Penny Wise" should succeed in bringing in the pounds to the Prince of Wales's Theatre's exchequer, it will mainly be due to a single actress's, Miss Ada King's, performance. Neither in its dialogue nor in its character-drawing does the play itself, "a farcical comedy of Lancashire life" founded by Mary Stafford Smith on a story of Leslie Vyner's, reach the level of the school of drama now honourably associated with Manchester and its district. But Miss King has a telling part, and renders it splendidly. A shrewd and unscrupulous old mother, who wanted to lift her family above poverty, Amelia Dobbin, planned that her lazy son should die, so that with his insurance money she could pay up arrears and start her husband comfortably in business. She backed up fraud with bribery, and tackled single-handed every sort of opposition, including that of her own worthless household. Her scheme is doomed from the start, but she is such a bonny fighter, as Miss King plays her, that the struggle she puts up is always a joy to watch. It is the "dead" man who at once spoils her game and saves the situation, for he comes to life, but fortunately wins a small fortune in a football competition. There is cleverness in Mr. William Cromwell's portrait of this ne'er-do-well, and Mr. Sydney Paxton and Miss Dora Gregory also work hard for the author. But Miss King's work stands out, conspicuous for its artistry and robust humour.

"INSIDE THE LINES," AT THE APOLLO.

To enjoy the newest war-play, "Inside the Lines," you must not take its story seriously or look at it at all closely. You must surrender yourself to the American playwright while he spins his yarn about Gibraltar, and Transatlantic tourists, and incredibly stupid British Army officials, and the man who looked like a spy but was really "dishing" spies, as you would surrender in a lazy mood to the author of a sensational serial. Then you can get fun out of its quaint thrills and its mysteries, and like them none the worse for the ingenuousness of Mr. Earl Derr Biggers's notions. The trick, of course, in this sort of "spoof" melodrama is to make your hero seem as much like a villain as possible. The blacker the evidence appears to be of his guilt, the more he associates with sinister folk, and the less he is made willing to explain his past and account for his appearance—why, the more romantic is his rehabilitation. In this piece the author works the trick to the very limits of incredibility. Fortunately, good acting is available at the Apollo. Mr. Eille Norwood's sham spy breathes romance and secrecy in his every movement; the tourist of Mr. Dagnall, the consul of Mr. Poulton, might be American-born—so fidgety is the one, so breathless the other; Mr. Frederick Ross's General is British to the core; Mr. Lewin Mannering's Asiatic has the most uncanny airs, and a most haunting personality; while for breeziness and spontaneity it would be hard to beat the American *ingénue* of Miss Ida Adams.



PRINCESS MARY'S FIRST PUBLIC FUNCTION: OPENING A MEDALLIC EXHIBITION.

Special interest attached to the opening, by Princess Mary, last week, of the Exhibition of Medallic Art, in the Georgian Hall, at Messrs. Waring and Gillow's, in Oxford Street. The Princess was received by Prince Louis of Battenberg, Mr. S. J. Waring and Mr. A. M. Joshua, and the Countess Feodora Gleichen presented the Committee: Sir George Frampton, Sir A. Evans, Sir W. Goscombe John, Mr. H. Wilson, and Mr. G. F. Hill, and also Miss Lever, Mrs. and Miss Joshua, and Mrs. G. A. Sawyer. The Exhibition is the first of its kind in London, and is of exceptional interest, both historic and artistic.

MR. H. G. WELLS AND THE WAR.

MR. WELLS has been to the war, with a note-book, and he has come home to describe, and prophesy. "War and the Future" (Cassell) is, however, most valuable as a record of things seen. It is something to see the war with Mr. Wells's eyes, and to be able to talk about it in the Wellsian manner. To the author of wonder-fiction it must have been like a glimpse into his own world made real, for he who hates and loathes fighting, and would rather not come in contact with such unpleasantness, nevertheless imagined and described the most hideous of conflicts—that of the Martians. For a time he ran riot in colossal wars of the future, and he foreshadowed very plausibly what war would be like when science took the biggest hand in the game. It was not pretty. Neither is this struggle. Now that he has seen it, Mr. Wells calls it a "gigantic, dusty, muddy, weedy, bloodstained silliness." Again, "for the Germans it is simply the catastrophic outcome of fifty years of elaborate intellectual foolery." Excellent, Mr. Wells! But were you of this opinion when you wrote "The War in the Air"? No matter; we live and learn, and go to the wars. There is much in this book for which we thank Mr. Wells heartily, and we rejoice that he has actually seen the Tanks and survived to write a chapter of that title. Now "Tanks" is a piece of writing that appeals happily to this house, for have we not this similitude to cheer us: "They [Tanks] are like jokes by Heath Robinson"? That is just the right thing to say, by way of comic relief embalming truth. From the joke Mr. Wells passes to moralities. He puts in a plea for the proper manning of munition factories, and is plainly very suspicious of the policy that would sacrifice anything to secure overwhelming man-power in the field. He warns us against the military man "who thinks in terms of spurs." "Every man," says Mr. Wells, "who is taken from munition-making to spur-worshipping in khaki is a dead loss to the military efficiency of the country." All which is worthy of consideration. Mr. Wells, by-the-bye, thinks that the Tanks have an important future.



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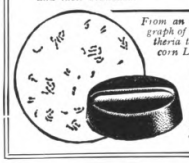
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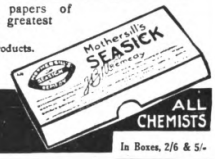
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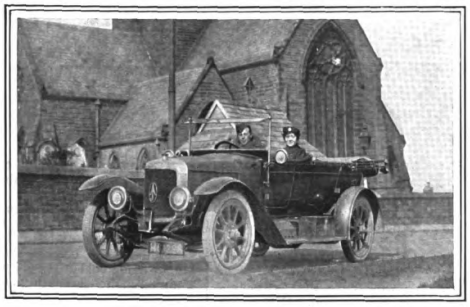
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Importation of American Tyres.

It looks as though the entry of the United States into the war is likely to have the effect of stopping the importation to this country of American motor tyres. For months past the feeling has been expressed, through the medium of the Press, that British manufacturers were able to fill all the tyre requirements of the home market, both for Government and private consumption, and that the tonnage used for the import of the Transatlantic product could be more usefully employed in this time of national crisis. The matter has more than once been raised in Parliament, the official explanation being that these goods were allowed access to the British Isles under the terms of an arrangement with foreign Governments, which had for its object the prevention of tyres and rubber goods generally getting to enemy countries through the neutrals. Whether that object was in fact attained we have not been told, though we may take it that at least some material effect was produced, or the class of goods aimed at would have been placed on the "restricted" list long ago. Now, however, tyres are apparently placed on the forbidden schedule. According to a recent notice in the *London Gazette*, the importation of "manufactures of rubber" is prohibited, except under license from the Board of Trade. Obviously, tyres are included, coming as they do under the classification of "manufactures of rubber." The prohibition, of course, includes all tyres of foreign origin, though it is only the Americans who will be seriously affected, inasmuch as the imports of tyres from other Allied countries have been more or less stopped automatically ever since the outbreak of the war.

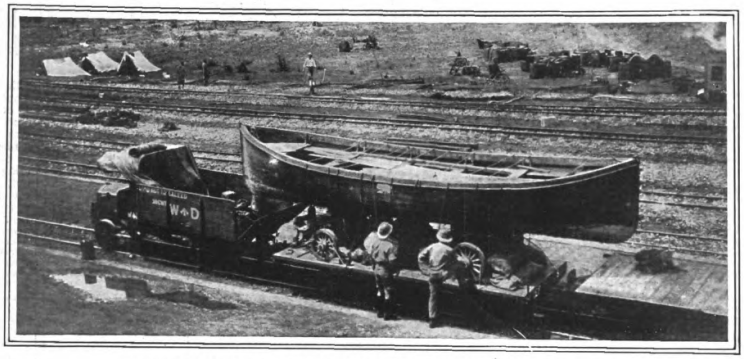


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Less and Less Petrol.

According to the President of the Board of Trade, we are to get even less petrol than was foreshadowed in the announcements recently made with regard to further reduced allowances. He tells us categorically that all motoring for pleasure has got to be ruthlessly put down, and that all round there must be effected drastic economies in the use of motor fuel. As a matter of fact, I do not think that if every drop of petrol used by "joy-riding" now were saved we should be very much better off. There is really very little pleasure motoring being done at all—at any rate, by the mere civilian community. Generally speaking, no class has responded more loyally to the demand for economy than that very much-maligned community which includes the "private" motorist. Of course, among the numberless people who use cars there is a limited class which would have its pleasure though it used the last few drops of petrol in the country; but it is a very small minority. By far the larger number of motorists have played the game as they were asked and expected to do. The present acute shortage of fuel is, I understand, due to the sinking of several large tank steamers, and may be only temporary.



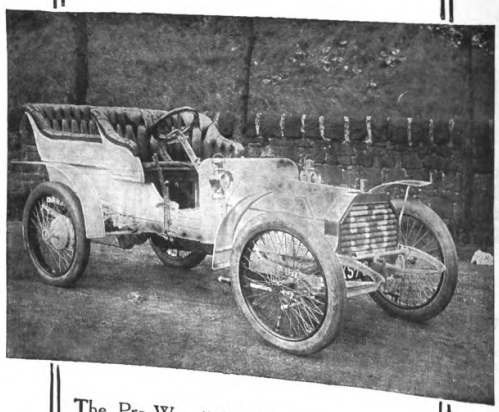
MOTOR TRANSPORT IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA: A NAPIER BUSINESS VEHICLE.

The Army is much indebted to the Motor Transport Service in German East Africa, and our photograph shows a Napier business vehicle (30-45 cwt.) with two trailers in addition to the boat, which is being transported to Lake Nyassa. On this train 150 details, with full kit, travelled to their destination. The officer in command paid a cordial tribute to the efficiency of the Napiers.

Fears of American Shortage.

It is not only in this country that a shortage of motor fuel is giving rise to serious misgivings. According to a Standard Oil authority, it is quite on the cards that the United States may begin to feel the pinch by the end of their first year of war. (By the way, it is not very cheering for the "end of this year" optimists to hear the Americans talking of the war in terms of years.) The authority in question says that unless steps are taken at once to conserve the available supplies, these will be exhausted at the end of twelve months. The statement, however, does not seem to fit in with the facts of production. He says that the yield for the current year will amount to some 2,500,000,000 gallons, of which two thousand millions will be required for home consumption, leaving the balance available for export. From these figures it would appear that what is really meant is that by the end of a year of war, consumption will have overtaken production—a serious enough consideration, but rather a different proposition to exhaustion of supplies.—W. W.





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Brent Good

LADIES' PAGE.

IT was half a century ago almost to a day, when last week's debate took place in the House of Commons, since a motion for admitting women to the vote was first presented to the House. On May 19, 1867, Mr. John Stuart Mill moved a Resolution, in the debate on the Bill for giving the vote to working men, that women who possess all the qualifications that entitle men to vote should also be entitled to vote in the election of Members of Parliament. Only so commanding and established a reputation as he possessed could then have secured respect for such a motion, and a serious vote, in which seventy-three Members of the House followed Mr. Mill into the Lobby. It was by no means the beginning of the movement. For half a century before, the claim that sex should be no bar to citizenship had been put forward repeatedly, both by men as thinkers, and by women on behalf of their sex. Mr. Mill, indeed, was asked to bring in his resolution by a group of women. He consented to do so only if a petition from women bearing at least a hundred signatures were sent to him for presentation. In a very short time 5000 signatures were obtained, headed by many well-known women's names, such as Harriet Martineau, Florence Nightingale, Mary Howitt, and others. From that day to this an active organisation has been maintained, and a Resolution or a Bill to give votes to women has been continuously presented in Parliament, and on several occasions a Bill has passed second reading; but, as it was never supported by Government—though for long periods there have been in office Prime Ministers avowedly in favour of enfranchising women—it has never been able to pass the obstacles in the way of a private Member's Bill and reach the House of Lords. Lord Beaconsfield was actually the first person to speak a word in favour of votes for women within the House of Commons; in a speech made a year before Mr. Mill's motion, the then Mr. Disraeli remarked that, in a country where women could inherit the throne and fill many other public offices, he could not see why they had not a right to vote, and subsequently he voted for the measure several times. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour were also in favour. Mr. Gladstone was the most untiring and powerful opponent. Party, perhaps, actuated both sides. Mr. Gladstone thought that a measure enfranchising women on the same terms as men would add to the strength of Conservative influences. It is, perhaps, with a similar fear that the present Government have introduced the provision for making wives as such electors—to lessen the influence of the single and widowed propertied women.

In the fifty years that have elapsed since Mr. Mill's action many things bearing on the point have happened. Wives have become legally the owners of their earnings and other property. Women have taken the highest possible degrees at the Universities; they have qualified and practised successfully as surgeons and physicians; they have voted in public election for and held seats upon School Boards and other local government bodies; and, finally, they have actually saved the country in war by proving themselves ready for and capable of all sorts of new tasks during this terrible crisis. The women of our chief Colonies have been given the Parliamentary vote. One after another of the States of the great American Republic have also enfranchised women, and even elected women members on the State Congresses and sent one to the United States Congress. After all, half a century is not long for all this wonderful change to have taken place, and it is best for us for alterations not to be too sudden—best that "Freedom broadens slowly down, from precedent to precedent."



A GRACEFUL EVENING DRESS.

The corsage is made entirely of strings of jet, and the trained skirt of silver-and-black brocade.

Amongst the many changes that the war has brought about, the change in clothes is one of the most striking. The working woman has been not only permitted, but ordered, to abandon handicapping herself with crippling skirts and tight-fitting raiment, at any rate "for the period of the war"—a change established in the twinkling of an eye, so to speak, by necessity, and accepted so widely that now a man does not turn his head to look twice at a girl window-cleaner or other worker walking the London streets in undisguised trousers, or a woman riding astride. The starched collar of the male is about to follow the woman's long and full skirt. The use of starch is discouraged because it is wasting the corn that we need for something more important than stiffening clothing. Stiffly starched shirt-fronts almost down to the waist had already passed away, like the strangling stock of Georgian days, the absurd periwig of the century before, and many another disabling and uncomfortable masculine fashion. Will the men, who in their khaki have become used to easy-fitting and unstiffened garments, be willing to resume stiff starched clothing, or the girls tight waists and hampering skirts, in the strenuous times that peace will bring us? Who lives will see. Meantime, it is a patriotic duty, small yet not unimportant, to save needless starching, both of clothing and household accessories. Many ladies are giving their maids little black silk aprons for afternoon wear. Some of the new dress fabrics for washing need no starch, and such should be selected. Table-napkins were seldom starched in France even before the war, and really do not need to be stiff. A handsome dining-table looks as well with the wood left uncovered at dinner, except for sufficient small mats to protect it where used, and a lace or satin centre-strip, instead of an enormous table-cloth of stiffly starched diaper.

Milliners have managed, like dressmakers, to produce attractive yet very simple specimens of their art. Quaint shapes cost no more than severely plain ones, so milliners have put much of their ingenuity into the outline of the hat of the summer, and its trimming is absolutely simple. Many shapes are somewhat hard in effect, and need a good deal of hair drawn down under their edges to be becoming. Rather tall shapes, with little or no brim, and the crown widening somewhat abruptly so as to give a hard edge round the top of the shape, and relieved by no trimming but a bead ornament or a tiny compressed bouquet at the exact front, are decidedly trying; and the brilliance is increased, but the becomingness not much enhanced, when the shape is all of glittering jet. Tall hats with stiff brims, like unto men's "beavers" of past times, are worn with no trimming but a steel buckle or a bead plaque, and other severe designs are in favour.

FILOMENA.

URODONAL

MAINTAINS YOUTH OF THE HEART AND ARTERIES.



It frees them from all the waste products, uratic and chalky deposits which tend to harden their walls.

This cleansing process may be compared to the cleaning of the boiler and pipes of an engine, which would certainly refuse to work were its various parts allowed to become clogged with accumulated dust and dirt.

The same rule applies to the human machine.



Certain blood vessels (veins and arteries) can be compared to boilers. By dint of continually working and circulating blood that is more or less loaded with impurities, their walls become encrusted and hardened, so as to resemble "clay piping." This is **Arterio-sclerosis**, the baneful consequences of which are only too well known. Uric acid is the chief enemy, inasmuch as it is always present in excess whenever nutrition is disturbed. It paralyses the heart, and is in some cases the sole cause of certain diseases of this organ (Pericarditis, endocarditis, etc.).

Heart trouble, as well as disorders of the circulation, are, therefore, greatly benefited from the use of URODONAL, which is **thirty-seven times more powerful than lithia** as a solvent of uric acid; and, therefore, effectively prevents the appearance of the manifold troubles due to its presence.

Dr. DAURIAN, Paris Medical Faculty.

URODONAL, prices, 5s. and 12s. Prepared at Chatelain's Laboratories, Paris. Can be obtained from all chemists and drug stores, or direct, post free, from the British and Colonial Agents, HEPPELLS, Pharmacists and Foreign Chemists, 104, Piccadilly, London, W.1, from whom also can be obtained, post free, the full explanatory booklets "Scientific Remedies," and "Treatise on Diet."

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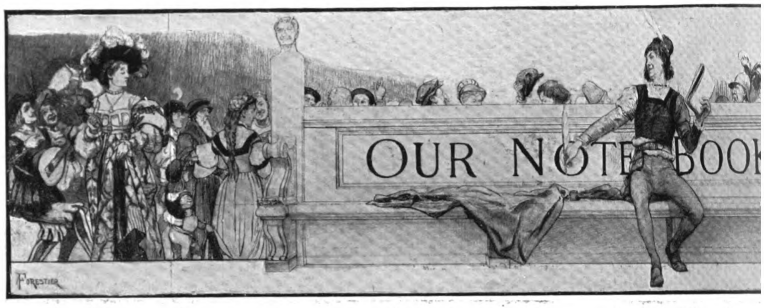
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GOING TO HONOUR HEROES AND HEROINES OF THE WAR: HIS MAJESTY THE KING, WITH THE QUEEN AND PRINCESS MARY, AT HYDE PARK CORNER ON THEIR WAY TO THE INVESTITURE.

The royal party received a great ovation as they drove from Buckingham Palace on June 2 to Hyde Park, where the King conferred a large number of war decorations, as described on the other pages in this number illustrating the occasion. Their Majesties, accompanied by Princess Mary, left the Palace at 2.35 p.m. in an open landau drawn by four bay horses, with postilions. The escort was formed by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, wearing khaki, and mounted on black horses. Arrived at the daïs, the King, after inspecting the Guard of Honour provided by the Scots Guards, spent nearly two hours in pinning on the various decorations to the 351 recipients.

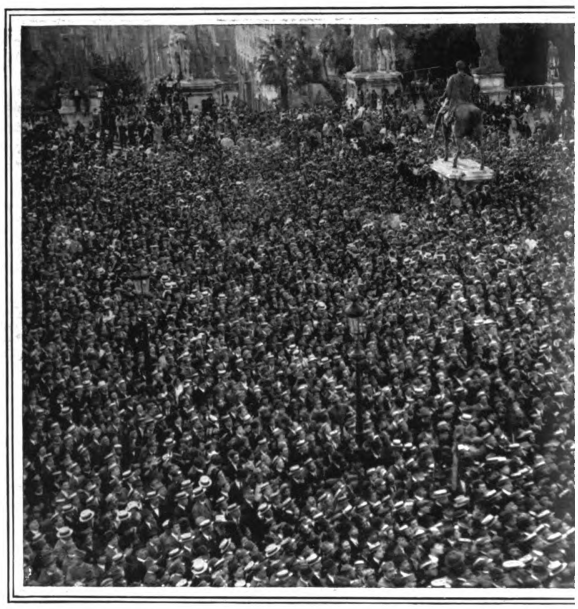
PHOTOGRAPH BY ALFIERI.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE warning against Prussianising England, even in resistance to Prussia, is in itself the reverse of unreal. But it tends to be disregarded by realistic people because it is too often urged by other people who, even when not unpatriotic, are at least unpractical. But the truth is that Prussia is very nearly as bad as a practical guide as she is an ideal guide. Mere Prussianism will not only worsen, but may well weaken this country; first, because even when such German organisation is successful, it is successful with Germans; and second, because even then it is often most successful merely in looking successful. Before we fall down and worship the Prussian helmet, it is well to remember two things: that the Prussian helmet is made to fit the Prussian head, and that the Prussian head was none the stronger or sharper because the old Prussian helmet had a spike on it. We need not deny that in some departments the enemy really had the advantage of organisation—or what might more properly be called the advantage of preparation. But, before we make it a model even in material, far less in moral things, it will be well to read what is said about it by those few writers who describe it with the handicap of having seen it.

In a very illuminating letter I saw recently, written by one who had seen something of German militarism from within, there was one remark which is worth reams of distant calculations and dead statistics on the subject. The writer said that the sentries round a prison were placed with the most mathematical exactitude at precisely identical distances from each other. And he added that this was done even in cases where it involved preventing the sentinel from seeing anything or hearing anything or being of any earthly use as a sentinel. From this account, one might almost fancy that if the regulation number of yards or inches brought the sentry to a spot which was an open well, they would drop him down the well. Anyhow, it seemed clear that they would not move the sentry a few paces further to a place commanding all the opportunities of sentry duty. Whatever may be the facts about such a disciplinary fashion, the story will stand very well for a symbol of how discipline can defeat itself, and how a thing that is more organised can be less organic. The writer mentioned many other things upon the same dehumanised pattern, notably some extraordinary things about the inverted psychology of the Germans in their successes and failures. But I am here concerned with the problem of Prussianism in the sense of organisation; and with the fallacy of supposing that the precise is necessarily the practical. Dr. Johnson was more precise when he touched all the posts as they stood in a row; but he was less practical than when he kicked the stone to express his impatience with a philosophy of unreality. Either may have been illogical; but the first was the insane and the second the sane Johnson. Anyhow, we should not think he was a very much saner Johnson merely because he had taken care to kick all the stones within a certain fixed distance of Bolt Court. But there is another objection to what is called the ideal organisation, besides the fact that whatever is merely formal may become unconsciously fantastic. There is almost a mathematical objection to this abuse of mathematics. And it is particularly applicable to some of the claims that are now being made for a sort of code of regulations to reform the social life of this country. The English will be wise to beware of it in the precise respect in which the Germans boast of it: that it is a *general* scheme for organising the *whole* life of a people. For it is precisely this German ideal that is unpractical—or rather, impossible. In one sense, al law rests on the principle that even the rule i the exception. It is the exception in the sens that the ruler intervenes rarely. It is t present that murderers shall be hange most men were murderers, most men wc hanged. If only half of them were mu other half might have to be hangmen, v leave many other callings and forms o some neglect. This is a very simple tru realisation of it knocks the bottom out notion of organising *normal* human life Unless men could live together in alm publicity and community as private sol they can only do it without women or would always be impossible to regulate of people, for the simple reason that th be enough people left to regulate it family life, for instance, you must hav police spy for every family. Police a minority (though I fear an increa because it has hitherto been calcul perhaps, with too rosy an optimism— will be a minority. Once make a thing may do a crime, and every man must b ing" detective as every man has a sh is precisely the preposterous end to w

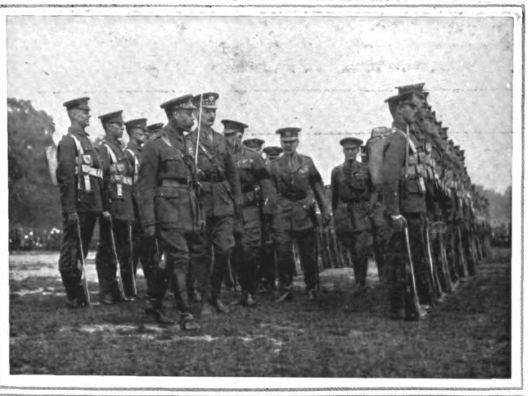


CELEBRATING THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF ITALY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR: A

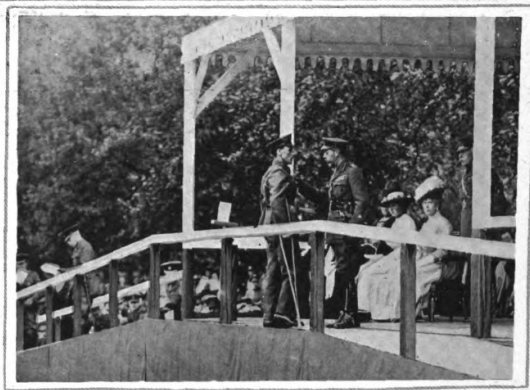
May 24, kept with us as Empire Day, is memorable in Italian history as the date of the decla anniversary was celebrated all over Italy. In Rome huge crowds gathered at the Capitol to hear a house used as a hospital for wounded, and formerly occupied by the Austro-Hungarian Em

THE KING HONOURS THE BRAVE: THE HYDE PARK INVESTITURE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, SPORT AND GENERAL, C.N. AND L.N.A.



HIS MAJESTY OPENING THE PROCEEDINGS: THE KING INSPECTING THE GUARD OF HONOUR OF THE SCOTS GUARDS.



"FOR MOST CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY AND DETERMINATION": PRIVATE THOMAS HUGHES, CONNAUGHT RANGERS, RECEIVING HIS V.C. FROM THE KING.



AN INCIDENT THAT MOST TOUCHED THE SPECTATORS: A BLINDED SOLDIER (IN MUFTI).



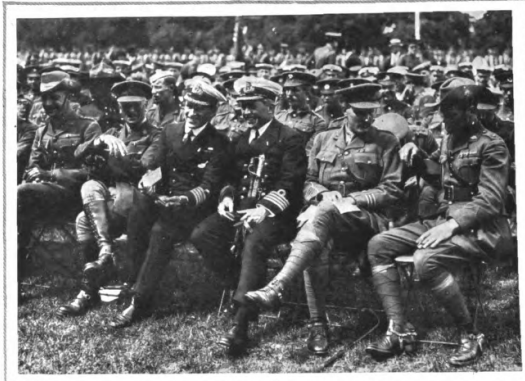
"BLIGHTY" BLUE A PREVAILING COLOUR AMONG THE SPECTATORS: WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN MOTOR-LORRIES.



A CRIMEAN VETERAN PRESENT: PRIVATE G. SMITH, ROYAL MARINES, SALUTING THE KING.



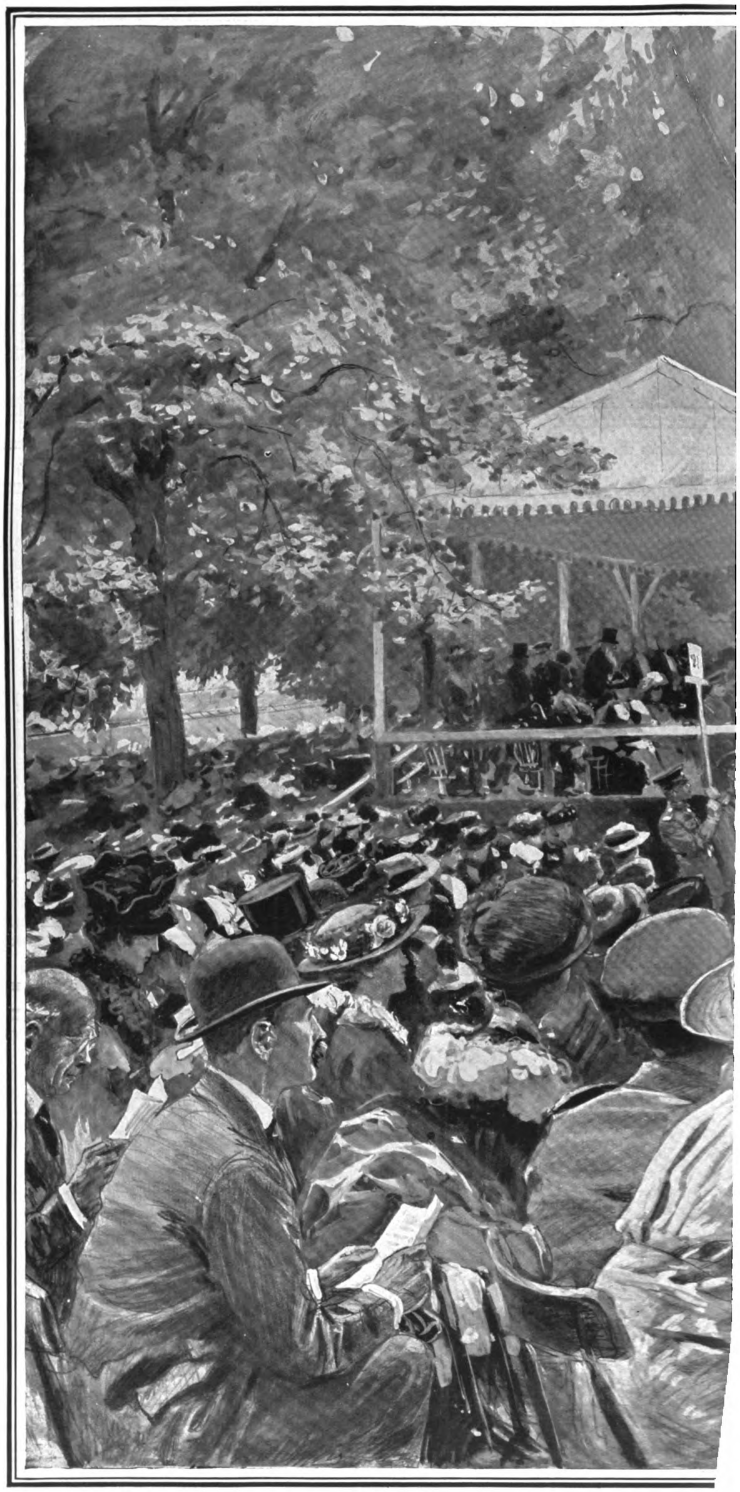
THE "NEXT OF KIN": WIDOWS AND BEREAVED RELATIVES WHO RECEIVED HONOURS WON BY THEIR DEAD MEN-FOLK.



THE FIRST SIX RECIPIENTS: (RIGHT TO LEFT) MAJOR MURRAY; LT.-COL. FORBES-ROBERTSON; CAPT. PECK, R.N.; CAPT. EVANS, R.N.; LT.-COL. ADAMSON; LT.-COL. FEWTRELL.

The first man to receive his decoration (at the Investiture in Hyde Park) was Major Henry Murray, of the Australian Infantry, who was given the D.S.O. and bar and the V.C. for "wonderful work . . . sheer valour . . . and his magnificent example." Next followed the officers seen seated next to him in the right-hand photograph at the foot of the page, taking them in order from right to left. Lieut.-Col. James Forbes-Robertson, Border Regiment, attached Newfoundland Regiment, received the D.S.O. and M.C. The next four, who each received the D.S.O., were Capt. Ambrose Peck, R.N., and Capt. Edward Evans, R.N. (commanders respectively of the "Swift" and "Broke" in the Channel destroyer fight); Lieut.-Col. Agar Adamson, Canadian Infantry; and Lieut.-Col. Albert Fewtrell, Anzac Light Railways. Private Thomas Hughes, Connaught Rangers, received the V.C. "for most conspicuous bravery and determination at Guillemont, Sept. 3, 1916." Among the "next-of-kin" were the recipients of four posthumous V.C.'s awarded to Sec. Lieut. George Cates, Rifle Brigade; Sergt. J. Erskine, Scottish Rifles; Sergt. T. Mottershead, R.F.C.; and Private J. Fynn, S. Wales Borderers. A blinded soldier, who was led up by an orderly to receive the Military Medal, aroused the sympathies of all present. Among the spectators were some six hundred wounded men.

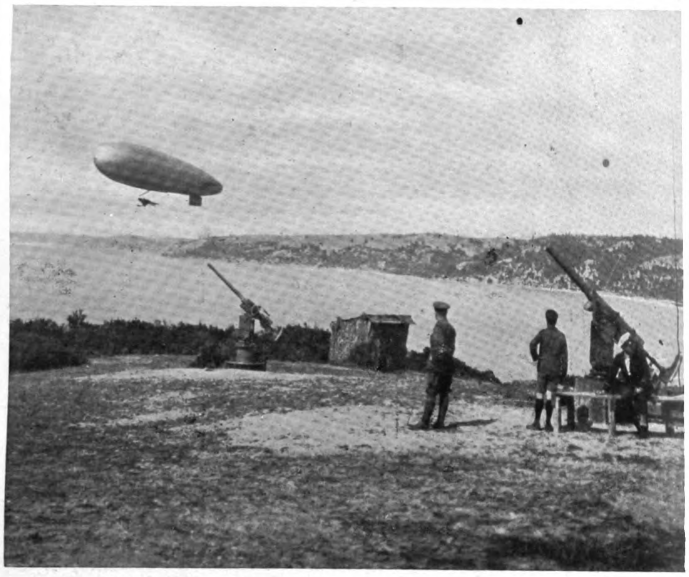
WHERE QUEEN VICTORIA, ON HORSEB



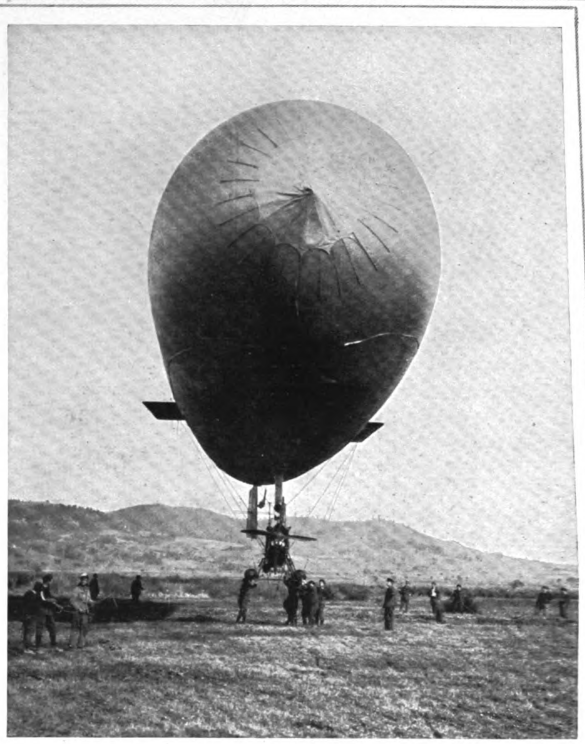
WITH A GUARD OF AEROPLANES PATRC

The Investiture held by the King in Hyde Park on Saturday, June 2, was memorable both in itself, and the days of the Crimean War. It was on a June day sixty years ago that Queen Victoria presented who wore a red jacket crossed by a Field-Marshal's sash, remained on horseback to present the cross had a very different setting, in which khaki prevailed, mingled with the "Blighty" blue of the woun to receive their earthly reward. The King himself, who was accompanied by the Queen and Pri decorations comprised 313 officers and men of the Navy and Army, 26 relatives of men who had diec

COAST DEFENCES AGAINST "TIP-AN



PRECAUTIONS AGAINST GERMAN AIR-RAIDS: AN R.N.A.S. UNIT PATROLLING THE COAST; AND TWO ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

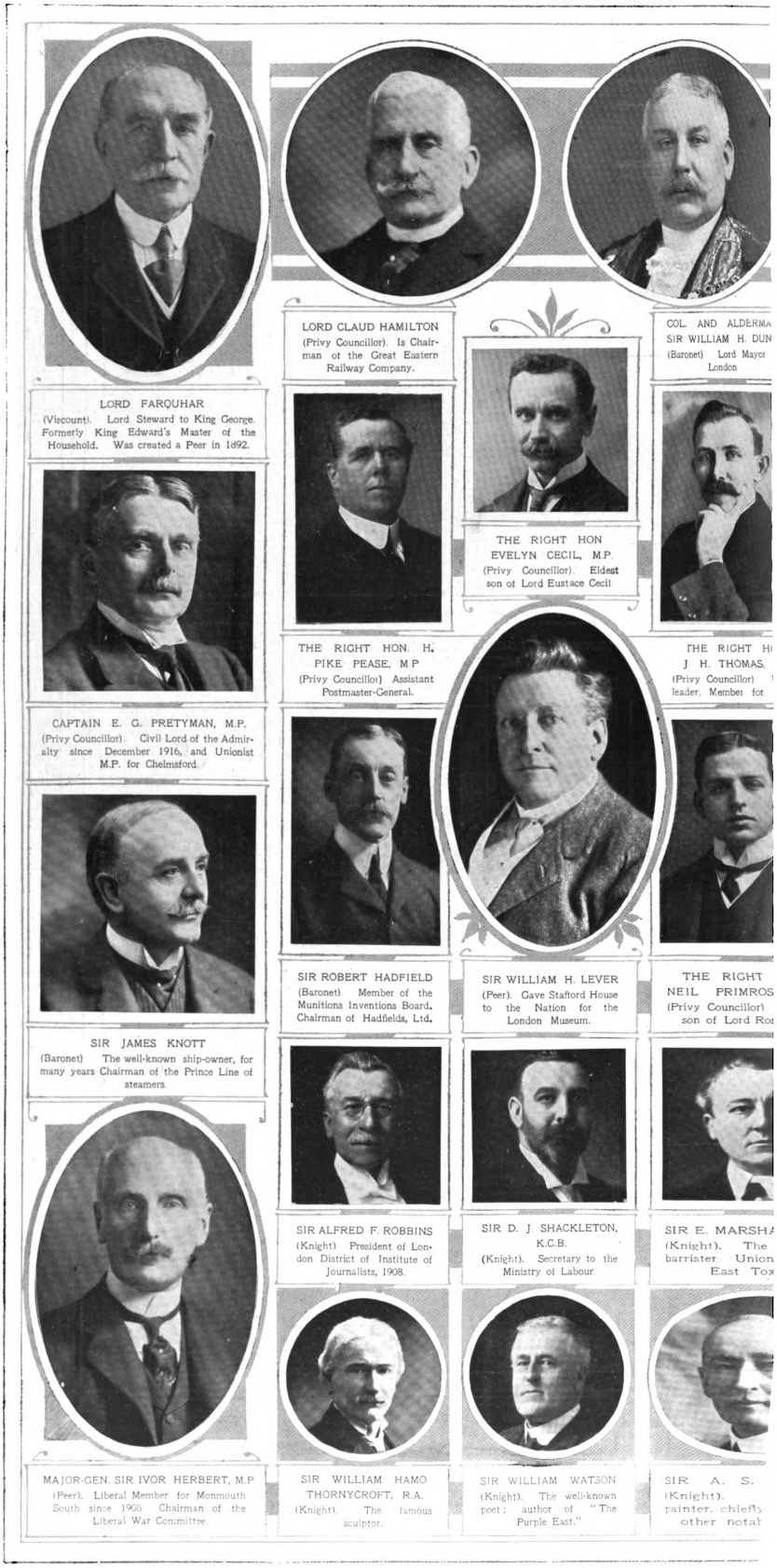


ABOUT TO ASCEND FOR COAST SCOUTING: AN R.N.A.S. AIRSHIP

The recent enemy air-raid on Folkestone stimulated public interest in the question of our defences excellent work done by the Royal Naval Air Service in patrolling the coast and preparing to give it will be realised that the task is no light one. As regards the possibility of further raids, it w the south-east coast during daylight, and that the number of aeroplanes available to meet raide

"WHOM THE KING DELIGHTETH TO HONOUR": IN T

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS 1, 7, 13, 20, 22 BY RUSSELL; 2, BY HAINES; 3, BY MILES AND KAYE; 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 14, 18, 19 BY LAFAYETTE; 6, 8, 16, 17 BY SWA



LORD FARQUHAR
(Viscount). Lord Steward to King George. Formerly King Edward's Master of the Household. Was created a Peer in 1892.

LORD CLAUD HAMILTON
(Privy Councillor). Is Chairman of the Great Eastern Railway Company.

COL. AND ALDERMA
SIR WILLIAM H. DUN
(Baronet) Lord Mayor
London

THE RIGHT HON
EVELYN CECIL, M.P.
(Privy Councillor). Eldest son of Lord Eustace Cecil

CAPTAIN E. G. PRETYMAN, M.P.
(Privy Councillor). Civil Lord of the Admiralty since December 1916, and Unionist M.P. for Chelmsford.

THE RIGHT HON. H. PIKE PEASE, M.P.
(Privy Councillor) Assistant Postmaster-General.

THE RIGHT H
J. H. THOMAS,
(Privy Councillor)
leader, Member for

SIR JAMES KNOTT
(Baronet) The well-known ship-owner, for many years Chairman of the Prince Line of steamers.

SIR ROBERT HADFIELD
(Baronet). Member of the Munitions Inventions Board. Chairman of Hadfields, Ltd.

SIR WILLIAM H. LEVER
(Peer). Gave Stafford House to the Nation for the London Museum.

THE RIGHT
NEIL PRIMROS
(Privy Councillor)
son of Lord Ros

SIR ALFRED F. ROBBINS
(Knight) President of London District of Institute of Journalists, 1908.

SIR D. J. SHACKLETON, K.C.B.
(Knight). Secretary to the Ministry of Labour

SIR E. MARSHA
(Knight). The
barrister Union
East Tox

MAJOR-GEN. SIR IVOR HERBERT, M.P.
(Peer). Liberal Member for Monmouth South since 1906. Chairman of the Liberal War Committee.

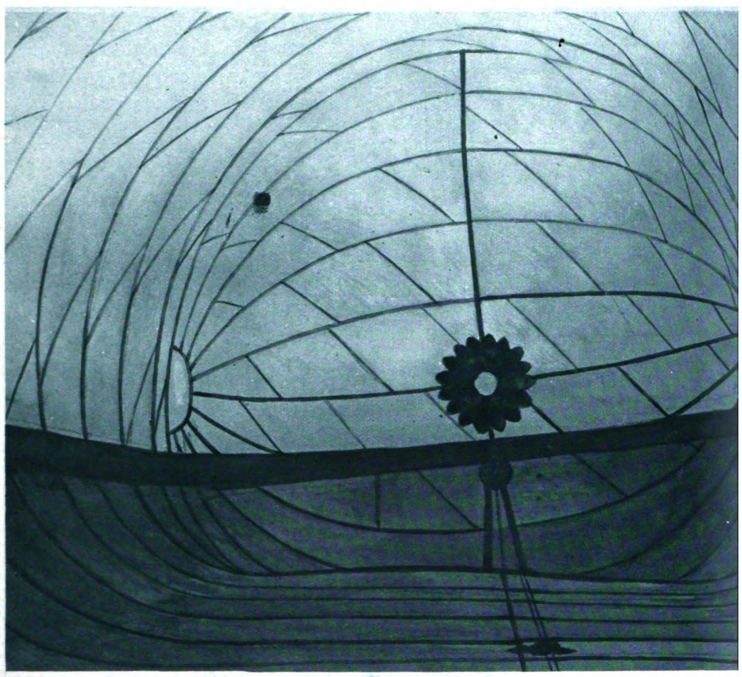
SIR WILLIAM HAMO THORNYCROFT, R.A.
(Knight). The famous sculptor.

SIR WILLIAM WATSON
(Knight). The well-known poet; author of "The Purple East."

SIR A. S.
(Knight).
painter, chiefly
other notab

INSIDE A GERMAN "SAUSAGE": AT AN ENEMY KITE

REPRODUCED FROM A GERMAN PAPER.



AN UNUSUAL VIEW OF A GERMAN KITE-BALLOON USED FOR PURPOSES OF OBSERVATION: THE INTERIOR O

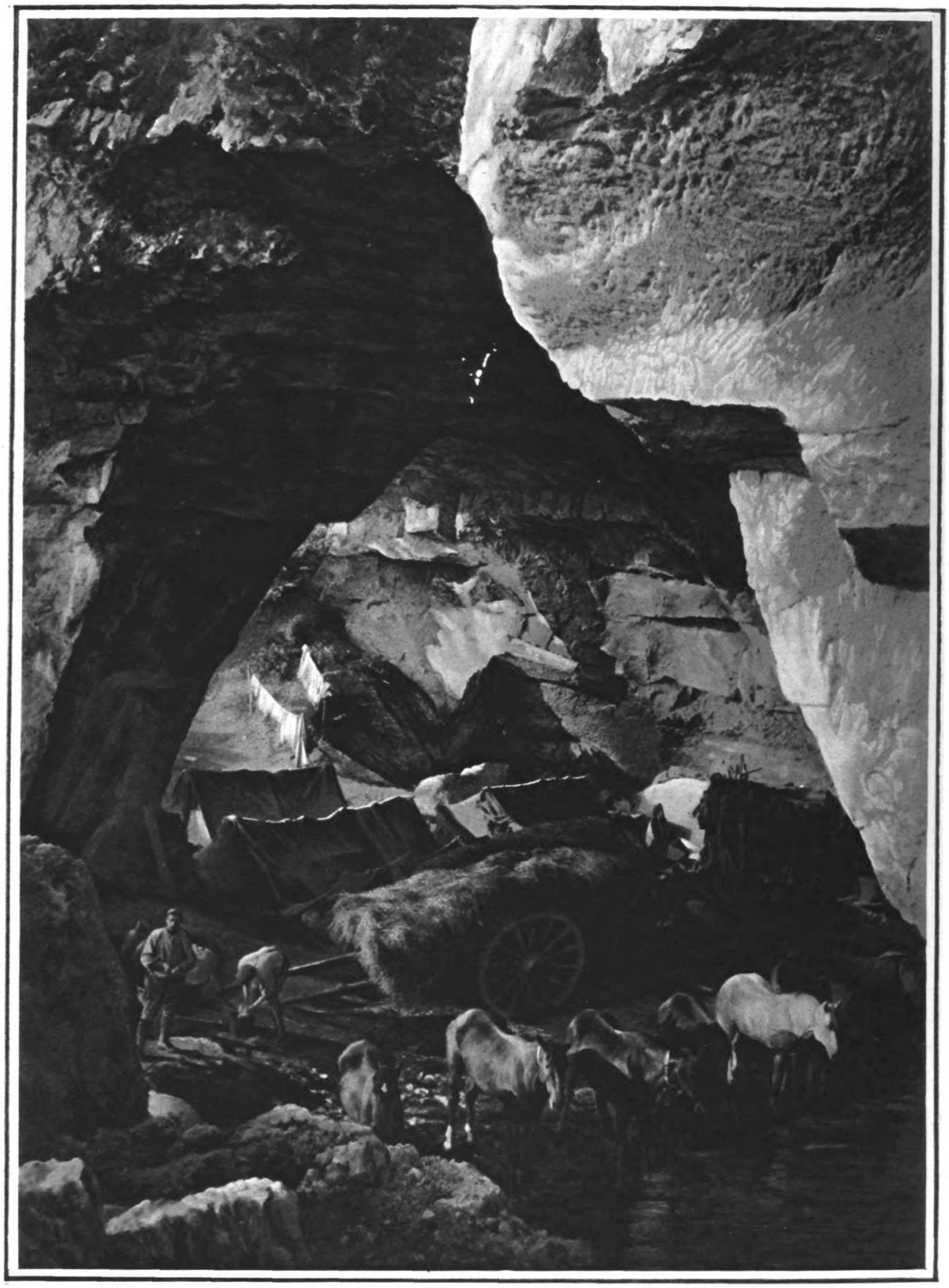


WEARING FELT SLIPPERS TO AVOID FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY: A GERMAN FLYING OFFICE

These photographs, which are reproduced from a German illustrated paper, are of interest as showing an aspect of kite-balloon work unfamiliar to the general public; that is, the interior of the envelope and the method of entering it, when it is filled with air, for purposes of inspection. The upper photograph was taken inside the inflated envelope. In the lower one, a German officer-airman is seen going inside to inspect. His thick felt slippers are designed to prevent picking up grains of sand which might generate frictional electricity. considerable success, balloons on the gr German observation correspondent on J 'zoom' over a nun

TION.

A NATURAL "BOMB-PROOF": COVER IN A GROTTO NEAR VERDUN.

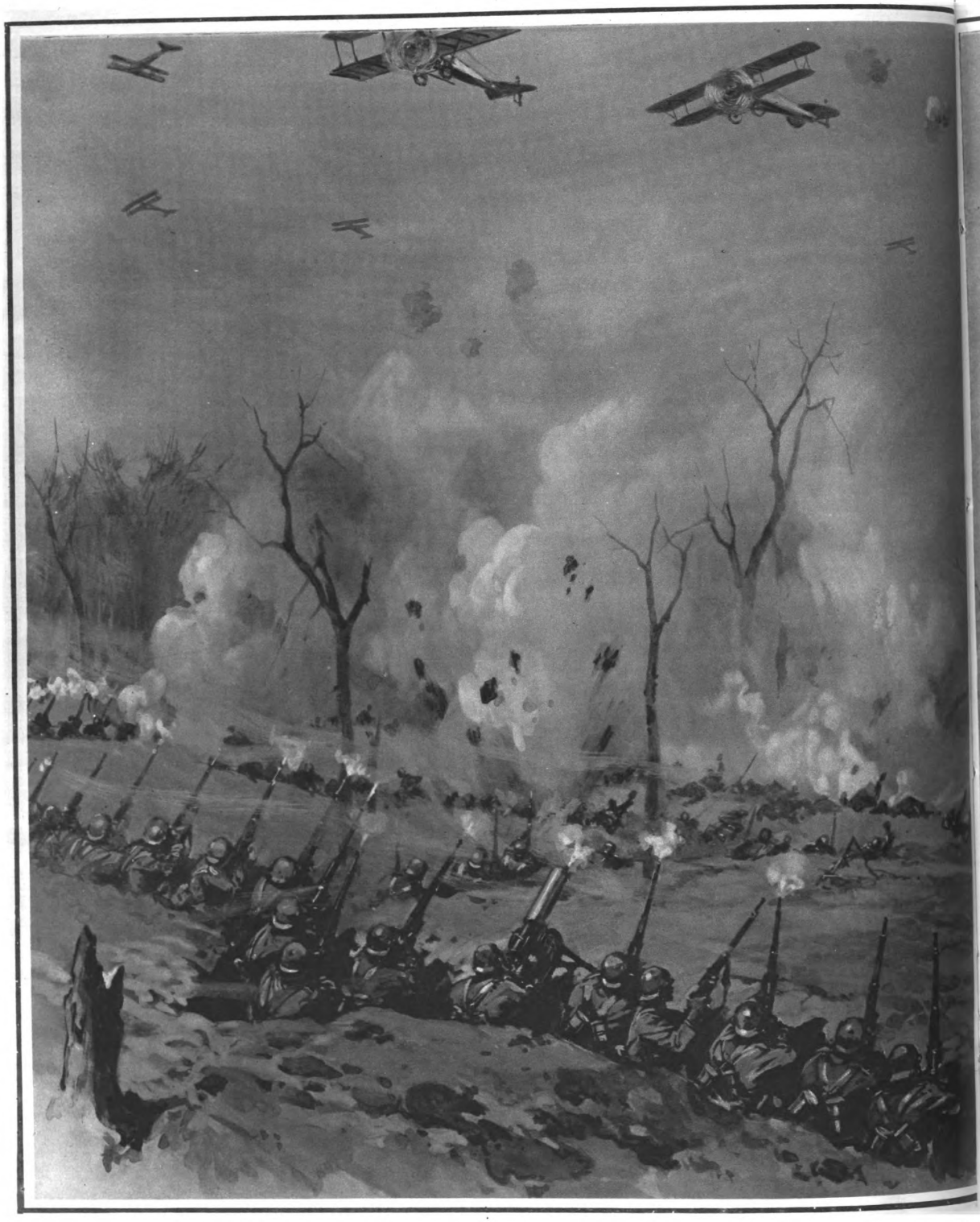


WITH THE FRENCH IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF VERDUN: A CANTONMENT IN THE GROTTOES OF LA FALOUSE.

Verdun has been quieter this year than it was last. "During the year 1916," a French communiqué stated, "the French troops, in breaking the assault of the enemy against the fortress of Verdun, and in forcing him to fall back on both banks of the Somme, captured 78,500 prisoners." Early in March last the Germans attempted a new attack on the Verdun front, but were beaten back by the French. Up to the time of writing, there have not since been any very important events in that region, though a French communiqué of May 31 stated that "on the left bank of the Meuse, the artillery struggle was fairly lively," and there have been one or two other allusions recently to artillery engagements on the line of the river on which Verdun stands. Our photograph shows a picturesque French cantonment in grottoes near the city.

AIRMEN VICTORIOUS OVER INFANTRY AND GUNS: BRITISH AER

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FRO MATERIAL



BRITISH AIRMEN TAKE THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST A GERMAN BRIGADE CONCENTRATING FO

During the recent fighting south-east of Arras, a covey of British aeroplanes, returning from a raid far behind the German lines, discovered and broke up a German brigade that was concentrating for attack. Heavy bombs were dropped with effect, and several thousand rounds of machine-gun ammunition were expended on the enemy troops crowded in their trenches. Several columns of infantry on the march were also successfully engaged. Despite a heavy rifle and machine-gun fire from the Germans, and an energetic display by their "Archies," our aeroplanes successfully ran the gauntlet without casualty, although several had their wings peppered with bullets. When they arrived back over the British

AEROPLANES BREAKING UP A GERMAN CONCENTRATION.

MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



FOR ATTACK: A BATTLE OF AIR AND LAND FORCES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

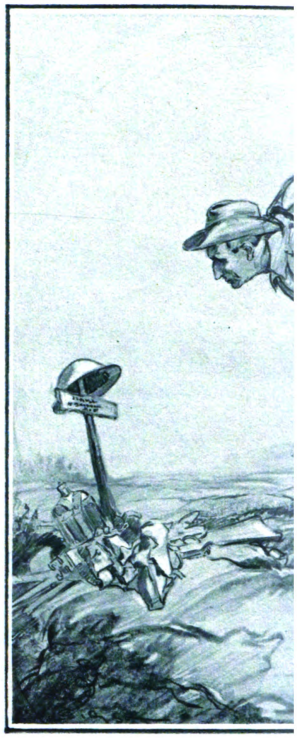
lines the airmen dropped messages to the artillery, and a heavy fire was opened on the German concentration, so that the enemy's attack was never even launched. The importance of the aerial side of the campaign on the Western Front may be gauged by the recent statement that, of 713 aeroplanes brought down on both sides during May, 442 were German machines, and (according to the enemy's claims) 271 British and French. British airmen, it has been reported, now frequently fly low to attack German anti-aircraft guns, machine-gun posts, kite-balloon stations, and so on.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

"CORNSTALKS" IN THE FIELDS OF DEATH: AUSTRALI

DRAWN BY WILL DYSON FOR THE AUSTRALIANS.



A LESSON IN FRENCH: AN AUSTRALIAN SOLDIER AND A LITTLE FRENCH GIRL.



WITH HELMET ON STICK FOR TOMBST



INQUIRING THE WAY: AN AUSTRALIAN DIRECTING TWO SCOTS AT THE FRONT.

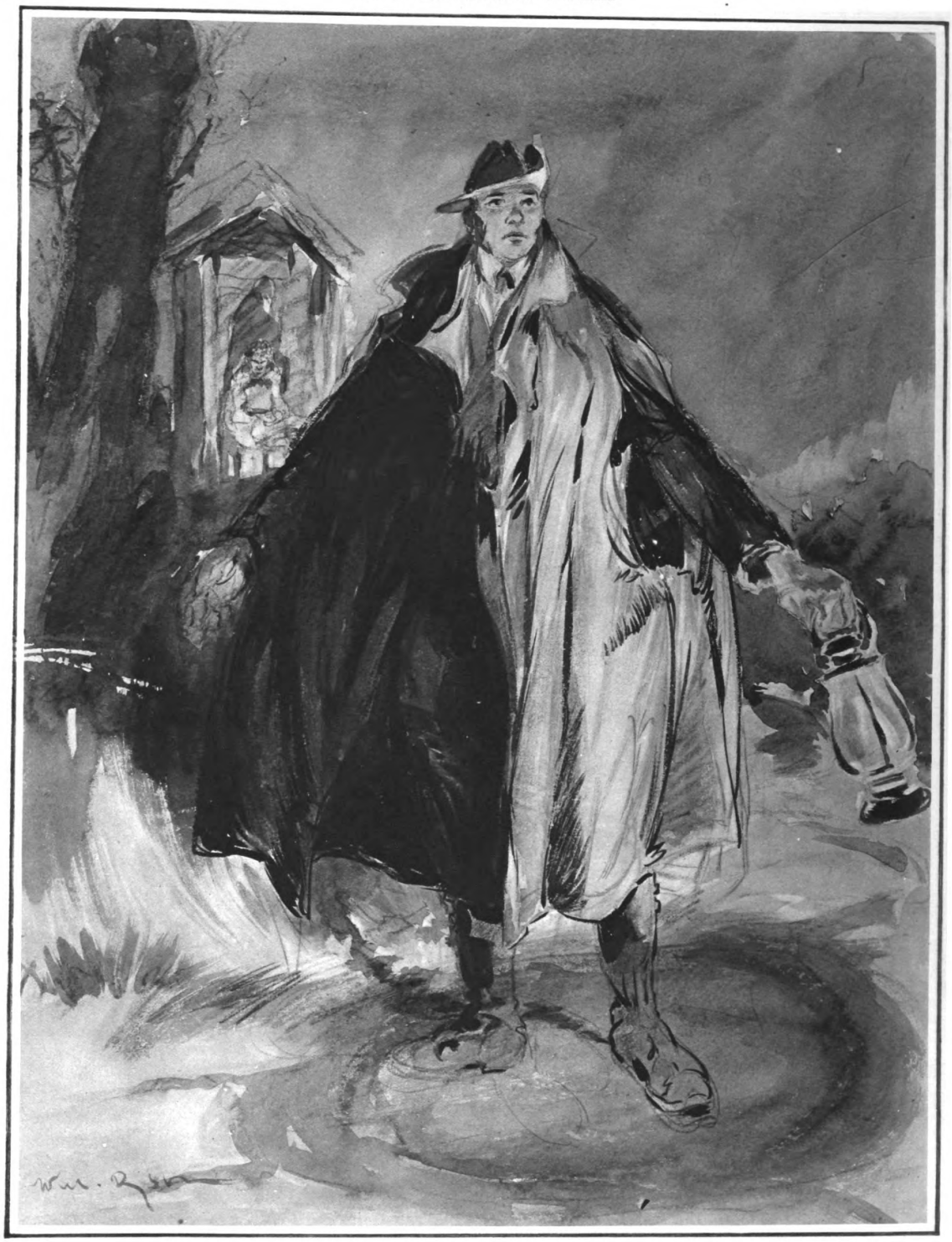


STRAGGLERS: MEN WHO HAVE DR OF T

The Australians lately added to their splendid fighting record in the war a gallant exploit against the Hindenburg Line, which won high commendation from Sir Douglas Haig in his message to the British Empire League in Sydney. More recently, the account of the brutal ill-treatment of Australian prisoners by the Germans has aroused universal indignation. We publish here some remarkably fine drawings, specially made for the Australian Contingent, from personal cartoonist, Mr. Will Dyson, who him at Ballarat in 1883, and received his Ruby Lindsay, is also an Australian drawings here given. On the left-ha

WITH THE AUSTRALIANS AT THE FRONT: A TRAFFIC-CONTROLLER.

DRAWN BY WILL DYSON FOR THE AUSTRALIANS.



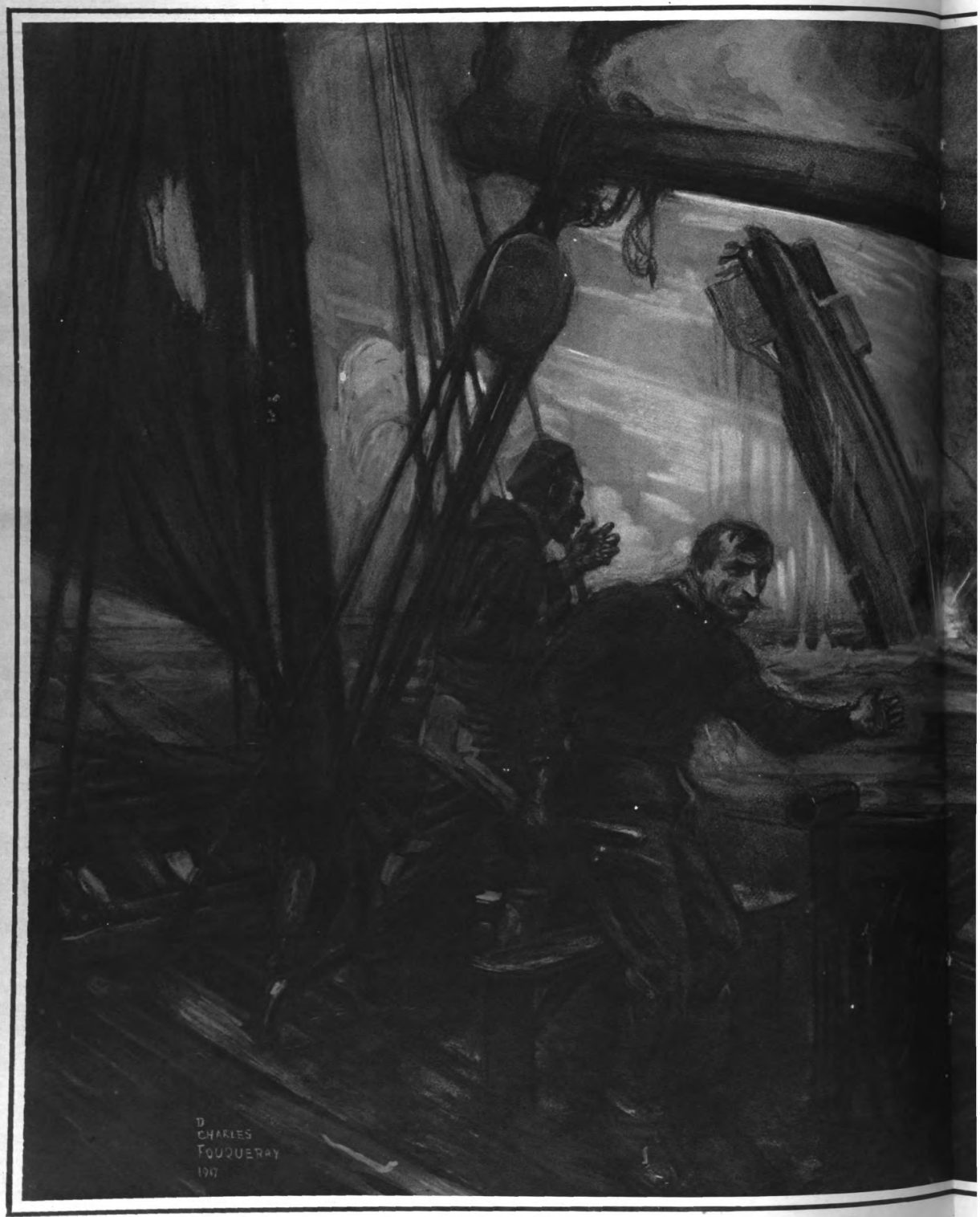
REGULATING TRAFFIC AT NIGHT AT A ROAD JUNCTION NEAR THE FRONT: AN AUSTRALIAN SOLDIER ON POLICE DUTY.

Continued.]

fast friendship that exists between the Australian troops and the children of the village in which they may be billeted. The adjoining drawing shows an Australian bending to read the inscription on a comrade's grave. In the lower left-hand drawing the Australian answering inquiries as to the way is saying: "Keep the old Tank over the ridge on your right, then straight on till you strike the duck-boards near the mine-crater." As regards the fourth drawing, "a common sight is a straggler who has dropped behind his battalion on the move, and who is following on in its tracks." Of the large drawing on the right-hand page, a note says: "The traffic control man at night directs the movements of traffic, and generally polices the road junction at which he is posted."—[*Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

THE END OF A U-BOAT: A FRENCH COASTER

DRAWN BY CHARLES FO

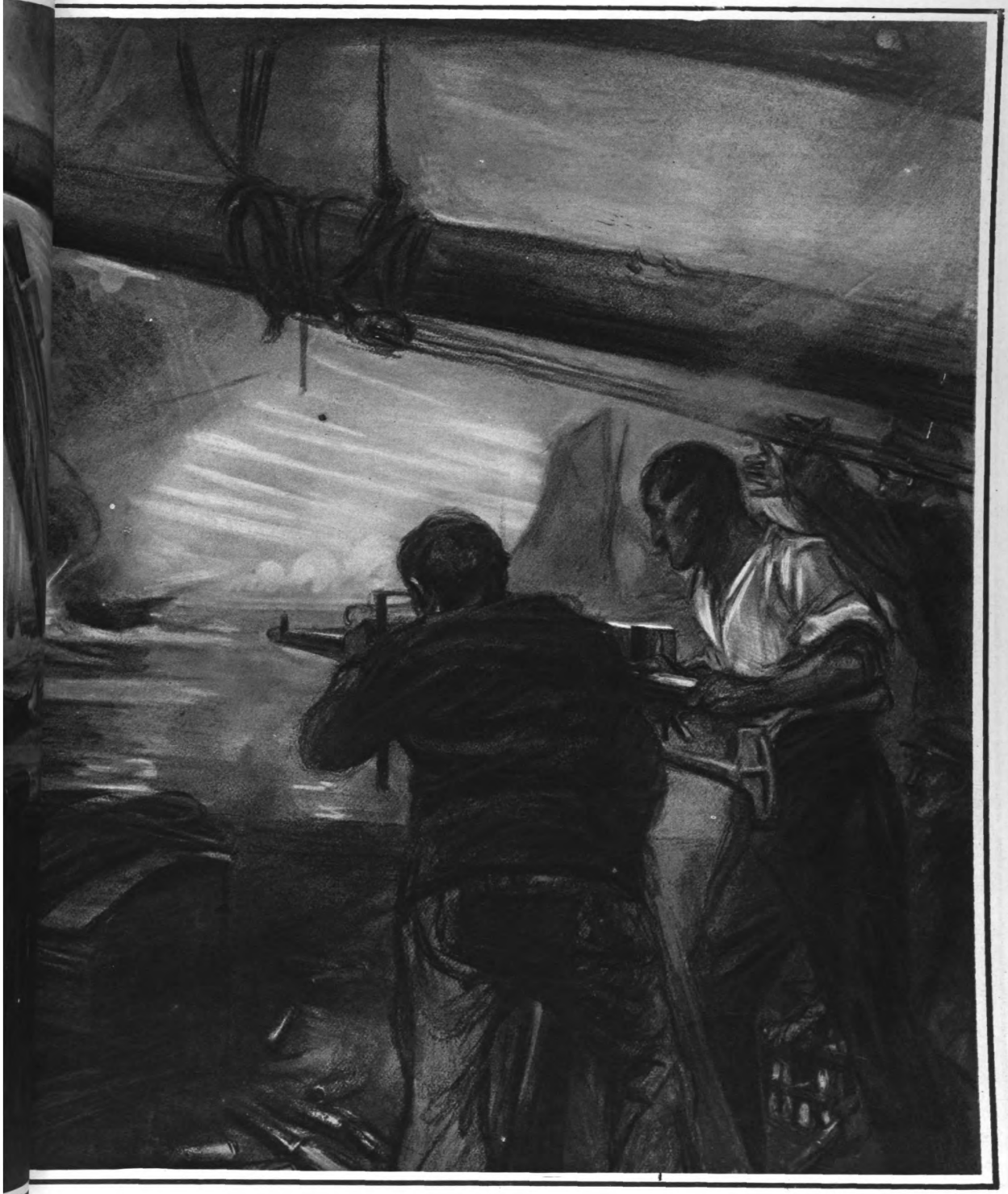


AFTER SHE HAD BEEN HIT: THE GERMAN SUBMARINE TRYING TO SUBMERGE, BUT FORCED FIRING THE CLOSE-QUARTER SHOTS THAT RIDDLED

The fight between a French coaster and a German submarine illustrated above took place off the coast of Brittany a few weeks ago, and resulted, there can be no doubt, in destruction for the enemy. The French victor was a coaster, the "Hyacinthe-Yvonne," of Sables d'Olonne. For some time before the incident, the local fishing fleet had been preyed on by a German submarine, which haunted their fishing grounds. Finally, the "Hyacinthe-Yvonne" was specially commissioned and fitted, armed with a 47-mm. gun, manned by picked fishermen, who had all seen war service with either Army or Navy, and sent out to protect the fishermen. She sailed with the fleet, and was promptly attacked by the submarine, who closed on her, firing hard, to within 300 mètres. Then—just after the "Hyacinthe-Yvonne" had been mortally

FIGHTS AND SINKS AN ENEMY SUBMARINE.

FOUQUERAY.

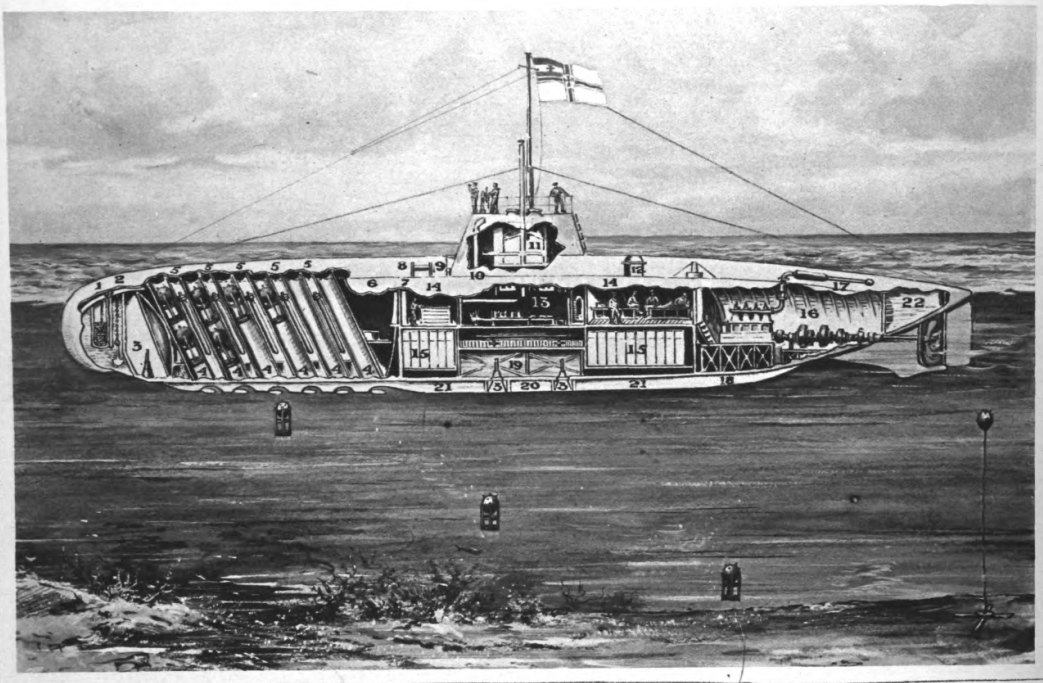


CED TO REMAIN TILTED UP, HALF ABOVE THE SURFACE—THE "HYACINTHE-YVONNE"
D THE HULL AND FINALLY SANK THE U-BOAT.

wounded, so to speak, by a hit below the water-line—one of the French shells, planted at the base of the U-boat's conning-tower, seemed to have given the Germans a dangerous blow. The U-boat lowered her deck gun hastily, closed hatches, and tried to submerge. She only managed, however, to dip her bows steeply under, and there remained immovable, with half the vessel's hull helplessly tilted up in the air. The French coaster neared her, and plumped shell after shell into the U-boat's thin steel hull for fully five minutes. Then, abruptly, as though she had suddenly filled, the U-boat slid down perpendicularly and disappeared in deep water. She was never seen or heard of again. A few minutes later, the "Hyacinthe-Yvonne" herself foundered from shot-holes. All on board were rescued.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

THE SUBMARINE QUESTION: U-BOAT; AND U.S. SUBMARINE "MOTHER."

No. 1 FROM A GERMAN PAPER; No. 2 SUPPLIED BY C.N.



AS FORMIDABLE AS THE ORDINARY COMMERCE-RAIDING U-BOAT: A GERMAN SUBMARINE MINE-LAYER—A DIAGRAM SHOWING ITS CONSTRUCTION.



LIKE A GIANT SUBMARINE SURFACE-TRAVELLING THROUGH A STORM: THE U.S.N. MONITOR "TALLAHASSEE," SUBMARINE "MOTHER SHIP," IN A ROUGH SEA.

The figures on the diagram of the German submarine mine-layer refer to the following: (1) Chain-locker; (2) Anchor; (3) Sea-cocks' valve opening and closing apparatus; (4) Mine-expulsion tubes; (5) Compressed-air reservoirs for ejecting mines; (6) Pressure regulating chamber; (7) Water-tight door; (8) Deep-sea sounding gear; (9) Buoy fitted with telephone and lamp; (10) Ventilator; (11) Conning-tower with periscope and telescopic mast; (12) After-hatchway; (13) Central compartment; (14) Living quarters of crew; (15) Electric accumulators; (16) Propelling engines; (17) Silencer; (18) Oil tanks; (19) Water-ballast tanks; (20) Safety counterweights; (21) Ballasted keel; (22) After trimming tanks. Mines are shown in the process of being dropped to anchor automatically and float at a set distance beneath the surface.

THE STRUGGLE FOR LONDON 'BUSES: HAMMERSMITH'S SOLUTION.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



WITH THE NUMBER OF EACH 'BUS CLEARLY MARKED ON THE PAVEMENT AT ITS STOPPING-PLACE: A QUEUE OF PASSENGERS AT HAMMERSMITH BROADWAY REGULATED BY A SPECIAL CONSTABLE.

The reduction in the number of motor-omnibuses in London, owing to the restrictions on the use of petrol, has caused a chronic state of overcrowding in these vehicles, which are usually full both inside and out, with a row of "strap-hangers" within. Naturally, in these circumstances, there is a rush for them, especially at this time of year, when there is keen competition to go "on top" and obtain a breath of comparatively fresh air. At Hammersmith Broadway, one of the busiest traffic centres in London, and a halt for three or four lines of 'buses, an effective method of dealing with the matter has been adopted. The number of each 'bus is painted in large letters on the pavement at its stopping-place, thus removing one obvious cause of confusion, and an official regulates the queues of passengers. At six o'clock, when the traffic is heaviest, Special Constables come on duty to relieve the inspectors of the omnibus company.—*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

RHUBARB LEAVES AS FOOD.

SOME commotion was caused a few weeks back by the news that persons who had eaten freely of rhubarb leaves cooked as greens had suffered severely in consequence, death being attributed to them in at least one instance. This was the more extraordinary as the rhubarb plant is not known to contain any alkaloid or other poison fatal to mankind, and it was therefore assumed that the illness in question was due to some idiosyncrasy in the patients. Such a state of things is frequent enough, and nearly every one knows people to whom shell-fish, mushrooms, pigeons, or even potatoes are, as they say, "rank" poison.

It seems, however, that this doctrine of idiosyncrasy is only partly right with regard to rhubarb leaves, and that the number of people likely to be injuriously affected by eating them is much larger than was supposed. Our contemporary *Nature*, on May 24, recalled a controversy that arose in 1853 at a time when attempts were made to manufacture rhubarb wine to be sold on the English market either avowedly or as an adulterant for champagne. Several medical and other writers then warned us that rhubarb contains a relatively large quantity of binoxalate of potash, which on meeting with "hard" water — that is, water containing an excessive amount of lime — is decomposed and, in part, converted into oxalate of lime. But oxalate of lime is itself the chief constituent in the mulberry calculus, which is the active cause of one of the most unpleasant forms of stone in the bladder; and it is probable, therefore, that a prolonged diet of rhubarb, particularly in the shape of its fermented juice, would be likely to cause serious trouble of this kind.

This, however, would not in itself be enough to account for the few cases lately reported of illness following the consumption of cooked rhubarb leaves. Stone in the bladder is, luckily for some of us, a disease of slow development, and it is unlikely that, even in the case of a person already subject to it, a diet of rhubarb would lead to such an aggravation of it as to cause death. But there is a peci habit of body, or constitution, which doctors the oxalic acid diathesis, one of the concomit of which is the presence of oxalate of lime in blood. One of the symptoms of this is the liab to sudden stomachic disturbances, sometimes considerable violence, which are probably due arrest of or interference with the process of di tion. Given a weak (*i.e.*, a flabby heart) a diet which considerably increased the amo of oxalate of lime in the blood, and it is impossible that death might, in a bad case, be result. Dr. Solly, who, as *Nature* states, went very carefully into the matter, found that the leaf-blade of the rhubarb plant was the chief seat of the binoxalate of potash contained in it, which would account for the fact that millions of people during this time of year daily consume tarts and other dishes made from the leaf-stalks without suffering any ill consequences.

The presence of oxalates in the blood also explains another fact that has puzzled many. When the French doctors inaugurated the new treatment

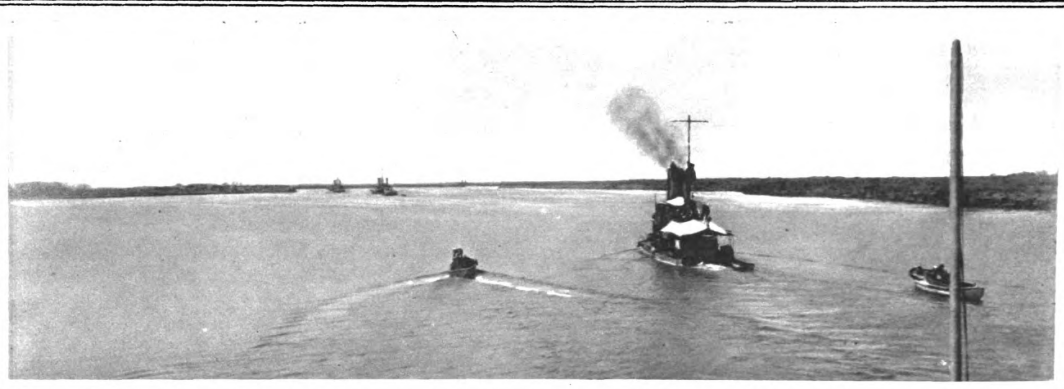


OFFICERS OF OUR OLDEST ALLY IN LONDON: MAJOR SIR NORTON DE MATTOS, G.C.M.G., AN ARMY MISSION TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

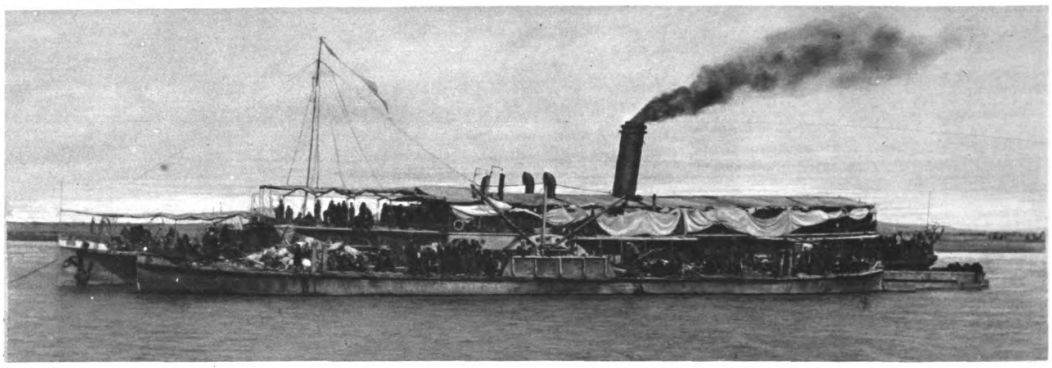
The central figure of the three officers seated in front is Major Sir Norton de Mattos, Portuguese Minister conferred the G.C.M.G. He comes of a family that intermarried with an English family which settled i derives his first name. The organisation and training of the Portuguese forces for the Western Front is out with immense energy, marked ability, and great success. Reading from left to right, the officers sho (British representative with the Mission), Major Norton de Mattos; Lieut.-Col. Baptista, Chief of Staff, Port Capt. Fernandes, Major Agnas, Major Lloyd, Capt. Martins, Capt. McGrigor.—[*Photogr*

THE NAVAL ADVANCE TO BAGHDAD: STEAMING UP THE TIGRIS.

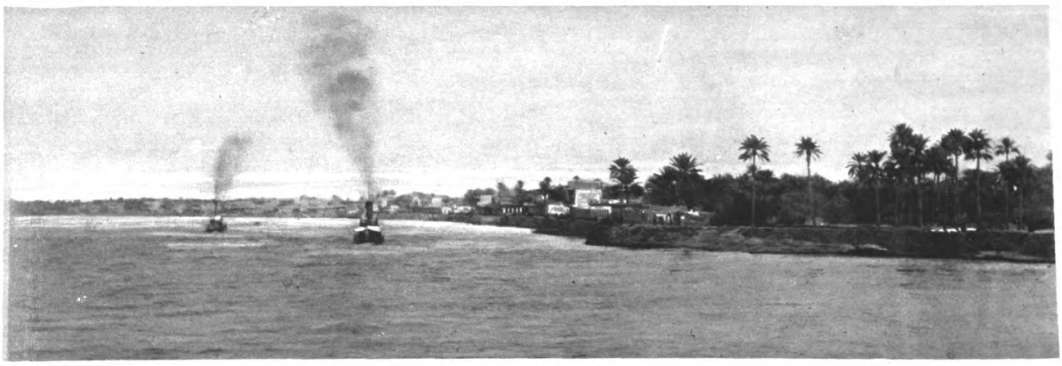
PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY C.N.



ON THE MORNING OF THE TAKING OF THE CITY: "FULL STEAM AHEAD FOR BAGHDAD"—ONE OF THE LEADING MONITORS.



FOLLOWING ASTERN OF THE MONITORS AND GUN-BOATS: THE S.S. "BASRAH"; WITH BARGES OF WOUNDED TURKISH PRISONERS ON EITHER SIDE OF HER.



ON THE AFTERNOON OF THE TAKING OF THE CITY: "BAGHDAD IN SIGHT"—MONITORS PUSHING UP THE LAST REACH OF THE TIGRIS.

These photographs of the taking of Baghdad continue those published in our issue of May 19. Baghdad "fell"—in other words, was entered by our military and naval forces without opposition from the enemy's regulars—on March 11. The recently defeated Turks had evacuated the city, bag and baggage, not many hours before and were retreating north, with our cavalry following hard at their heels. The Turkish river squadron of armed vessels had previously been "taken, burned, sunk, or otherwise destroyed," in the words of the Nelson-time Admiralty formula, a few miles down the Tigris. The final move up-stream to the city by our naval forces was led by the monitors, whose guns had settled the fate of the Turkish war-vessels. After their fight they anchored amidst the wrecks of their beaten foe, and then moved on, accompanying the advance by land. Early on March 11, the order was given, "Full steam ahead to Baghdad." One of the monitors is shown in the foreground in the upper illustration just after starting, together with two attendant launches, astern at either side. The centre illustration shows the S.S. "Basrah" proceeding with barges full of Turkish wounded prisoners (taken by the Navy during the series of engagements between Kut and the Diala) on either side. The third illustration shows monitors steaming up the wide reach of the Tigris immediately below the city. The white-walled houses and minarets of Baghdad are full in sight, right ahead, in the background of the photograph.

MOUNTAIN SCENES OF THE GREAT ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

UPPER PHOTOGRAPH BY C.N.



HOW THE ROAD-BUILDING OF THE ITALIAN ENGINEERS HAS CONTRIBUTED TO VICTORY: A CONVOY OF SUPPLIES ASCENDING A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MOUNTAIN ROAD.



IN THE MOUNTAINOUS REGION OF THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE NORTH OF GORIZIA: THE ISONZO, SHOWING HEIGHTS CAPTURED BY THE ITALIANS.

The first great blow in the Italian offensive on the Julian front was struck in the mountainous region north of Gorizia, where the Isonzo winds through rocky gorges. From a point near Plava can be seen the hills to the east of the river, as shown in the lower photograph. Monte Kuk and Monte Vodice were carried by the Italians early in their advance. On Monte Santo, crowned by the buildings of a convent, the Austrians held out more stubbornly. The Italians, however, attacked it vigorously.

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Unsuitable food and eating between meals are a main cause of indigestion, &c., because introducing a fresh mass of food into the mass already partly dissolved arrests the healthy action of the stomach, and causes the food first received to lie until incipient fermentation takes place.

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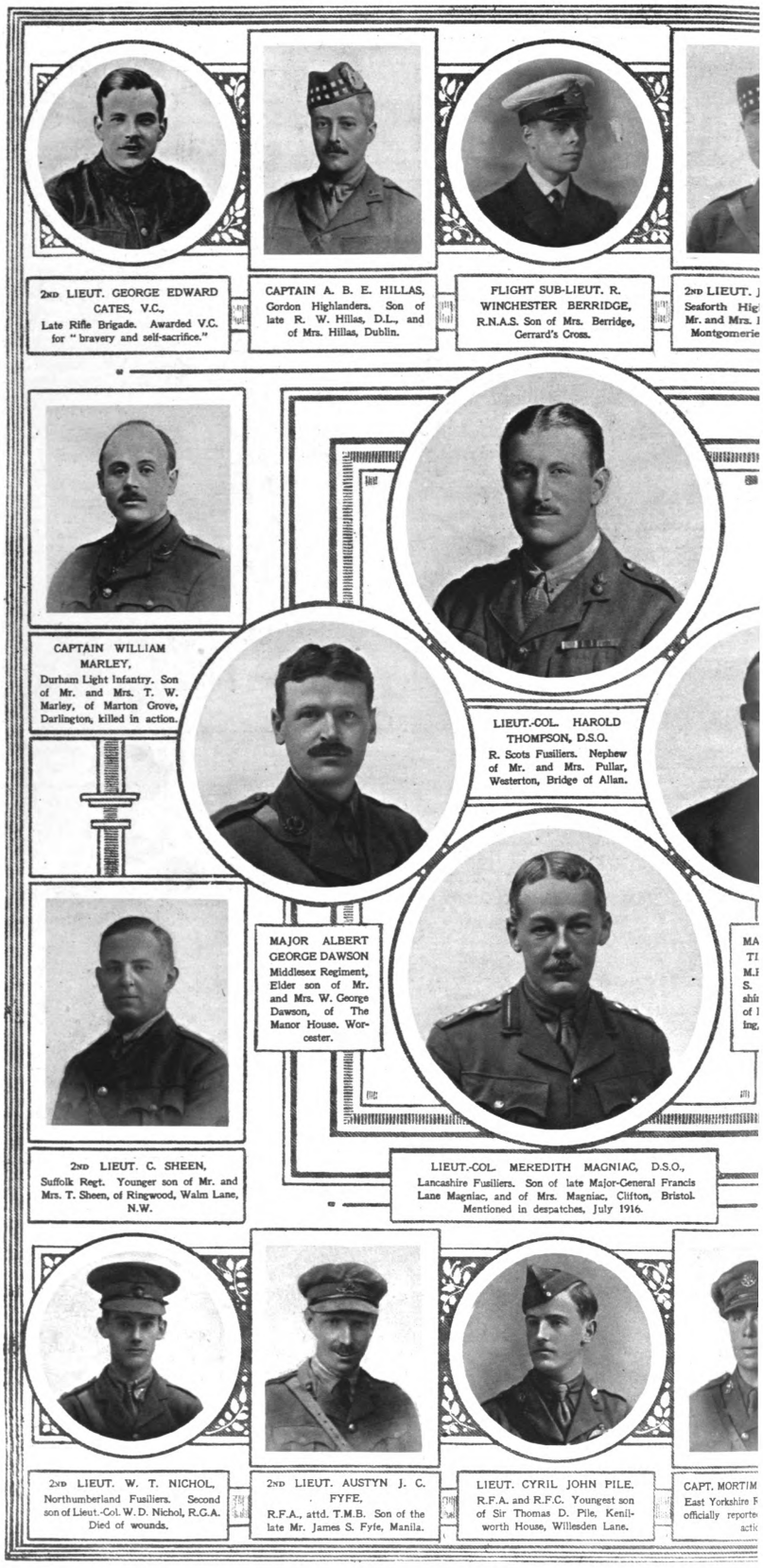
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2ND LIEUT. J... Seaforth Hig... Mr. and Mrs. ... Montgomerie...

CAPTAIN WILLIAM MARLEY, Durham Light Infantry. Son of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Marley, of Marton Grove, Darlington, killed in action.

LIEUT.-COL. HAROLD THOMPSON, D.S.O. R. Scots Fusiliers. Nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Pullar, Westerton, Bridge of Allan.

MAJOR ALBERT GEORGE DAWSON Middlesex Regiment, Elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. George Dawson, of The Manor House, Worcester.

2ND LIEUT. C. SHEEN, Suffolk Regt. Younger son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Sheen, of Ringwood, Walm Lane, N.W.

LIEUT.-COL. MEREDITH MAGNIAC, D.S.O., Lancashire Fusiliers. Son of late Major-General Francis Lane Magniac, and of Mrs. Magniac, Clifton, Bristol. Mentioned in despatches, July 1916.

2ND LIEUT. W. T. NICHOL, Northumberland Fusiliers. Second son of Lieut.-Col. W. D. Nichol, R.G.A. Died of wounds.

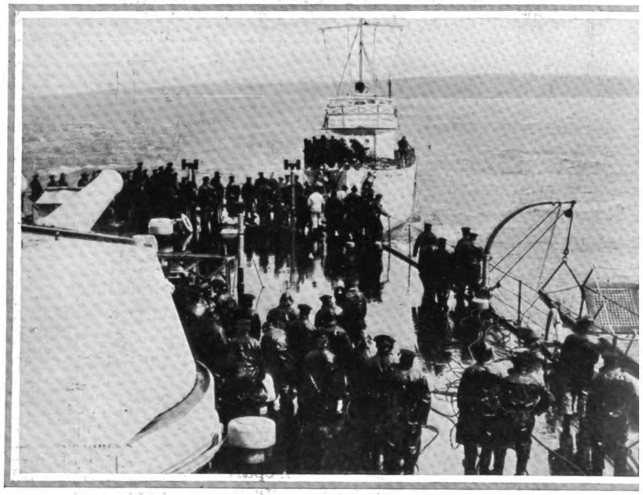
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CAPT. MORTIM... East Yorkshire R... officially reporte... acti...

NEW NOVELS.

"Pincus Hood." Mr. Arthur Hodges has painted his rotund little hero as an Abou ben Adhem, loving his fellow-men. He radiates kindness and faith in human nature, a faith from time to time rather sorely tried by the improvident artists who obtained credit at his Art Store. "Pincus Hood" (Constable) is a story of New York, and it deals with an immensely rich family, with a spoiled and beautiful girl, and with the little circle of painters known to Pincus Hood and his friends. The New York plutocracy is severely handled by Mr. Hodges, who, it is obvious, has no great respect for such powers in the land as Mr. and Mrs. Battersby, Mrs. Pruden, and Mrs. Bates-Betts. The Bates-Bettses monopolised the fish industry, and in consequence "enjoyed a perfectly enormous social prestige. The Livingstone Prudens enjoyed a perfectly enormous social prestige too, but that was because Mr. Pruden monopolised all the fertilisers." Against these magnates and their parasites are set Pincus, dreaming of his great project of a Gallery for the encouragement of struggling geniuses; and Chris Mallory, poor as a church mouse, who is one of the geniuses in the case. It is a pleasant book, wholesome in tone, and slower in pace than many of the American novels that cross the Atlantic; a book that, in spite of its Manhattan setting, reminds us from time to time that there was once a New England school that would not have allowed itself to be hustled for any reason, not even to attain the crown of glory of a "season's best-seller."



WITH THE BRITISH NAVY IN WAR TIME: A BATTLE-SHIP TAKING A DESTROYER IN

Official Photograph.

"The Eternal Husband." Mr. Heinemann's edition of the novels of Dostoevsky, translated by Mrs. Garnett, is nearing completion, and already includes the volumes best known to the English public. "The Eternal Husband" does not fall into this category, though its method and atmosphere are at least as characteristic of the great writer as those of the more famous books. The future Russia, purged of vodka and the bureaucracy and police corruption, will look back with something approaching stupefaction to the world in which Dostoevsky's human beings lived and struggled. The impression left on an English mind is bewilderment, loss of direction, so confused are the movements of the chief actors, so humiliating their obsessions, so unnecessary—if mankind were wholly sane—their sufferings. Yet through all the choking, superfluous anguish, there runs the vein of Dostoevsky's unconquerable humour. To him, as to Shakespeare, the wisdom of fools was part of the very stuff of life, watched over and breathed upon by a creator fostering the wit of his creations. There are three stories in "The Eternal Husband," and the translation of them by Mrs. Garnett is beyond praise.

"Day and Night Stories." It all depends upon the kind of sensation you prefer: Mr. Algernon Blackwood's choice of a title is exact. Some of the "Day and Night Stories" (Cassell) could best be read at night by persons of the calibre of Mr. Malthus, whom Robert Louis Stevenson observed to be a- prefer t Others, stimulat feared t Mr. Bla engende in the mountai sandy v to 2500 ever, by appeared caused b character of benefi of the b of clergy abroad w



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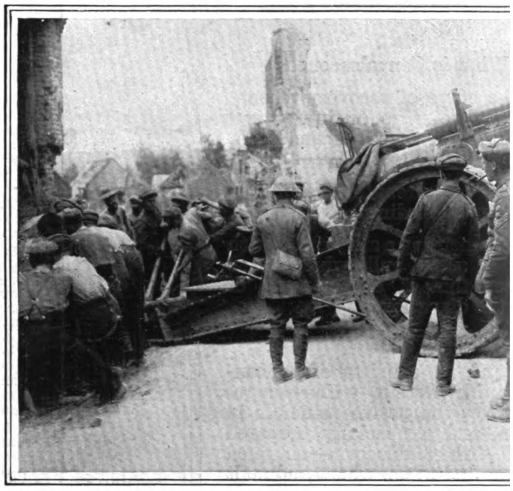
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LITERATURE.

"Russia in Revolution."

Mr. Stinton Jones, who has written an absorbing and valuable book, "Russia in Revolution" (Herbert Jenkins), has lived in that country for twelve years. His business carried him all over it, and brought him into touch with every sort and condition of its people. He is married to a Russian lady, and confesses an attachment to his adopted land which leaves him with a feeling of homesickness whenever he has to pass beyond its frontiers. This enthusiasm—though it never to our minds exceeds a proper sympathy, warning his judgment without warping it—can, if necessary, be duly allowed for before accepting his prognostications for the future of the New Russia. Prophecy is only a small part of Mr. Jones's book. Its main business is a record of the revolution in Petrograd last March by an eye-witness who was in the thick of it throughout, and, as we have shown, had a sufficiently long and intimate experience of the people who carried it through to enable him to view its course and consequences in a true perspective. It bears the stamp of authenticity, and this gives a real value to its details, which are both copious and fascinating. The revolution, as presented in these pages, was certainly not "bloodless," as it has been called. In Petrograd—and it is only Petrograd of which they tell—thousands were killed and many thousands more wounded. It is only in relation to a population which reaches 170,000,000 that the cost in life of Russia's stroke for liberty can be considered small. The upheaval—though, no doubt, long contemplated—took by surprise even those who had engineered it. Elaborate plans by the old *régime* for bringing about a revolt—which innumerable machine-guns were placed in positions to suppress by wholesale massacre—forced the hands of the Revolutionaries, whose success was due to delays and lack of foresight by the existing Government, but still more to the goodwill of the soldiery, who took sides with the people against the police who had relied on their assistance. The significant conduct of the Cossacks on this occasion marked it out as an exception among Russian revolutions, as the p was quick to realise. The author is nowh interesting than when describing, with corrobo facts within his own knowledge, the really diaboli of the old Government to starve the poor inhabi so goad them to violence. He confirms all that alleged of the treachery of the authorities in le the Germans. In view of this provocation, the m and self-restraint of the Russian people was as n as it was admirable. Having achieved liberati became heady, as Mr. Jones shows by amusing coming under his own notice; and, though an about Russia's ultimate destiny, he by no means the dangers for her immediately ahead.



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: MOVING A HEAVY HOWITZER INTO A NE

Official Photograph.

The House of Lyme.

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C. 2.*

J M GRANT.—Your friend is wrong. You may Castle under the circumstances you mention.

J GILCHRIST (Netley).—(1) Write to Editor of *Chess Amateur*, Stroud, Glos., for a copy of "Loyd's Problems"; (2) The English notation is not employed universally. On the Continent games are recorded in the German notation.

M L PENCE (Lexington, U.S.A.).—Many thanks for your interesting problems.

C H BATTEY.—Your amended position shall have further attention.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3754 received from H Ilavia; of No. 3756 from J C Fennelly (Kansas); of No. 3757 from R A S Johnston (Ealing) and J Marshall Bell (Buckhaven); of No. 3758 from J Gilchrist (Netley), F Wulffaert, T T Gurney (Cambridge), W J Woodward (Newton Abbot), Miss S H Smith (Ealing), P Havelock Davies (Vauxhall), S G Annis (Grantham), N R Dharmavir (Padiham), A B Wynne Willson (Hereford), Rev. J Christie (Birlingham), E P Stephenson (Llandudno), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), Luke James, and F J Brown (Worcester).

The following have sent the Author's Solution of PROBLEM No. 3759.—F J Brown, J Fowler, J F Forbes, and J Dixon (Colchester).

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Final game in the Challenge Match for the Championship of Western Pennsylvania, at the Pittsburg Chess Club, between Messrs. DOLDE and BOWERS.

(*Queen's Pawn Game.*)

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to K B 4th
2. P to K 4th	

This continuation has almost demolished the validity of the Hollandish defence, the resulting game for White being so free and open.

2.	P takes P
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
4. B to K Kt 5th	P to K 3rd

Pillsbury against Lasker here played P to B 3rd, but it did not prove satisfactory.

5. Kt takes P	B to K 2nd
6. B takes Kt	B takes B
7. Q to R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3rd
8. Q to Q B 5th	Kt to Q B 3rd
9. Castles Q R	

The superiority of White's position now needs no demonstration. All his forces are now in play; while his opponent must not only Castle into their field of action, but his own Queen's pieces cannot be utilised save at a ruinous cost of time.

9.	P to Q 3rd
10. Q to B 3rd	Castles
11. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q R 4th
12. P to K R 4th	Kt to Q Kt 5th
13. K to Q Kt sq	Kt to Q 4th
14. Q to Q 2nd	Q to K 2nd
15. P to K R 5th	P to K Kt 4th
16. Kt (K 4) tks P	B takes Kt
17. Kt takes B	Kt to K B 5th
18. Kt to K 4th	P to K 4th
19. P to K Kt 3rd	P takes P
20. P takes Kt	Q takes Kt
21. R to Kt sq (ch)	K to R sq

If K to B 2nd, White speedily wins the Queen, or mates.

22. R to K sq	Q to Q 4th
23. R to Kt 5th	B to B 4th

There is nothing else. The P at Q 5th must be defended to prevent Q takes P (ch).

24. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th
25. B to K 4th	Q takes B
26. R takes Q	B takes R
27. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q R 5th
28. P to Q Kt 4th	P to R 6th
29. P takes P	P takes P
30. R takes Q B P	Q R to Q sq
31. R to K 5th	B to B 4th
32. Q to R 5th	R to Q R sq
33. Q to Kt 5th	B to Kt 5th
34. R to K 7th	R to B 3rd
35. Q takes Q Kt P	Resigns.

By this well-deserved success, White maintained his title against the challenger.

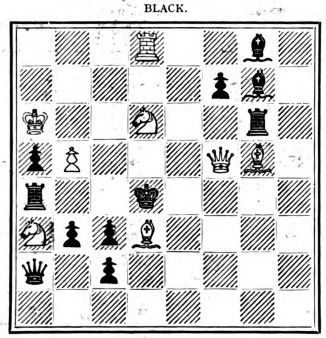
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3757.—BY H. J. M.

A White Pawn should stand at K Kt 4th; then—

WHITE	BLACK
1. Kt to Q 3rd	P to R 8th (becomes Kt)
2. Kt to K sq	Kt to B 7th
3. Q to Kt 8th (mate).	

PROBLEM No. 3760.—BY A. M. SPARKE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

From the Road to the Air.

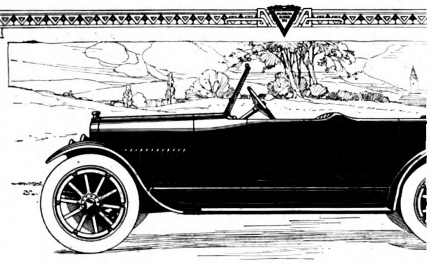
How long a time will elapse before the motor-car will be as relatively obsolete as the horse is now, and we make all our journeys in the air instead of by the older methods of travel? Listening to the reading before the Aeronautical Society of Mr. Holt Thomas's paper on "Commercial Aviation," one was almost tempted to think that the day is not far distant when that will have come to pass. It may be that we shall never get to such an extreme state of the development of travel, but there can be no shadow of doubt that before very long the aeroplane will have taken its place as a serious factor in locomotion. Even now, accepting Mr. Holt Thomas's figures at their face value—and he speaks with close knowledge of the capabilities—the aeroplane can, under certain circumstances, compete on even terms with other forms of traction and then beat its rivals. He does not, of course, set out to claim that aircraft can do all that can be done by the railway train or the motor; but, as he pointed out to his interested audience, we are not concerned particularly with what the aeroplane cannot do. What matters is the things it *can* do. We shall never, for example, use aircraft for the transport of heavy goods, not only because the machines of to-day—and, so far as we can see, of the future—are quite incapable of carrying heavy loads, but because there is no necessity to take advantage of the principal

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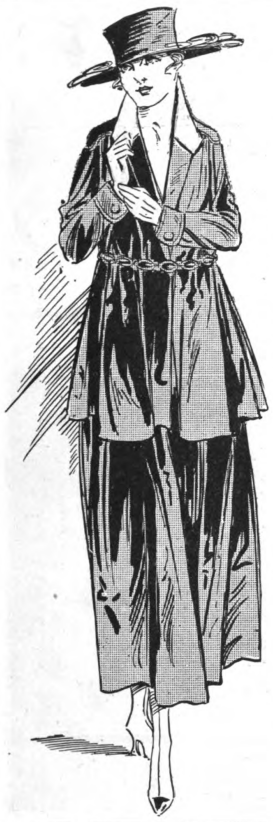
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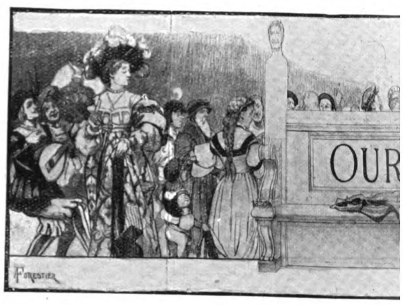


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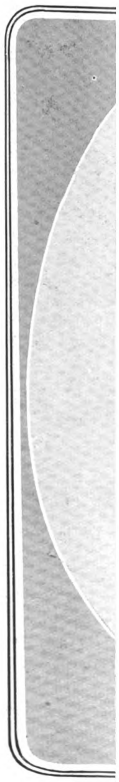


WE hear a great deal about ideas being accepted without examination because they come by authority. It is my experience nowadays that any idea will be accepted without any examination so long as it does *not* come by authority. This can be practically tested at any moment. Indeed, it makes a rather amusing parlour-game. Go into a crowded drawing-room and say, "I have had a revelation from heaven that it is dangerous to wear goloshes," and your friends will see, even if they do not say, that it is a silly idea. They will think it a silly idea *because* you give what is, after all, a reason for it. But if you simply say, without any reason or authority whatever, "Don't you know it 's very dangerous to wear goloshes?" all their faces will instantly alter with intelligence and alarm, and they will discuss every aspect of this important piece of news except the question of where it came from. Say that the Pope or the Bible or the Sheik-ul-Islam recommend a piece of plaster on the tip of the nose, and the people in the drawing-room will ask what good that can possibly do. But say that somebody, who may be nobody, is said to be recommending that nasal decoration, and the people in the drawing-room will be almost ready to decorate their own noses on the spot. It is, after all, even in the rational sense, *something* in favour of any formula that any public authority has made itself responsible for endorsing it. But in practice, if your remark has some authority, people will resist and criticise it. If it has no authority, they will surrender and swallow it. Such is the detached and daring freedom of the modern mind.

Now because notions are thus entering men's heads merely because they are in the air, and not because they have either authority or reason, the present problem of mankind finds them already embarrassed by some notions that are simply nonsense. There are certain phrases, repeated twenty times a day, that have never been examined by anybody—not by the people who repeat them, not by the people who invented them. It is hard to see how they ever became current, as they certainly have become current, among many cultivated people. Here is one of them, for instance, which is part of the stock-in-trade of our internationalists and anti-nationalists in the controversies about the war. I take the particular form of words from a correspondent writing to the *Cambridge Magazine*: "For it is ignorance of our neighbours which produces the misunderstandings which culminate in war."

Now why do people say this? Why do they accept it? Why do they repeat it? Why do they not only repeat it as a truth, but regard it as a truism? Why will many of them regard me as perverse an impatient if I say it is senseless rubbish? It is becaus they have never, in the true and serious sense, thougl what they are saying: they have never seen tl assumption involved in what they say. The assum tion involved is that it is impossible for any pers really to differ with any other person upon any subje whatever. One man cannot possibly want to ta what another man wants to keep. One man cann possibly want to destroy what the other man wa to preserve. Two men cannot be in love with t same woman, or cannot distrust each other

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A GALLA

"I am far to Irish Brigade, least is true Redmond was in that great political parti has robbed th Miss Eleanor

AT THE BATTLE OF MESSINES: FEEDING THE GUNS BY WHEELBARROW.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

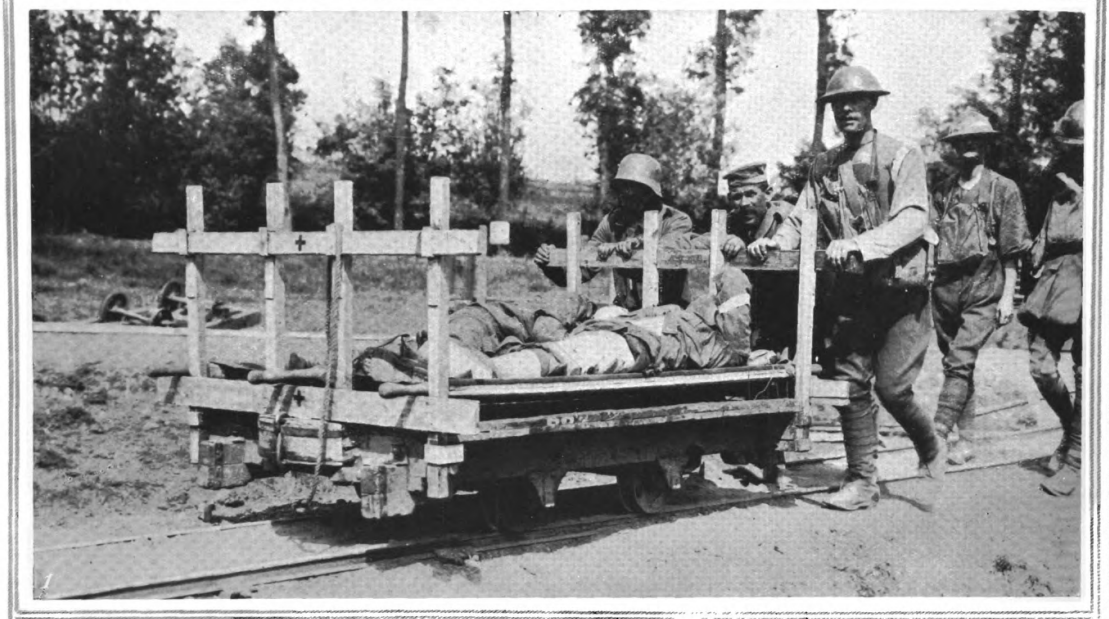


ONE MEANS ADOPTED TO KEEP PACE WITH THE UNPARALLELED EXPENDITURE OF SHELLS: A MAN OF A BATTERY AMMUNITION-SQUAD (STRIPPED TO THE BUFF IN THE INTENSE HEAT) BRINGING UP A WHEELBARROW LOAD.

One of our artillery-supply men, garbed in the same half-stripped manner in which most of our men toiled on the landing beaches and up the cliffs and in the trenches under the fierce sun of the Levant at Gallipoli, is seen here in France, helping to keep his battery supplied during the final hours of the earth-shaking cannonade which preceded the blowing-up of Messines Ridge. For days before the fateful three a.m. on June 7, a ceaseless rain of shells from big guns and small barraged on the Germans in the trenches of the doomed Messines Ridge. The weather, as in England during that week, was intensely hot, and the men who fought and supplied the guns worked "stripped to the buff." So fast and furious was the firing that relays of wheel-barrow men had to be told off to help in keeping the guns "fed." To and fro they kept trundling wheel-barrow loads of shells, taking a couple of hundred-weight and more as a barrow-load per man each time—as the man seen above is doing.

THE BATTLE OF MESSINES RIDGE: TWO PHASES OF THE STRUGGLE.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS





1. PART OF THE INEVITABLE TOLL OF VICTORY: BRINGING IN THE WOUNDED—TWO GERMAN PRISONERS HELPING WITH STRETCHER-CASES ON A RAILWAY TROLLEY.

As on previous occasions, German prisoners taken at Messines Ridge were glad to lend a hand in bringing back the wounded. Two of them are seen in the upper photograph—the far one in a German helmet, and another in a round German cap—helping a tall British soldier to push a trolley conveying two wounded men on stretchers to a dressing-station. "The stretcher-bearers," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs in his account of the fighting, "were heroic fellows, as in every battle from which I have seen them coming back with their burdens of men-heroes over the cratered ground of dreadful fields, such as that of Wytschaete and Messines, still shelled heavily by the enemy." The lower photograph shows a distant view of Messines itself, with shells bursting on and about it. For a week before the final attack the British guns were bombarding the ridge with increasing violence, which culminated in a tornado of shells that broke out immediately on the explosion of the mines. The accuracy of the British gunnery was remarkable.

2. BEFORE THE STORMING OF THE RIDGE WHICH HAD SO LONG DOMINATED THE BRITISH POSITIONS SOUTH OF YPRES: SHELLS DROPPING ON MESSINES.

"THE EARTH QUAKED": A TYPICAL MINE EXPLOSION AT THE FRONT.

PHOTOGRAPH BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



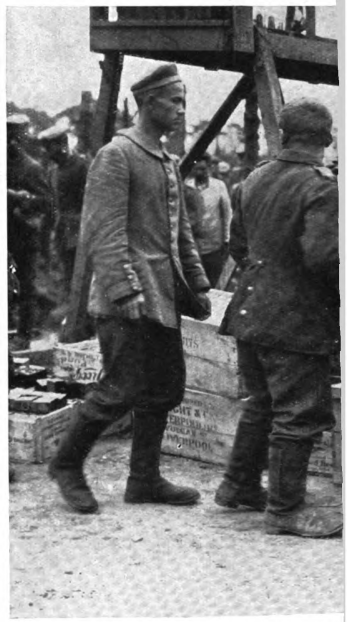
EQUAL TO ONLY A FRACTION OF THE TERRIFIC UPHEAVAL CAUSED BY THE "NINETEEN DEEP MINES EXPLODED AT MESSINES": A SINGLE MINE ELSEWHERE PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE MOMENT OF EXPLOSION.

The battle of Messines Ridge opened with a terrific upheaval unprecedented even in this war of huge events. "At 3.10 a.m.," said Sir Douglas Haig's official despatch, "nineteen deep mines were exploded simultaneously beneath the enemy's defences." Mr. Philip Gibbs, who saw it, has given a vivid word-picture of the scene. "Out of the dark ridges of Messines and Wytschaete, and that ill-famed Hill 60, for which many of our best have died, there gushed out and up enormous volumes of scarlet flame from the exploding mines, and of earth and smoke all lighted by the flame spilling over into fountains of fierce colour, so that all the countryside was illuminated by red light. Where some of us stood watching, aghast and spellbound by this burning horror, the ground trembled and surged violently to and fro. Truly the earth quaked." Again, describing the moment of detonation, the same writer says: "The metal disc was touched. In just one tick of time there was the noise of the earth in travail, a rending, rushing noise breaking out into a vast roar as though a cliff were falling down a precipice. A frightful tremor made all the ground rock. The earthquake happened."

"A PROOF OF V



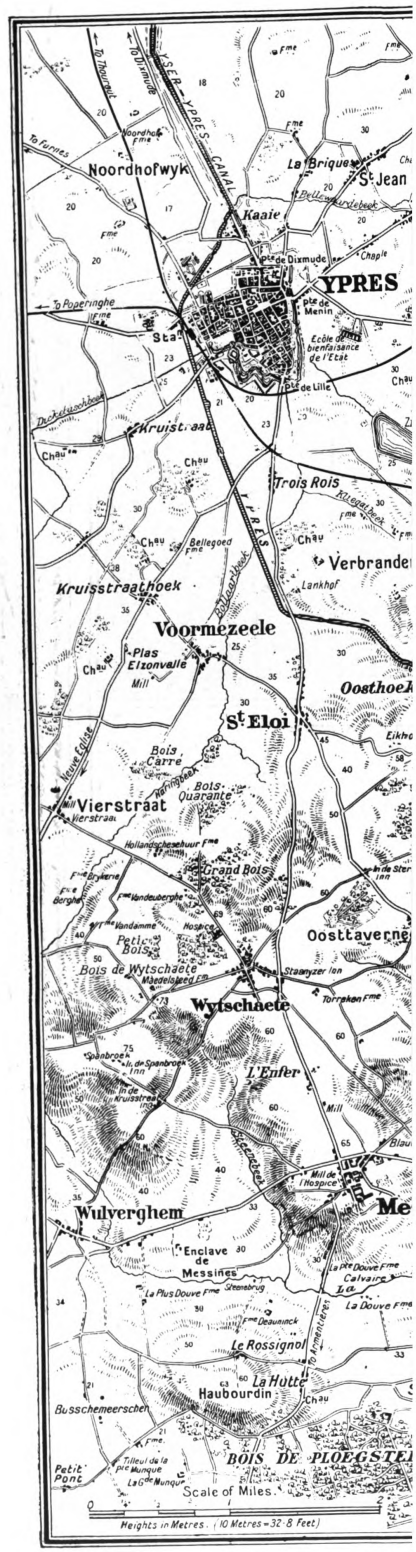
A FEW OF OUR 7000 PRISONERS CAPTUR



WELCOME TO MEN WHOSE S RATIONS BEING

As mentioned on our front page, the total number o evening of June 9, was officially given as over 7000. direct observation from Messines Ridge . . . and anoth in the fields along the roadsides. They were lying and shirts, some still wearing their heavy shrapnel helmets

"YPRES IS NO LONGER A S



THE SCENE OF THE GREAT
THE MESSINES

"The Messines-Wytschaete Ridge," said the first desp
battle, "which for over two and a-half years has domi
salient, was stormed by our troops this morning. In thi
of Messines and Wytschaete, and the enemy's defence s

A DESPERATE BOMB



EIGHT TIMES TAKE

Gavrelle is a village in the Scarpe Valley, on the nor
"push." "When our men advanced," describes Mr. Ph
the dead and wounded in assault and retirement. Eig
or thrust out. Men were fighting here as though th

THE TERRAIN OF OUR JU



IMMEDIATELY IN REAR OF OUR EVER-ADVANCING BAT



THE STARTING-POINT OF THE VICTORIES OF TH

A general bird's-eye view of the character of the *terrain* ... Western Front advance is progressing, can be gathered fro... more camera-views taken from one of our observation ... the tract of country which extends from the Ypres ... alleys. Both our numerous observation-balloons for

FIGHTING THE P



IN THE MAIN STREET

Bullecourt village was one of the key positions of the "Hinden hold it at all costs. The Germans fought stubbornly, it is adm men. They fought, hand to hand, and beat the "Potsdam gia brawny men (largely Guard Landwehr reserves), averaging over

"THERE IS GREAT



THE HARD ROAD

Our drawing shows British bombers working u
against the Germans. Just below them is the
the act of throwing, is wearing an "apron" of
"drums" hanging at his side. In the backgr
to the right, among which shrapnel is bursting,
"Our guns made good target practice of it, fling

S WORKING ALONG GERMAN TRENCHES TO OPPY WOOD.

PPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



STEP BY STEP NEAR OPPY WOOD AND ITS "SINISTER, GHOSTLY" CHÂTEAU.

is clearly visible, with empty windows and broken roofs, through a thin fringe of dead trees. A sinister, ghostly place . . . while I watched our shells crashed through the trees about it. Below Oppy, where our men fought a few days ago so that they are now on the edge of the village and wood, is Gavrelle, which is ours, above Greenland Hill." Writing later, Mr. Gibbs says: "North of the River Scarpe there is great fighting round Roeux, Gavrelle, and Oppy. . . . In Oppy, the Germans there have been very busy. . . . They made machine-gun emplacements, not only in pits and trenches, but in branches of many trees, and wired themselves in. The Second Guards Reserve held the village and wood and white château. . . . When our men attacked they found themselves at once in a hail of machine-gun bullets. . . . They were withdrawn to the outskirts of Oppy, so that our guns could get at the enemy . . . Northwards we stormed and won long trenches running up from Oppy to Arleux."—*[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]*

CAUSE AND EFFECT: A FRENCH BOMBARDMENT: AND ITS RESULTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY C.N.



IT is seldom possible to illustrate so exactly as do the photographs here reproduced the sequence of cause and effect in artillery fire. The large photograph, which was previously published in our issue of September 30 last, was taken from a French aeroplane during the bombardment by French guns of German positions in the Hindenburg Line at Auberive, which the French troops shortly afterwards occupied. Towards the right is seen the network of the German front trenches before the village of Auberive. Further to the right, where the numbers 5, 10 and 11 appear on the photograph, can be faintly traced the winding course of the River Suippe. Smoke from the bursting French shells is seen rising from the German positions, and enveloping the doomed village in one huge cloud. The photograph is, in itself, a wonderful example of the skill of the French air scouts in aeroplane reconnaissance, and of the value of their work to their commanders for the purpose of directing artillery fire. The numbers marked on the large photograph correspond with those of the smaller photographs, and indicate the points at which the latter were subsequently taken. The small photographs show the destructive results of the French shell-fire at these particular points. Further details of the objects shown in the smaller photographs are given below.











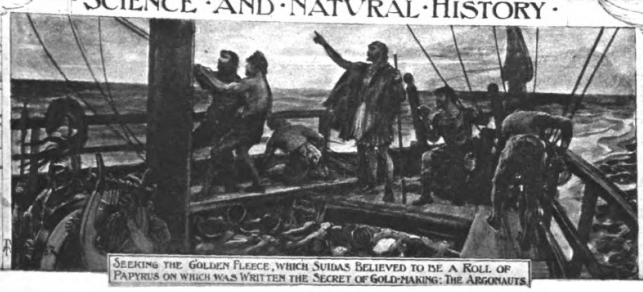


THE CAPTURE OF AUBERIVE BY THE FRENCH: A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH, TAKEN FROM AN AEROPLANE, OF THE ACTUAL BOMBARDMENT; AND SUBSEQUENT PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN AT THE VARIOUS POINTS INDICATED THEREON BY NUMBERS, AND SHOWING SOME OF THE DAMAGE DONE.

As explained above, the numbers of the smaller photographs, taken at Auberive after the French had captured it, correspond with the numbers, indicating their several positions, on the larger photograph, which was taken from a French aeroplane during the preliminary bombardment. Photograph No. 1 shows the effects of the French shells on a typical one of many German *points d'appui* and small forts. No. 2 shows the condition in which the captured German trenches were found. A German sign-post is seen, bearing the words, "nach Küchenplatz" (to the kitchen-place). No. 3 shows the remains of the emplacement of a German battery, with a gun or ammunition-wagon, shattered by the French shells. No. 4 shows the ruins of a small but very strong German fortified post. No. 5 shows the results of the French bombardment on the German defensive line before the River Suippe. No. 6, like No. 2, is another typical scene in the captured German trenches, showing their general appearance after the bombardment. No. 7 shows all that remained of some of the deepest German dug-outs and trench-shelters. On the left is a French officer viewing the wreckage. No. 8 illustrates the demolishing effect of the French artillery fire on the solid concrete structures built by the Germans in their trenches. No. 9 shows the destruction wrought at a strongly fortified German *point d'appui*. In Nos. 10 and 11 are seen the effects of the French shell-fire on the German defences on the banks of the Suippe.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY

IN QUEST OF THE BOOK OF SACRED SCIENCE.



SEEKING THE GOLDEN FLEECE, WHICH SUIDAS BELIEVED TO BE A ROLL OF PAPYRUS ON WHICH WAS WRITTEN THE SECRET OF GOLD-MAKING: THE ARGONAUTS.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

WHERE PURE SCIENCE HAS HELPED THE WAR.

NEVER were the benefits of desperate competition more strikingly demonstrated than during the present war. One might take examples by the score from any one of our services engaged in the actual work of fighting, to say nothing of the marvellous things that have come to pass, through this quickening leaven, in the innumerable services tributary to the fighting forces.

In making a mental survey of such of these products of competition as are, at any rate, in some way associated with my own province of work, I am impressed, perhaps, more with the devices borrowed by the Army and Navy from the biologist.

Take such as are concerned, for example, with coloration. It is now a matter of common knowledge that guns, and gun-emplacements, are cunningly concealed by causing them to blend with their environment. Our use of khaki is based on this appreciation of safety conferred by "concealing coloration," though when the lesson has been thoroughly assimilated by the military authorities the flat-topped, disc-shaped cap will disappear.



SHOWING A MINE-CRATER IN THE MAIN STREET: IN THE VILLAGE OF VRAICNES.
Canadian War Records.

Coloration in the animal kingdom, broadly speaking, may be described as "obliterative"—that is to say, of a nature such as shall cause the wearer to blend with its surroundings, so long as it remains at rest. This harmony, this "mantle of invisibility," is obtained sometimes by "counter-shading," as among many beasts, birds, and fishes where the upper parts are dark-coloured, while the under parts of the body are white. Thus are the reflecting surfaces of the body toned so as to cancel out strong contrasts of light and shade, the factors which ensure detection by prowling enemies. Aquatic creatures, from fishes to lowlier forms, are often translucent, so that they float unsuspected through the water.

Many creatures acquire a wonderful harmony with their surroundings by means of longitudinal or transverse stripes, which have the effect of breaking up the outlines of the body. Sometimes these stripes are worn only during the infantile stages, as with young wild pigs and young grebes and emus. In other cases, spots, which were originally derived from stripes, are worn and discarded with the seasons. Thus deer living in woods of temperate climates where the trees are deciduous develop spots during the summer, for these simulate flecks of sunlight falling through leaves; while in the winter, when the trees are bare, the spots are discarded for a self-coloured coat. In forests, where the trees are evergreen, the spots are worn the year round. The dark spots of the leopard and the great blotches of the giraffe are, in like manner, protective in function.

Some mammals (as the skunk, for example), some reptiles (like the coral-snakes and the heloderm lizard), and many insects (like bees and wasps) have the body coloured with startling contrasts of black and white, red and black, or black and yellow; and coloration of this type is intimately associated with nauseous properties — either the wearer is capable of ejecting sprays of irritant poison, often evil-smelling into the bargain, or it has a nauseous taste. But by these tokens predatory animals give the wearers of such liveries a wide berth. Yet even these liveries become mantles of invisibility while the wearer is at rest, and desiring to escape detection — or rather, disturbance. They become "warning" colours only when predatory animals are near enough to strike.

In many of the butterflies and moths the coloration of the upper and under sides of the body are extraordinarily different. Perhaps the most striking instance of this is that of "Kallima," whose upper surface is of a brilliant blue and orange, so that it affords an easy mark in the chase. But suddenly it will vanish, as it were, into space. These mysterious disappearances are due to the fact that the insect suddenly alights among the branches of some bush, and at once closes its wings, the under sides of which are so like the coloration of a dead leaf that detection is almost impossible.

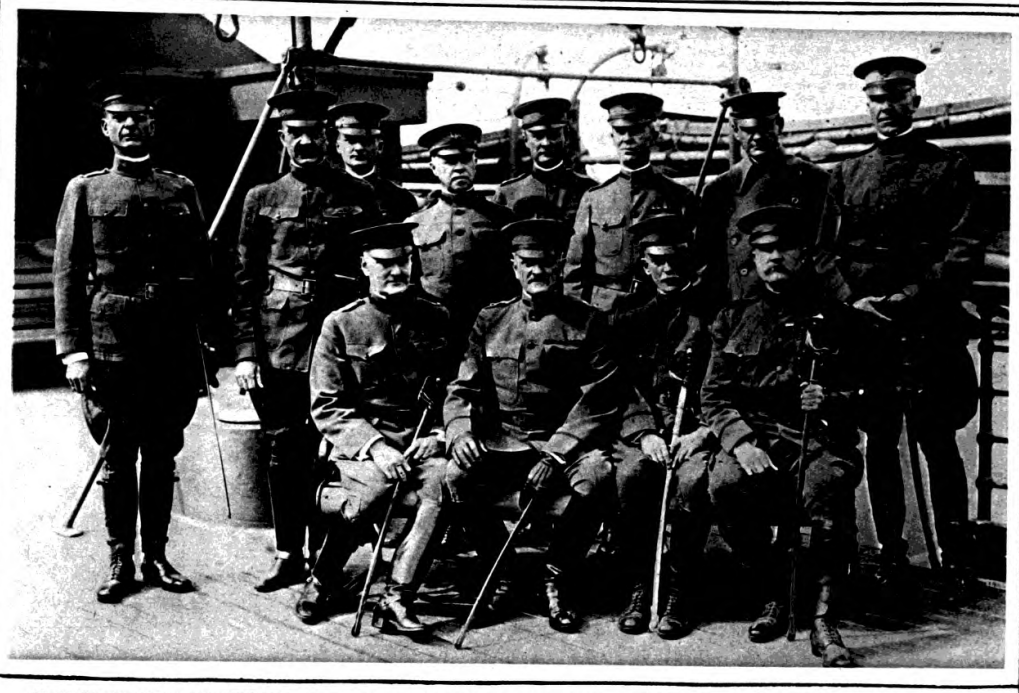
Some attempt to evolve a confusing coloration of this kind for aeroplanes is now being made by the Germans, who are painting the wings and bodies of some of their machines of different colours, vividly contrasted. The effect of this, probably, in an aerial contest is to confuse the pursuer's sense of distance and size—by no means a difficult matter when once the rigid contours of the machine are more or less effectually broken up. The time may come when some material of translucent character is devised for the wings, for this would further increase the difficulty of fully appreciating the full area of the mark to be hit.

Thus, then, have the apparently useless "theories" of learned professors as to the why and the wherefore of the coloration of animals suddenly become of immense practical importance. Men's lives hang upon them. Once more are we reminded that "pure science," as well as "applied science," must have its claims considered when the Treasury makes its doles for the advancement of science—doles which are smaller than in any other country claiming to be regarded as civilised.

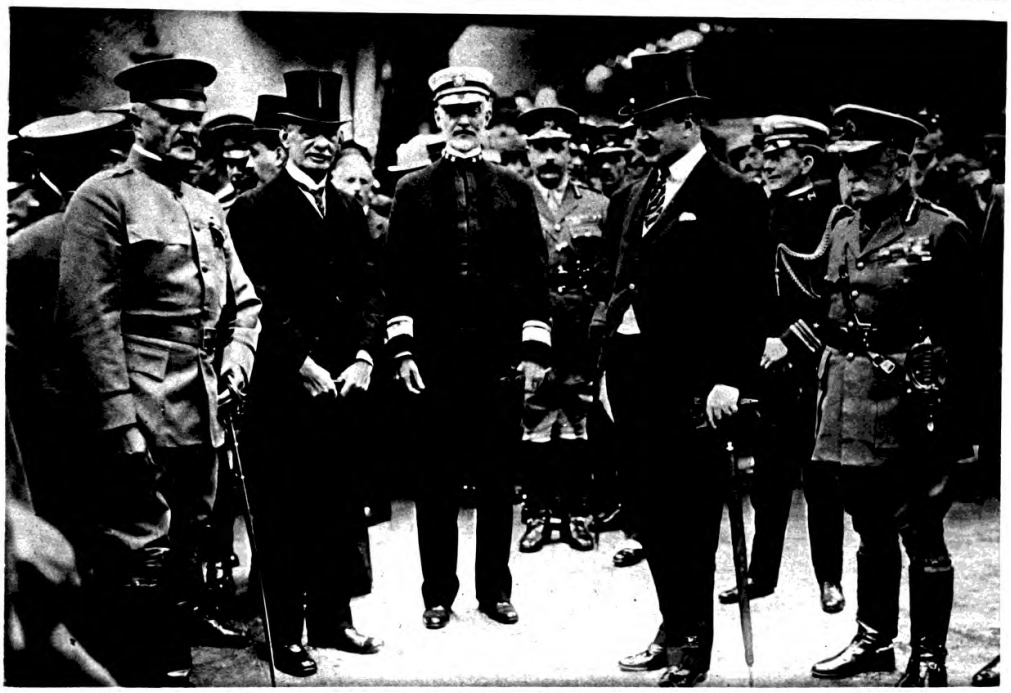
W. P. PYCRAFT.

"STANDARD-BEARERS FOR CIVILISATION": GENERAL PERSHING ARRIVES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N.



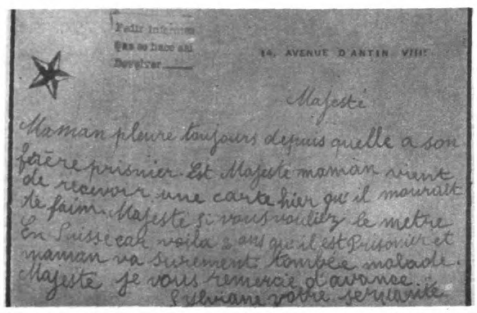
ON BOARD THE LINER: THE COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES EXPEDITIONARY FORCE AND MEMBERS OF THE U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS STAFF.



AT EUSTON: GENERAL PERSHING AND THE DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES WHO MET HIM.

General Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Expeditionary Force, who has crossed to Europe in advance of the Army destined for his command, together with his Headquarters Staff, arrived at Liverpool on June 8, and proceeded at once to London, where he was met at Euston by Lord Derby, the War Minister; Field-Marshal Viscount French; Admiral Sims, of the U.S. Navy; Mr. Page, the American Ambassador, and Staff officers. On the following day General Pershing and his Staff were received by the King. The first illustration shows the General and members of his Staff on board the liner. Reading from left to right the names are: Front Row—Col. Harbord (Chief of Staff); Major-Gen. Pershing; Col. Alvord (Adjt.-Gen.); Col. Brewster (Inspector-Gen.). Back Row—Lieut.-Col. Ireland (Medical Officer); Col. Taylor (Chief of Engineers); Major Dodd (Chief of Aviation); Col. McCarthy (Chief Quartermaster); Col. Bethel (Judge-Advocate); Col. Russel (Chief Signal Officer); Col. Williams (Chief of Ordnance); Capt. Margetts (Aide-de-Camp). The Front Row in the second illustration comprise (left to right): General Pershing; Mr. Page; Admiral Sims; Earl Derby; Viscount French.

ALFONSO, MINISTER OF CHARITY: HIS MAJESTY'S WAR WORK.

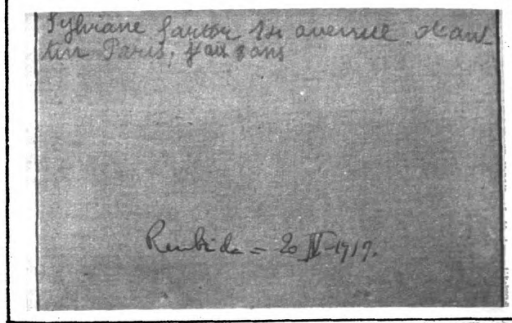


Petit intérieur
pas de place au
Dernier

14, AVENUE D'ANTIN, VIIIe

Majesté
Maman pleure toujours depuis quelle a son frère prisonier. Et Majesté maman vient de recevoir une carte hier que il mourait de faim. Majesté je vous voudrez le mettre En Suisse car voila 2 ans que il est Prisonier et maman va surement tomber malade. Majesté je vous remercie d'avance.
Sylviane votre servante

"MAJESTÉ, SI VOUS VOULIEZ LE METRE EN SUISSE": A LITTLE FRENCH GIRL'S IMPROMPTU LETTER TO KING ALFONSO.



Sylviane Sartor 14 avenue d'Antin Paris, 8 ans

Remise = 20 IV 1917.

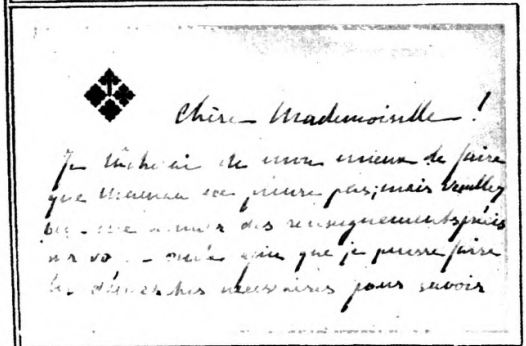
A TYPICAL APPEAL TO KING ALFONSO, ON BEHALF OF A FRENCH PRISONER: THE END OF SYLVIANE'S LETTER.



SEATED AT THE DESK WHERE HE CONDUCTS HIS BENEFICENT WORK: KING ALFONSO.

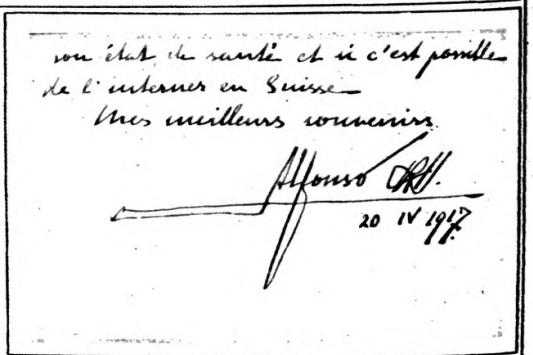


DISTINGUISHED HELPERS IN KING ALFONSO'S WORK OF MERCY: THE COUNT OF LA UNION AND DON EMILIO MARIA DE TORRES.



Chère Mademoiselle !
Je suis heureux de vous savoir que Maman va mieux. Je vous remercie de vos bons souhaits pour moi. Dites à votre chère maman que je pense bien à elle et que je souhaite de tout mon cœur sa prompte guérison. Je vous envoie mes meilleurs souvenirs.
Alfonso

FROM KING ALFONSO TO A LITTLE FRENCH GIRL: HIS MAJESTY'S PERSONAL REPLY TO SYLVIANE SARTOR.



son état de santé et si c'est possible de l'interner en Suisse.
Mes meilleurs souvenirs.
Alfonso R.
20 IV 1917.

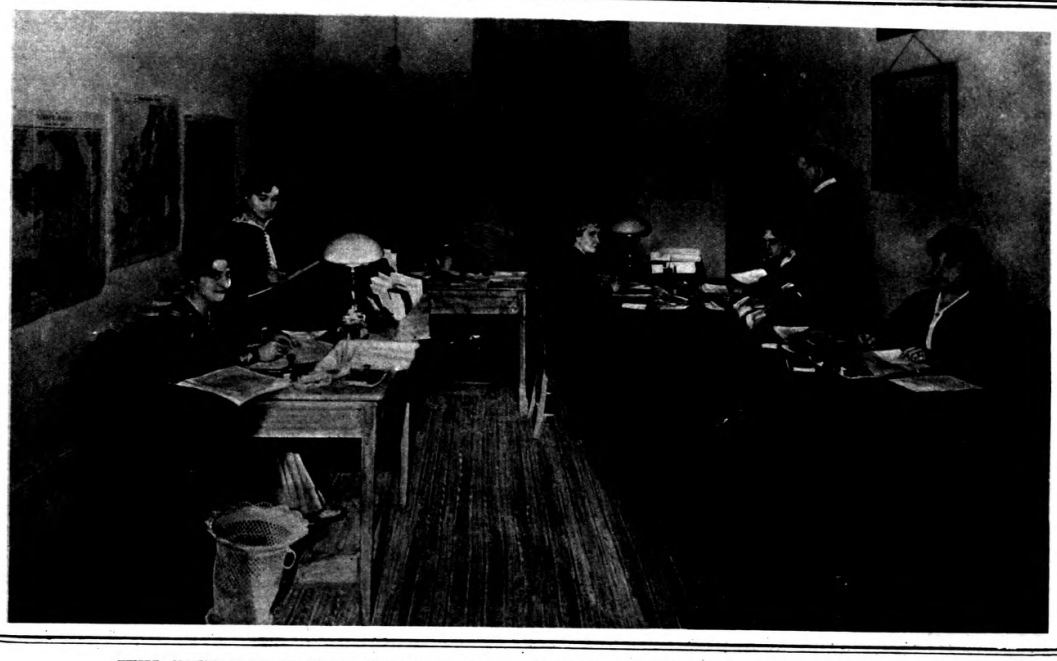
THE CONCLUSION OF KING ALFONSO'S CHARMING LETTER TO LITTLE SYLVIANE SARTOR: HIS MAJESTY'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE.

King Alfonso has been the reverse of an idle onlooker during the great conflict. At an early stage of the war he initiated, in the royal palace at Madrid, a bureau for the discovery of the fate of missing soldiers, for ameliorating the lot of prisoners, giving news to their distressed families, and otherwise mitigating, as far as in him lay, the sorrows and hardships incidental to war. In this work of mercy he has had the sympathetic help of his British consort, Queen Victoria Eugenia, and of the Queen Mother, Maria Christina, while many distinguished Spanish gentlemen and ladies have given their personal services, including the Count of La Union, Secretary of Embassy; Don Emilio Maria de Torres, the King's private secretary; and the Sisters of the Convent of Santa Isabel. From small beginnings the work has grown into a great organisation, conducted with admirable method. More than a thousand letters reach the palace every day, and every one is answered. The expenses, which are heavy, are borne entirely by the King.

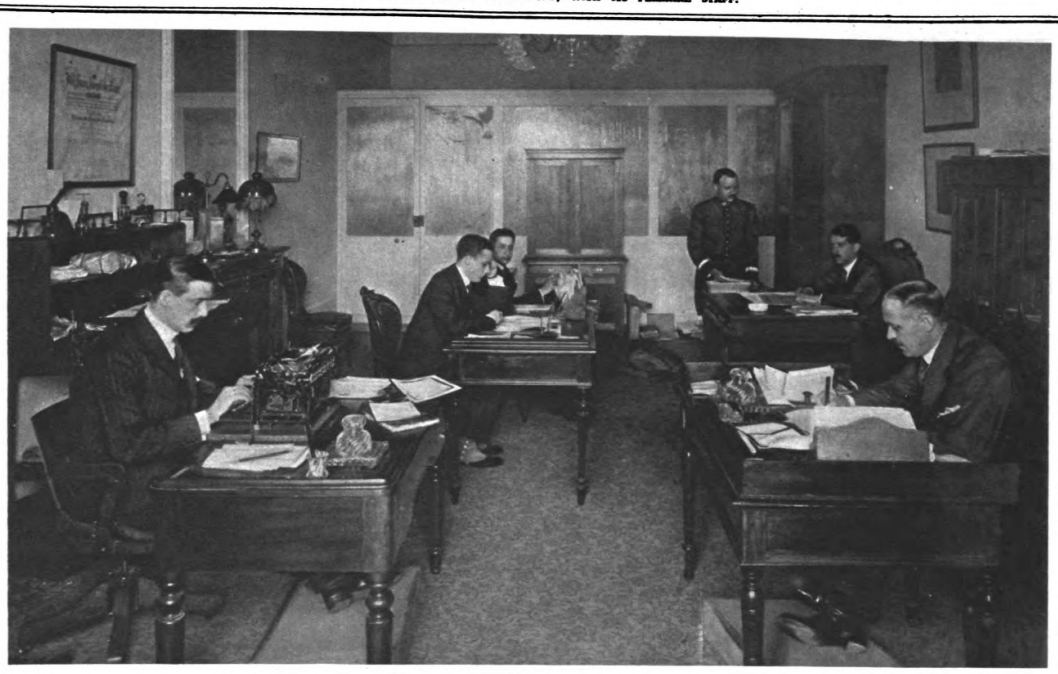
(Continued opposite.

IN THE PALACE AT MADRID: KING ALFONSO'S "MINISTRY OF CHARITY."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LACOSTE.



WHERE SPANISH LADIES OF NOBLE LINEAGE ASSIST IN KING ALFONSO'S WORK OF MERCY: ONE OF THE INFORMATION OFFICES IN THE ROYAL PALACE AT MADRID, WITH ITS FEMININE STAFF.



A ROYAL AGENCY THAT HAS RELIEVED THE AGONY OF SUSPENSE IN THOUSANDS OF ANXIOUS HEARTS: THE OFFICE OF SEARCH FOR MISSING SOLDIERS IN THE PALACE AT MADRID.

(*Continued.*)

"To-day," writes M. Albert Mousset in "L'Illustration," "it is a veritable Ministry of Charity." The King of Spain has well been called "Alfonso the Magnanimous." The interests of British, Russian, and Italian soldiers and their relatives are also looked after. Applications for help are classified under the following heads: information regarding prisoners of war, requests for news of friends in occupied countries, civil repatriations, exchange of prisoners and severely wounded men, remittances, and commutation of penalties." King Alfonso's influence has saved from execution many persons condemned to death. The little girl's letter reads: "Majesty, Mamma is always crying since her brother was made prisoner. Majesty, Mamma has just received a card yesterday to say that he was dying of hunger. Majesty, if you would put him in Switzerland, for he has been a prisoner for two years, and Mamma will certainly be ill. Majesty, I thank you in advance. Sylviane, your servant. Sylviane Sartor, 14, avenue d'Antin, Paris. I am eight years old." The King's reply reads: "Dear Mademoiselle! I will try my best so that Mamma may not cry any more, but please give me exact particulars about your uncle, so that I can take the necessary steps to learn his state of health, and if possible to get him interned in Switzerland. My best remembrances. Alfonso XIII."

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY RUSSELL AND SONS, BACON AND SONS, LAFAYETTE, ELLIOTT AND FRY, NEILSON, KIDD AND BAKER.



LIEUT. FRANK ANDREW, Border Regt. Mentioned in despatches. Son of Mr. F. Andrew, Lewisham.

2ND LT. T. ELWORTHY, (B.Sc. Cambs.). K.O. Royal Lancaster Regt. Second son of Mr. and Mrs. R.P. Elworthy.

MAJOR ALFRED H. BENGER, Leicester Regt. Son of Mr. Alfred Benger, India Office (retired). Killed in action.

LIEUT.-COL. C. F. PRETOR-PINNEY, D.S.O., Rifle Brigade. Son of late Col. F. Wake Pretor-Pinney, of Somerton-Erleigh.

LIEUT.-COL. J. HERBERT RIDGWAY, D.S.O., N. Staffs Regt. Son of late Mr. C. Ridgway, and of Mrs. Ridgway, of Grappenhall and Daresbury.

2ND LT. J. ROY MITCHENER, Princess Patricia's Canadian L.I. Son. of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mitchener, Toronto.

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MAJOR JOHN BURGH TALBOT LEIGHTON, M.C., Scots Guards and R.F.C. Elder son of Sir Bryan and Lady Leighton.

2ND LT. P. NORRIS WOOD, (of The Homestead, Malvern Wells). K.O. Royal Lancaster Regt. Died of wounds.

LT. E. P. ELWORTHY (B.Sc. Lond.), R. Engineers. Eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Elworthy, Hendon.

2ND LIEUT. A. B. DOE, Black Watch. Son of Mr. George Bramhill Doe, Home Lea, Errol.

LIEUT D. F. G. JOHNSON, Manchester Regt. Son of Rev. Alex. Johnson, Saffron Walden.

CAPT. G. W. BOWYER-BOWER, E. Surrey Regt. Son of Capt. Bowyer-Bower, Bramham Gardens, S.W.

2ND LIEUT. OWEN B. GOOLD JOHNSON, Suffolk Regt. Son of Rev. Alex. Johnson, Saffron Walden.

MAJOR G. G. KNIGHTON, Oxon and Bucks L.I. Formerly Science Master, St. Andrew's College, Toronto. Mentioned in despatches.

2ND LIEUT. JOSEPH GOODMAN, R. Lancaster Regt. (attd. Loyal N. Lancs Regt.)

2ND LIEUT. ALFRED GEOFFREY BEVILLE, Queen's Westminster Rifles. Only son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Beville.

SUB-LIEUT. S. K. CROSS, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. Officially reported as killed while on active service.

LIEUT.-COL. FRANCIS SAVAGE NESBIT ARMSTRONG, D.S.O. S. Staffs Regt. Fought with distinction in the S. African and European Wars.

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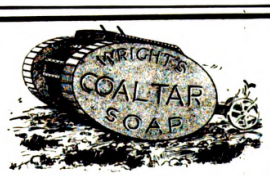
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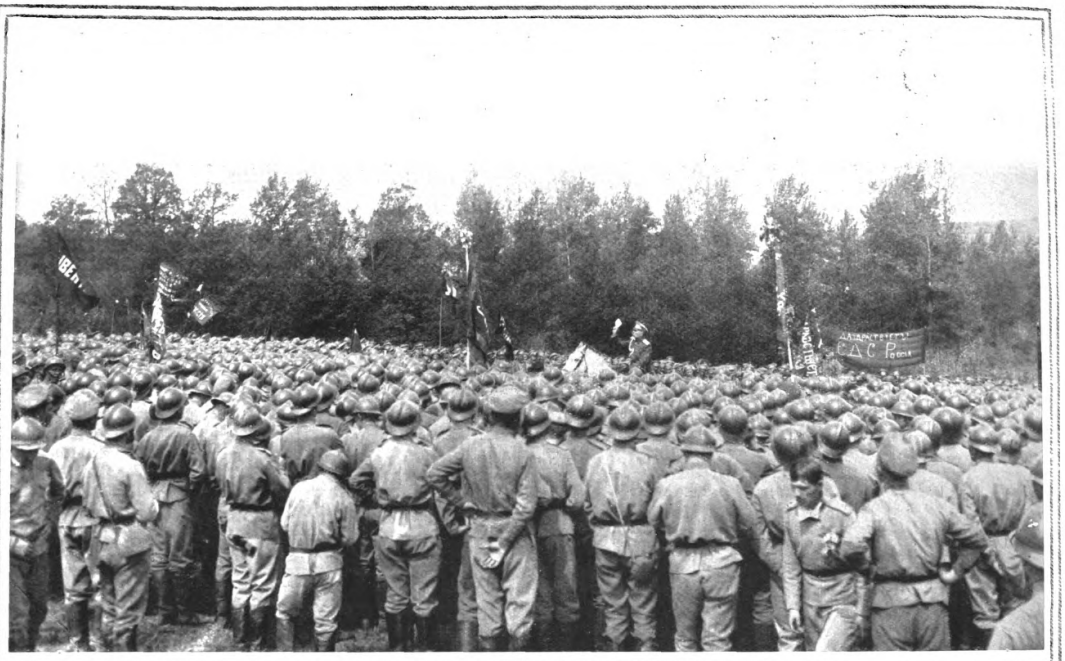


The SOLDIER'S SOAP.

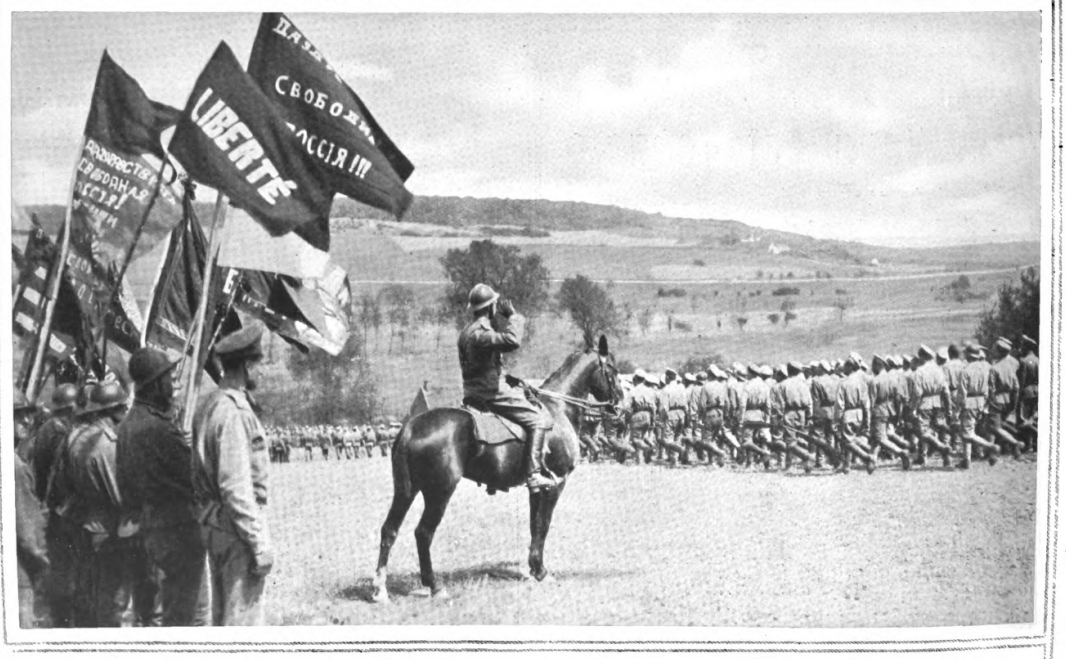
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TO SCORN GERMAN PEACE OVERTURES: RUSSIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.



CONVEYING TO THE RUSSIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE THEIR NEW GOVERNMENT'S CALL TO CONTINUE THE WAR: GENERAL PALITZIN (ON HORSEBACK) READING DESPATCHES.



SWORN TO DEFEND THEIR COUNTRY'S LIBERTIES, AND SUMMONED BY THEIR GOVERNMENT TO FIGHT ON: RUSSIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE MARCHING PAST THE REVOLUTIONARY FLAGS.

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in Petrograd has just issued another stirring appeal to the Russian Army to continue the war. "The Commander-in-Chief of the German Armies on the Eastern front," it states, "has sent to our troops a wireless message proposing to indicate to them the way towards an honourable peace. . . . The German General has forgotten that Russian troops know whither German divisions and heavy batteries have been taken from our front. The German General has forgotten that we in Russia hear the noise of the bloody battles which are being fought on the Franco-British front. He has forgotten that Russia knows that the overthrow of her Allies would mean the overthrow of Russia and the end of her political liberty." The above photographs illustrate a scene on the Russian front in France, when General Palitzin read out to the troops despatches from the Petrograd Government likewise urging continuance of the war. He also spoke personally to seven soldiers chosen to attend the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates in Petrograd. The troops then marched past the Revolutionary colours with perfect order and discipline.

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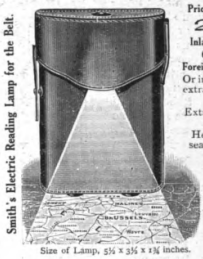
No more Broken Watch Glasses! WHY???
Because it is impossible to break the Front!

Visible at Night. Black or White Dial.



Silver Screw-in Case. Dust and Damp proof.

£3 3 0 Guaranteed Good Timekeeper Jewelled Lever Movement. £3 3 0



Smith's Electric Reading Lamp for the Belt.

Price Complete 20/-
Inland Postage, 6d. extra.
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Or including one extra bulb in lid, 21/-
Extra batteries 1/6 each.
Hermetically sealed in Tin box.
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Further particulars on application.

Size of Lamp, 5¾ x 3½ x 1⅜ inches.



Fine Diamond Brooch, £5 15 0



Fine Sapphire and Brilliant Ring, £4 15 0

A fine Assortment of RINGS AND JEWELLERY Always in Stock.



Fine Double Cluster Brilliant Ring, £10 10 0

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Please write for Special Lists of Accessories for the Front.

"A Complete Food

by which even the weakliest can be nourished and strengthened" —such is Benger's.

Benger's Food can be fully nutritive when digestion is weakened, because while being prepared, it undergoes a first process of natural digestion, the means for which are self-contained in the Food.

BENGER'S Food

is for Infants, Invalids, and the Aged, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness, accident, or excess.

From a Captain of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

"Your Food was of great assistance to me in my treatment of convalescent dysentery cases."

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Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:

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Delta

LADIES are recommended to take lace shoes with black cloth quarters, like the one illustrated in this advertisement, should they not be able to obtain all-leather shoes.

Not fashion, but the war compels the Lotus people to use cloth in place of leather for the quarters of some of their shoes and for the tops of all their boots.

Cloth quarter lace shoes, too, both Oxfords and Derbys, cost a little less, 1/6 a pair less in Lotus and 1/- in Delta, than all-leather shoes, and are obtainable at one or more shops in every town and district.

They are smart, comfortable and durable, indeed have far more than price to recommend them to those ladies who wish either to economise or to change their style of shoes.

Lotus Ltd, Stafford
Makers of Delta and Lotus Shoes
Agents everywhere



180—16/9

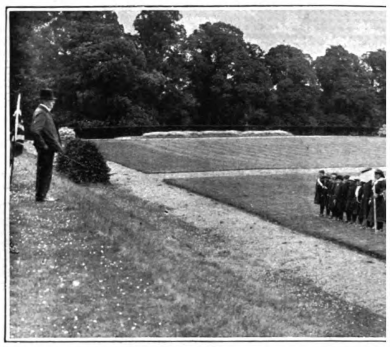
Prices are branded on the soles by the makers before the shoes leave the factory

1124

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"ROSMERSHOLM." AT THE ST. MARTIN'S.

IT was the sneering complaint of the heretics in the old days that an Ibsen performance on our stage was as solemn an affair as a funeral service, and it is certainly true that English acting of Ibsen's plays has established traditions, for which there is no warrant, of deadly deliberateness. Apply such methods to "Rosmersholm," that masterpiece of retrospective drama in which the gloom of tragedy thickens with each fresh discovery of the past, and the result is damaging to a story that is only too likely to depress, with its limp doctrinaire of a hero and its atmosphere of concealment, unless its exposition is very crisp. Unfortunately, both Mr. William Stack and Miss Mary Grey, at last Tuesday's matinée—the first of a series at St. Martin's — seemed overpowered by the foolish old traditions of solemnity. The new Rosmer over-emphasised the man's limpness by subdued tones and slow speech, and showed us too little of his redeeming idealism; and too rarely from the quiet of Miss Grey's Rebecca did there flare out the flame of the woman's inner intensity. From both players we could have done with less reverence and more vigour. Oddly enough, the minor characters were the most satisfactorily interpreted. Mr. Fisher White's portrait of the dreamer Brendel, Mr. Brydone's massively modelled Rector Kroll, and Mr. Frank Cochrane's thumbnail sketch of the unscrupulous journalist Mortensgard could not well have been bettered.



SIR GEORGE FRAMPTON, R.A., A

The Girl Guide movement has an enthusiastic supporter in Miss Glad the Foot's Cray Troop. Our photograph shows the Division at Foot's complimented the Guides on their efficiency, and Sir George Fram Miss Wa

"SHEILA." AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

Miss Githa Sowerby's types in her tale of sentiment, "Sheila," are so amusing in themselves and so truly observed that for their sake we can extend indulgence to the artificiality of the plot which they serve to keep alive. If the plot does no natural. Such an a through a maze of ar Miss Fay Compton, both as raw girl Farren's old curmud the married shop-gi with admirable br Lister's boy shows

"THE THREE AT

Out of all M. Brieu M. Dupont" ought just because it is so of it is sterling, spark sure, worked with mo of feminine unhappi unhappy because she who is unhappy becau who is neither one nc experience in the har is at pains to use th attack on the French parenthood. Of cour



Famished Hair Cells

Hair-failure is due to starved roots and cells. All the legion of hair troubles vanish if you strike at the root. It is the same in every ill—you must go right to the heart of the trouble. What the grey, languishing, dropping hairs

call for

is an adequate *food* — a real *nutriment*. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL gives an immediate new vitality to the feeble roots and the "feeding" cells beneath them. It produces a soft, silky sheen and texture; a full, luxuriant growth, radiating a true natural hair-*health*. Supplied in *Gold Tint* for fair hair.

ROWLAND'S Macassar Oil!

is sold in 3/6, 7/- and 10/6 bottles by Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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HERALDIC PAINTING, ENGRAVING AND CARVING.

ULLETON, 92, Piccadilly, London

Petrol Economy with the

CLAUDE HOBSON CARBURETTER PROVED!

Read this extract from the "Commercial Motor," 8th March:

"Very many American convoys were consuming an average of 52 litres per 100 kilom., while the French lorries averaged from 30 to 32 litres. It was therefore decided to scrap the American carburetter in favour of one of French make. AFTER A PUBLIC COMPETITION, CLAUDEL-HOBSON SECURED THE CONTRACT."

SUPPLIED TO ADMIRALTY & WAR O

H. M. HOBSON, LIMIT

29, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S



This remedy, which positively prevents and cures **SEA SICKNESS and TRAIN SICKNESS**, has been tested on the English Channel, Irish and Baltic Seas by the leading London newspapers, who endorse its unfailing power to prevent *mal-de-mer*.

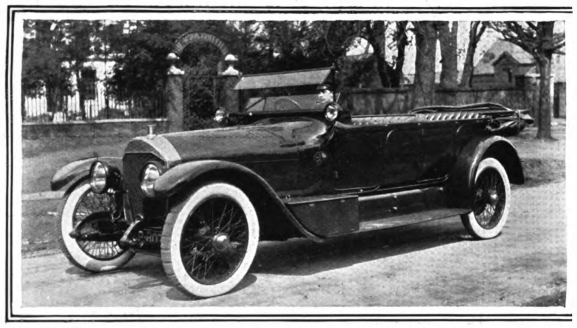
Of all Chemists, in Boxes 2 6 & 5 -

MOTHER'S GUARANTEED TO

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Roads and the War.

One of the matters which the war has brought into prominence is that of the old-time system of road-making. If anyone who is interested really desires to see for himself how three years of virtual neglect have exposed the weakness of road-construction, he has only to take a run out of London for five-and-twenty miles along any of the great main arteries, and he will learn enough to satisfy himself that, however well adapted the system was to the needs of the traffic of fifty years ago, it is hopelessly inadequate to those of modern times. Take, for example, the Bath Road, which probably carries as much traffic of all sorts as any highway in the kingdom. In places there are holes—actual holes—nine inches to a foot in depth in certain sections between London and Slough! Of course, the given reason is that the road-surface has been subjected to an extraordinary amount of heavy motor traffic since the war, and that under circumstances which have precluded any serious work of repair. That is so, but all the reasons in the world will not dispose of the main argument that it is the road *bed* that is at fault; and where that is inadequate the whole road must obviously be wrong. That is not criticism, but a plain statement of obvious fact. The road engineer of a century ago could not have foreseen the developments through which highway traffic was fated to pass—he could only plan as far as he could see; but the net consequence is that sooner or later the main roads will have to undergo a complete process of reconstruction. And unless the war ends v are able to get rapidly t that reconstruction will rather than later. As a branch of the Board of Tr quite early that it must this work. We have got in the habit of regarding t present great volume heavy motor traffic as temporary phase of ro locomotion, whereas it w be found that it is nothi of the kind, and the bulk it is here to stay. Tr much of it will be divert from the purposes of war those of peace; but it w nevertheless, remain. \ are, for instance, placing vast supplementary acrea under cultivation of o sort or another—to s nothing of the land bei put under grain. I do r the employment of railwa to throw a great deal of t on to the roads, where m be possible to multiply if it were really necessary



A SHAPELY CAR OUTSIDE THE GOLF CLUB, ACTON: A 30-35-H.P. NAPIER.

This handsome car is a notable model—the Napier, which has conquered the European Alps under the offici observation of the Royal Automobile Club, and has attained a standard which may be held faultles The body is built by the Cunard Motor and Carriage Company, Ltd., Putney, and is a finely finish example of coachwork.

Vau

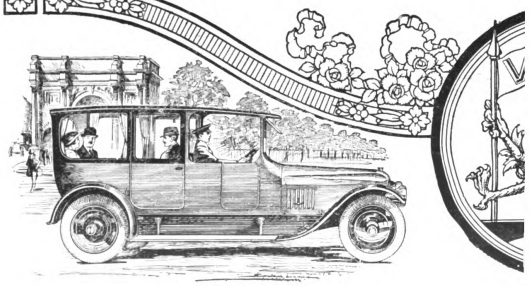
THE CAR

A test out-testing all all others in that it machine and not mere

THAT test is the test of war service. I is competitive in the highest degree It is applied over the widest possibl range. It is the severest known in the annal of motoring. Its findings are therefore ur impeachable, and the outstanding fact the

VAUXHALL MOTORS LIMITI

And at Petrograd LON



LADIES' PAGE.

THERE is a great demand now for more nurses, both V.A.D. and paid, in the war hospitals, and any woman who knows even a little about tending the sick will be welcomed. At the same time, many of the Voluntary Aid Detachment women complain that they are not employed in nursing, but relegated wholly to the dirty work of the domestic department of the hospitals—scrubbing floors, washing up greasy utensils, and the like. As old Herbert said about sweeping out a room, a noble motive "makes the action fine"; but, all the same, women brought up in refinement, with cultured brains and nervous systems, and muscular systems relatively weak, are no more fitly put upon such rough, coarse work than a racer would be set to lug loads like a cart-horse. Still, thousands of such women have accepted work of the kind for which they are little suited, and are sticking to it as their war-time duty—all honour to them! There is little doubt, if the census be consulted and all circumstances properly considered, that nearly all the available women are now occupied in some way. Before further complaints are made that women are not coming forward to fill all the places clamouring for their work—in many kinds of factories, on the land, in munition works, in hospitals, in offices in France, in canteens—let it be reasonably considered if the women of the age and physical capacity, and free from other urgent duties as mothers, house-workers, or tenders of the helpless, are actually in existence in the numbers now demanded.

Communal kitchens, in which Lady Askwith is interesting herself so strongly, and with which the Queen showed her sympathy by attending the opening of the first one in London, are most reasonable in theory; but for some reason they have never yet been very successful in practice. Possibly the war is going to change that, as it is producing many other alterations. There was a very energetic and capable effort made several years ago in Gateshead, by Canon Moore Ede, to carry on a kitchen of this sort, modelled, as he stated, on a successful experiment in Sweden; but, after some ten years' experience, the Gateshead kitchen had to be closed. I know of several other attempts, all ultimately failing. Yet it seems so reasonable a proposition that instead of each housewife, whether of the artisan or middle classes, buying and cooking separately the food for her family, it should be professionally purchased and prepared on a large scale in one big kitchen, whence the portions can be carried away to be consumed by the purchasers in their own homes. As Lady Askwith says: "Take the case of a mother with a family and a new baby in arms; how can she find time properly to buy and cook for them all, in addition to cleaning the house, washing and dressing the children and keeping their clothes mended, and taking the baby out for an airing?" She advocates making a start with a kitchen in every town, in any place and with any materials available; and she is the President of a Central Committee to advise and aid local workers. Let us wish the good idea all success!



A GRACEF
Carried out in put
fring

URODONAL



"Before taking URODONAL I was a helpless invalid."

MEDICAL OPINION.

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Dr. de DREUIL, Paris Medical Faculty.

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ACIDITY.
OBESITY.



"But since taking URODONA
I have enjoyed perfect heal
I shall never be without it

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Printed by THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD., Milford Lane, W.

WOMANHOOD
No. 1 — *My La*

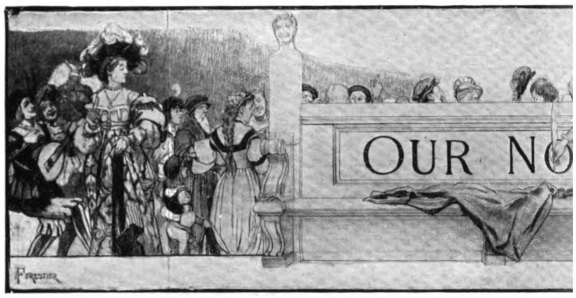


The maker of munitions places her com
whilst she so nobly helps the nation "car
perfectly. Its peerless purity keeps
severe the war-work conditions—The

"Carry a

Pea

A beautiful coloured reproduction of "BUBBLES" by
no advertisement, sent on receipt of 1/3 in stamps or P.
Write for List



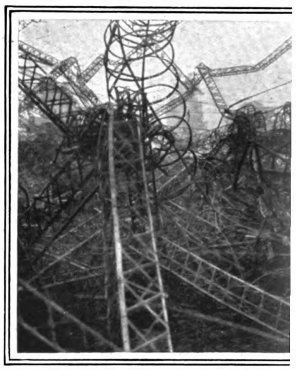
By G. K.

A PHRASE was used in connection with the gloriously direct and democratic action of the Seamen's Trade Union in the case of the internationalist delegates—a phrase which points like a finger to one of the recurrent weaknesses, I might say one of the running sores, of the great country to which we belong. A hope was expressed by somebody that the patriotic Trade Union, "having made its protest," would then assist the delegates to cross the sea, and say or do whatever they chose. This is very typical of English human nature, and has, I have no doubt, often happened before in English history. Queen Elizabeth was probably told by somebody that having, by the act of riding about on a big horse in a magnificent costume, made her protest against the Spanish claims, she might very well reconcile herself to making no further resistance to the Spanish Armada. The soldier who arrested Guy Fawkes, doubtless, had it explained to him that, having made his protest by tapping that enthusiast on the shoulder, he might very well allow the rest of the enthusiast's plan to proceed without interruption. And if some ingenious Prussian professors of physics or geology should have discovered a way of causing these islands to sink slowly towards the bottom of the Atlantic, there would doubtless be time to make a distinct and definite protest, before we abandoned ourselves to watching their proceedings with a detached and scientific interest. But there would still be some, I fancy, who would obstinately maintain that their object was not protest but practice. They would still think it possible for men to desire, not merely to say that something is harmful, but to prevent it from doing harm. It is quite true that the Trade Union protest was intrinsically sufficient to discredit any delegates who should pretend to be talking in the name of British democracy. It is true that wherever such a Socialist leader went, he would have this comic story clattering behind him, like a tin can tied to a dog's tail. But people who happen to think a Pacifist a mad dog, even if well-meaning in his madness, would still be entitled to regard the dog as capable of communicating rabies; and to hold that a tin can is not a substitute for a muzzle, being commonly attached at the wrong end. Those who know that a misunderstanding can spread like a disease, may feel in the same way that protest, or medical notification, is a very poor substitute for quarantine.

When we justly praised (in the past) our own liberty of speech, we should have remembered its peculiar character. With us, speaking was very like swearing—I mean, swearing of the incidental and spontaneous sort. It was done to relieve feelings, rather than to relieve wrongs. Speech was always spoken of as a safety valve; as pouring our emotions harmlessly into the air, as our chimneys pour our smoke. It was not an incitement to action, but rather a substitute for action. The French or the Irish held a meeting, and then marched on; the English held a meeting, and then marched home. This virtue in freedom, that it gets rid of anger, if not the causes of anger, has been connected with much in our national temper that is good, especially its good humour. It is a
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THE END OF A ZEPPELIN RAID: A GENERAL
ANGLIA (ILLUSTRATED AI



AFTER BEING BROUGHT DOWN IN FLAMES BY
OF THE ZEPPELIN T

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BAD DAYS FOR GERMAN AIRCRAFT: A DESTROYED ZEPPELIN.

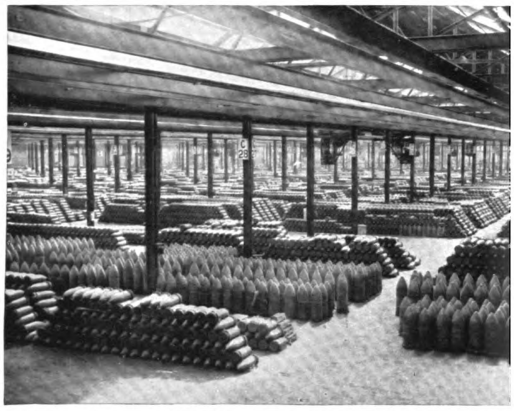


"THIS RAIDER . . . WAS BROUGHT DOWN IN FLAMES BY A PILOT OF THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS": THE WRECKAGE.

Although German aircraft have committed outrages on our civilian population, they have suffered heavy losses. Within one week were destroyed two Zeppelins and two German seaplanes while 22 German aeroplanes were brought down at the front, and 21 driven down out of control. Again, on June 18, Sir Douglas Haig reported 10 German machines brought down and 5 others driven down out of control. Regarding the fate of the Zeppelin seen in the above photograph (one of the two that came over in the early hours of June 17), Lord French stated: "The second raider made an attack on a coast town of East Anglia at about 2.30 a.m. She was heavily shelled by the guns of the anti-aircraft defences and was driven off. It is probable that she was damaged by gun-fire. Shortly afterwards, this raider, after dropping a number of bombs in open places, was engaged and brought down in flames by a pilot of the Royal Flying Corps. The airship was destroyed. No casualties or damage were caused in East Anglia."

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S NO

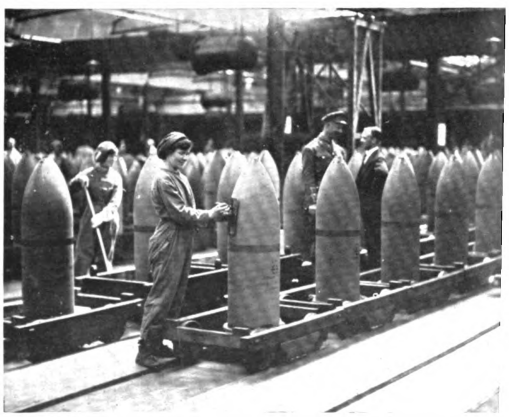
PHOTOGR



INSPECTED BY THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT: A HUGE VISTA OF SHELL



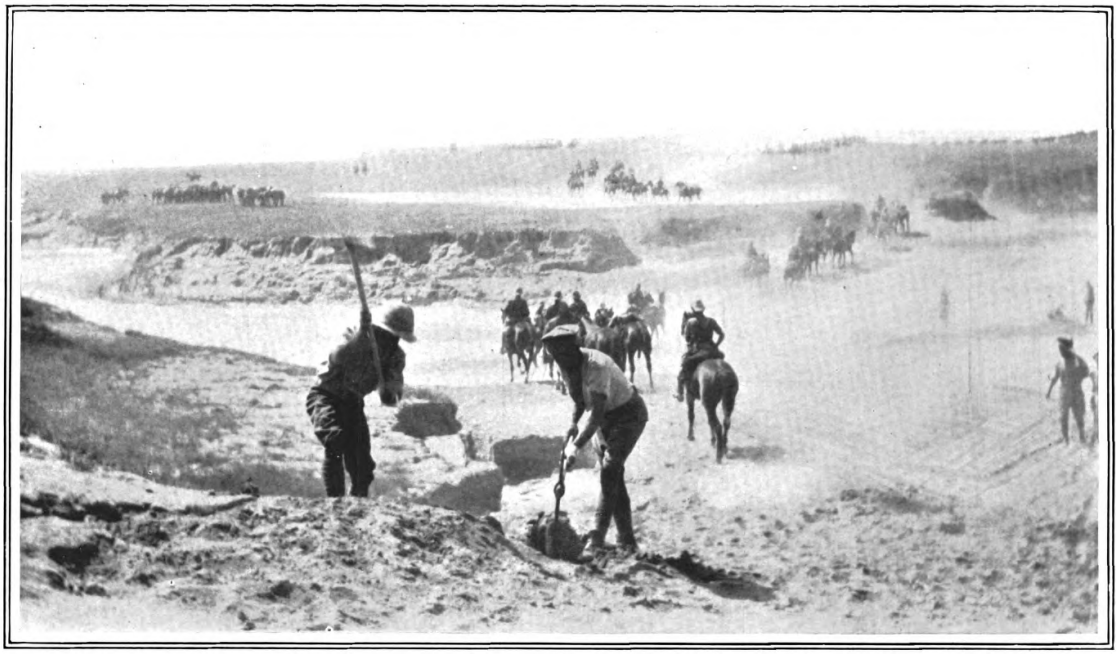
THE DUKE WATCHING WOMEN AT WORK: THE ARRIVAL OF SHELL IN THE STENCILLING-SHED.



STENCILLING SHELLS ALMOST AS TALL AS THEMSELVES: WOMEN MUNITION IN A FACTORY VISITED BY THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

While the King and Queen were visiting the shipyards and workshops of the North-Coast, the Duke of Connaught made a tour of inspection in the Northern Comm beginning at Lichfield on June 12 and ending on the 17th. He inspected a large filling factory in Nottinghamshire, accompanied by Prince Alexander of Battenberg General Sir John Maxwell, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Command. The fa is one of the largest of its kind, occupying 200 acres, and one roof alone covers 9

The Campaign in Palestine: Cavalry Advancing, and Engineers Improving the Wadi Crossing.



WHERE A SUCCESSFUL RAID RECENTLY TOOK PLACE, WHILE THE GENERAL SITUATION HAS REMAINED UNCHANGED: CAVALRY AND ENGINEERS ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN THE HOLY LAND.

Since the battle of Gaza, up to the time of writing, no actions on a large scale in Palestine have been reported, though minor engagements have occurred from time to time. On June 13 the War Office issued the following statement: "The situation remains unchanged. On the night of the 11th-12th an enemy post was successfully raided, resulting in the capture of 11 prisoners and a machine-gun. Our raiding party returned without casualties." On June 6 the War Office announced regarding the Syrian campaign: "The situation remains unchanged, but . . . our aviators have successfully bombed the enemy camps at Gaza, Hareira, and Beersheba." — [*Photograph by C.N.*]

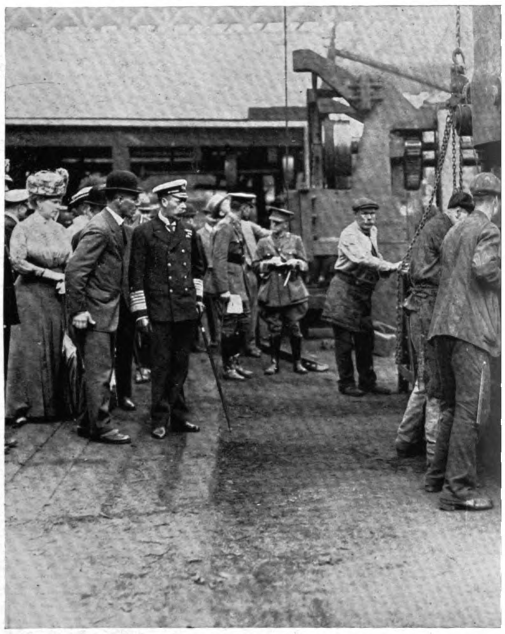
In a Haven of Peace: The Grave of Major William Redmond in a Convent Garden.



DECORATED WITH FLOWERS BY THE CHILDREN OF THE VILLAGE: MAJOR REDMOND'S GRAVE IN THE NUNS' GARDEN AT LOECRE.

After he received his mortal wounds in the battle of Messines Ridge, during the Irish attack on Wytschaete Wood, Major Redmond was taken to an Ulster Division field hospital, but he died within a few hours without recovering consciousness. His body was brought to the little village of Loecre, some miles behind the fighting line, and was buried in the private garden of the convent there, near a statue and grotto in honour of Our Lady of Lourdes. The chaplains of the Irish Division and the Ulster Division conducted the service, and the children of the village decorated the grave with flowers. A farewell volley was fired by men belonging to the two Divisions. [*Official Photograph.*]

"WE WILL DELIV



THE KING'S WISH TO SEE WORK IN FULL SWING: THEIR MAJESTIES WATCHING A MECHANICAL OPERATION.



A MUNITION-GIRL'S TRIBUTE TO THE QUEEN: HER MAJESTY RECEIVING A BOUQUET.

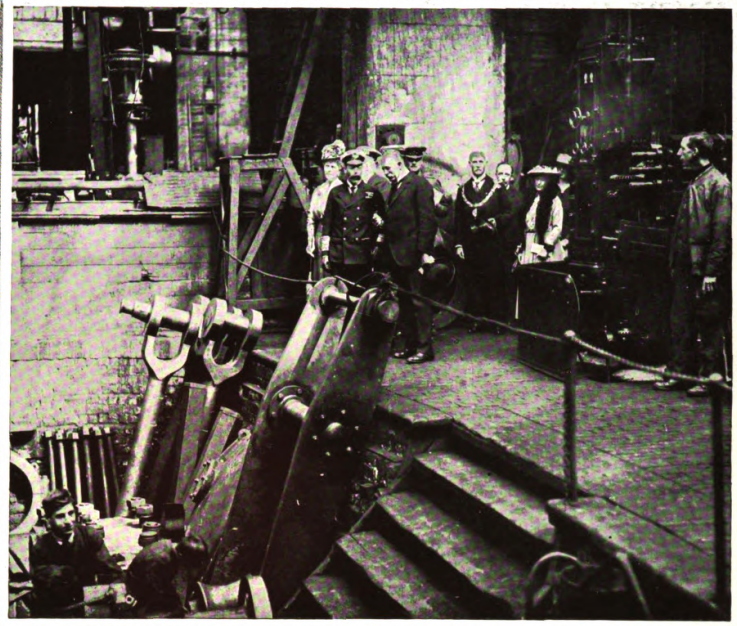
The King and Queen left London for their five days' tour among the shipyards Majesty's wish, all the works were in full operation under ordinary conditions the workers, stopping here and there to chat to them, or to watch some mecha an enthusiastic welcome, and won all hearts by their kindly demeanour and lack place seven old workmen who were presented to them could boast an aggregate

QUEEN AMONG THE SHIPBUILDERS OF THE NORTH.

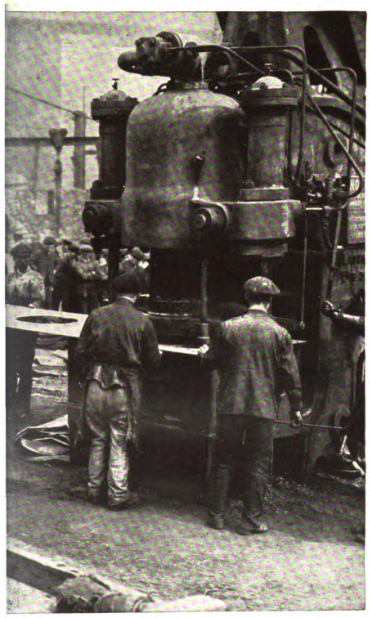
N., AND L.N.A.



MERCHANT-SHIP: THE KING AND QUEEN
CENT TOUR.



THE ROYAL TOUR ON THE NORTH-EAST COAST: THE KING AND QUEEN IN ONE OF THE WORKSHOPS WHICH THEY VISITED.



EIR MAJESTIES WATCHING A DRILLING
WORK.



TAKEN DURING THE TOUR:
QUEEN MARY.

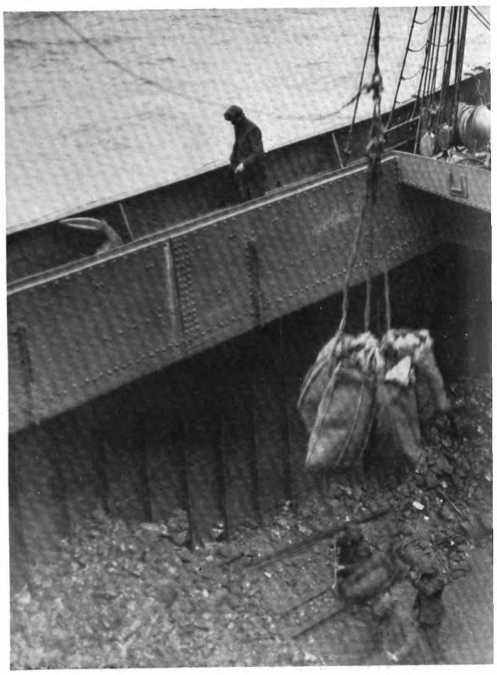


CHATTING WITH A VETERAN: THEIR MAJESTIES AND AN OLD WORKMAN OF EIGHTY-FOUR.

elsewhere, have returned to work during the war. Thousands of munition-girls in blue trousers and overall jackets joined in welcoming their Majesties. The King was wearing the service uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet. The second day of the tour was spent in and around Sunderland. At one Wearside shipyard the spirit of all the workers of the North was expressed in an inscription chalked on the hull of a cargo-boat—"We will deliver the ships." On June 16 their Majesties reached Newcastle, and saw the shipyards of Tyneside, including North and South Shields. On Sunday, the 17th, they attended service at Newcastle Cathedral, and the King held an open-air Investiture, as also at Hull, where the tour closed on the following day. Our photographs give some typical scenes out of many. On the return journey to London the royal train was escorted by three aeroplanes.

COALING AND OILING: WAR-SHIPS

OFFICIAL PH



WITH THE BRITISH NAVY IN WAR-TIME: HOISTING CO

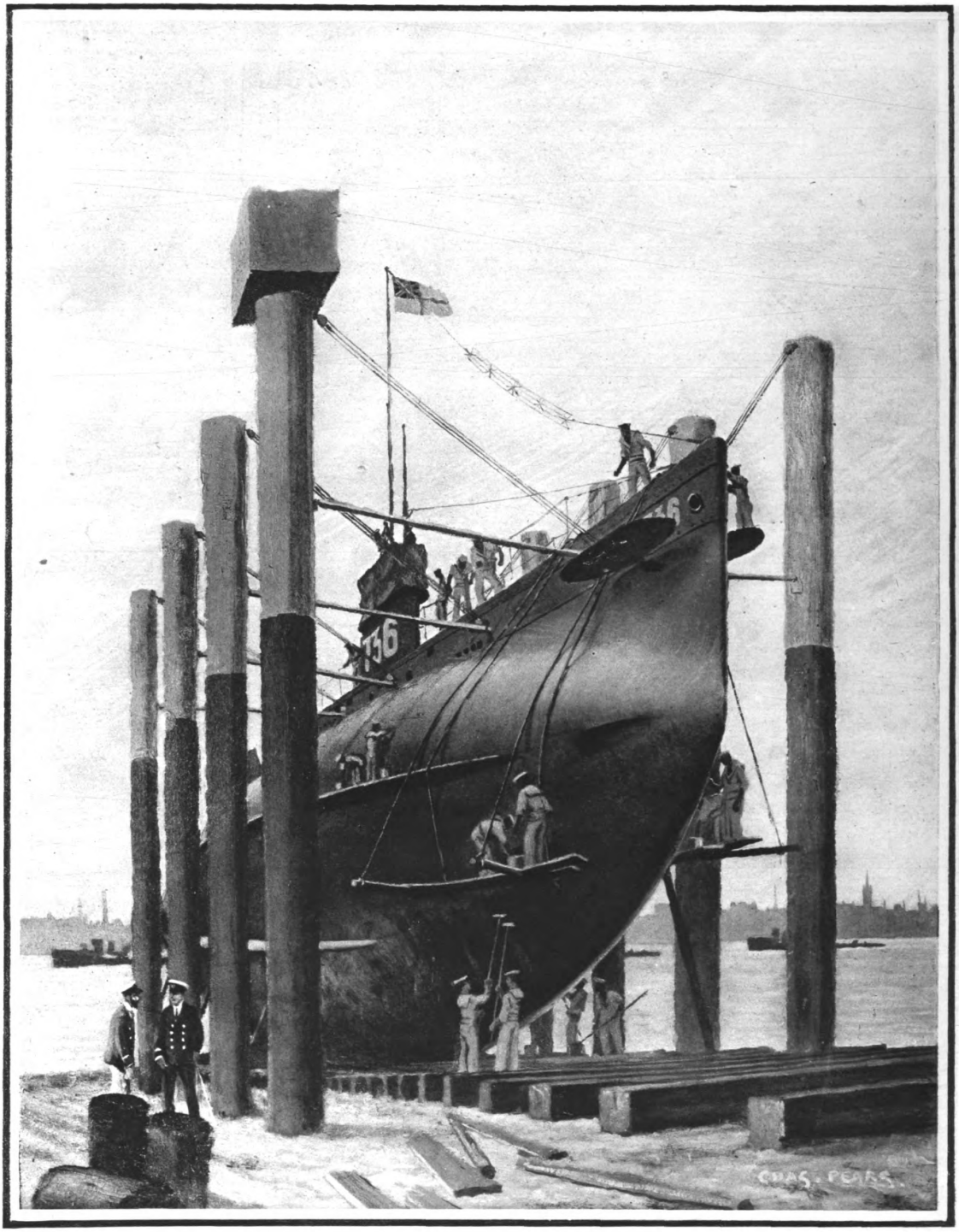


A CLEANER OPERATION THAN COALING: A D

Coaling ship has always been a grimy operation, necessitating afterwards much of decks and general cleaning-up. Until the advent of the oil-engine, how was no alternative, and coal is still, of course, the principal fuel of the Flee certain types of ships are now constructed for the use of oil. The above two

ON AND OFF BETWEEN TIDES: A SUBMARINE'S WAR-TIME CLEANING.

DRAWN BY CHARLES PEARS.

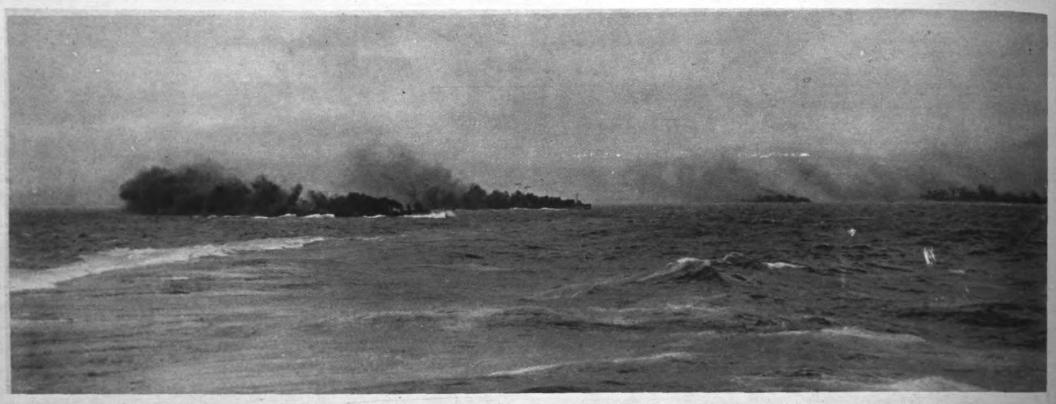


A BRITISH SUBMARINE BEACHED ON A "HARD" TO HAVE SEAWEED CLEARED OFF HER, AND TO BE REPAINTED: SCRAPING AWAY AS THE TIDE FALLS.

The locale is a certain "Hard," or shelving beach of firm mud and sand, such as often front fishing villages on the shore round the coast, and are used for hauling up small vessels, and in order to keep them high and dry. The term is an old one with the Navy. Long before Nelson's day small war-craft, such as sloops-of-war and ten-gun brigs, used to be floated ashore at certain "Hards" for treatment corresponding to that the submarine shown here is undergoing. A submarine comes on the Hard at high water, and the work starts as the tide recedes. The weed is scraped off the lower hull, and an anti-fouling composition paint is then laid on. The work is so expeditiously performed that the submarine is away with the next tide. The value of this submarine toilet operation is especially felt in war-time.—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

SMOKE-SCREEN TACTICS AT SEA: BRITISH DESTROYERS MAKING A SCREEN.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



THE FIRST STAGE—PREPARING TO FORM THE SCREEN: EACH VESSEL BEGINNING TO SEND UP A DENSE PUFF OF TRAILING BLACK SMOKE.



THE SECOND STAGE—THE SCREEN COMPLETED: VESSELS STEAMING AT REGULAR INTERVALS FROM THE NEXT TO WINDWARD, AND SO MAKING A CONTINUOUS WALL OF SMOKE.

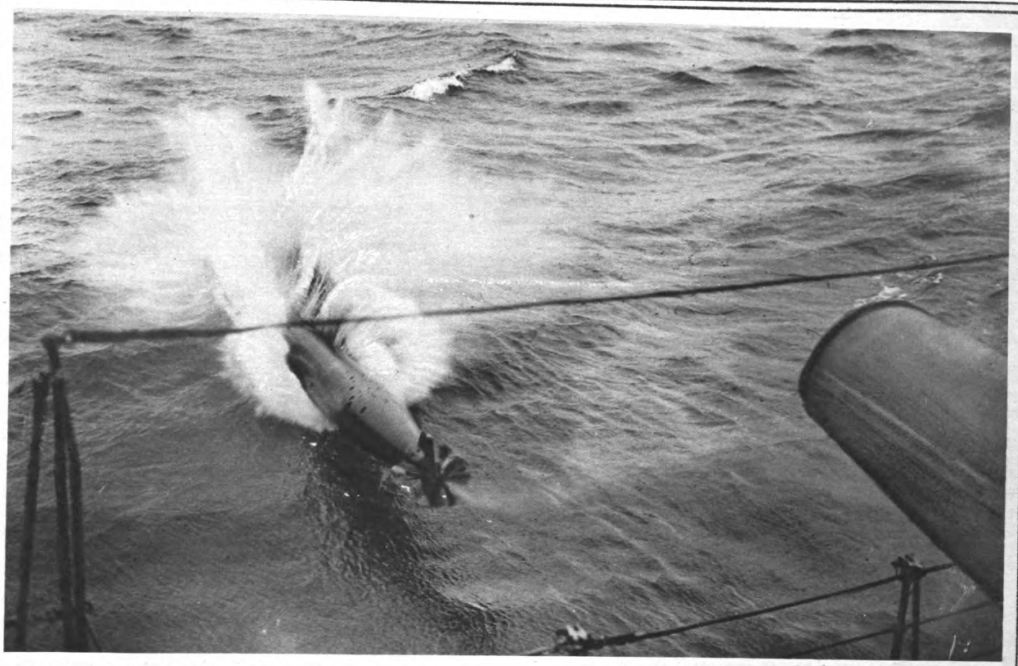


TACTICS AFTER THE SCREEN HAS BEEN FORMED: VESSELS MAKING A CHANGE OF COURSE AGAINST A HEAD SEA, TO ALTER THE POSITION OF THE SCREEN.

Smoke-screen tactics play an important part in action at sea, and consequently are often practised in the battle-formation exercises which some of our fleets and squadrons perform practically daily. Smoke tactics, it may be remembered, were largely made use of by the Germans, particularly at the Dogger Bank battle, in order to cover the larger vessels by smoke from their destroyers, and enable changes of direction to be effected as they made their escape. Another reason was to shroud their ships against the deadly accuracy of the British big-gun fire at long range. Destroyers and torpedo-boats generally attend to the smoke-screen making, and the oil fuel they carry makes the densest smoke possible at the shortest notice. The first photograph shows two lines of destroyers starting to belch forth a screen of black smoke as they head to windward, two in one line being nearer and to the left. The second line of destroyers is seen on the horizon, from the centre to the right. The second photograph shows how a long trailing wall of smoke is maintained. Each vessel keeps at sufficient distance to connect her own fresh, thick smoke with that from her consort next to windward, where the smoke begins to thin. The third photograph shows screening destroyers altering course at high-speed against a high sea, so as to produce a screen of smoke on a new bearing.

GRAND FLEET BATTLE PREPARATIONS: TORPEDO-RUNNING PRACTICE.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



THE DIVE AS THE TORPEDO LEAVES THE SHIP ON BEING FIRED FROM ITS TUBE: ENTERING THE WATER—AS SEEN FROM THE DECK OF A DESTROYER.

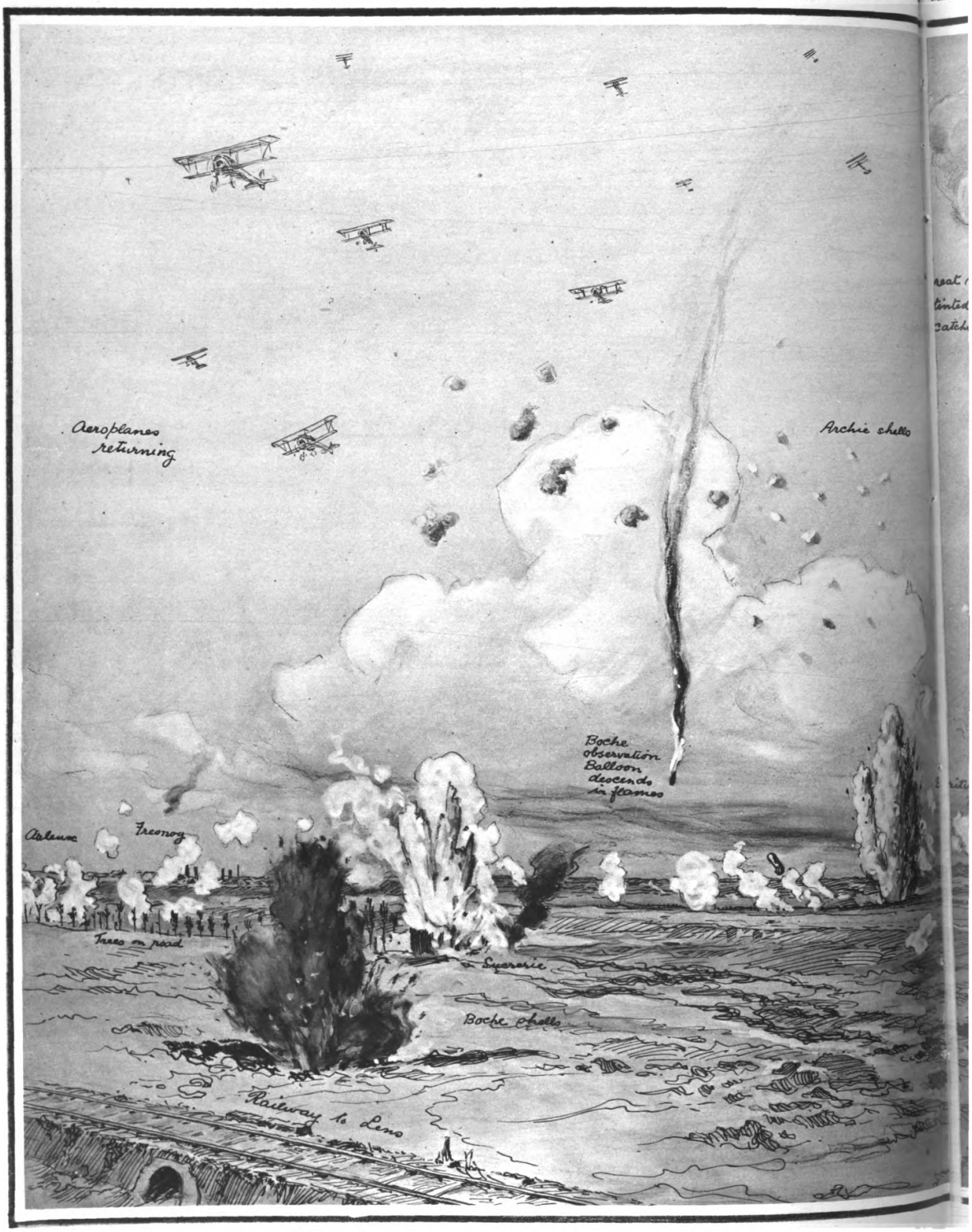


COMING TO THE SURFACE AFTER ITS RUN, TO FLOAT TILL PICKED UP AND BROUGHT BACK: A "SPENT" TORPEDO FINISHING.

Torpedo-firing practice goes on as regularly with the smaller craft of the Grand Fleet as gunnery practice does with the larger battle-line units and cruisers. The first illustration shows a just-fired torpedo in the act of entering the water for its "run"—which may extend over some miles, to the extreme range-limit of our newer torpedoes. The torpedo dives, as seen, at a flat angle with the surface. It dips rapidly head-first—burrows, so to speak—to the depth at which it is to travel under water, which is regulated by mechanism in the interior, connected with certain exterior rudders. It goes off first at a tremendous speed, which gradually slows down as the chamber holding the compressed-air that actuates the propelling machinery and tail screws becomes emptied. The gyroscope guides it. Finally, in practice runs, the torpedo comes to the surface, as shown in the second illustration, and floats till picked up by a boat from the firing ship and returned on board, to have its air-chamber re-charged and be got ready for further runs.

LIKE GENII RELEASED FROM THE FISHERMAN'S BOTTL GIA

DRAWN BY S. B... MATERIA...

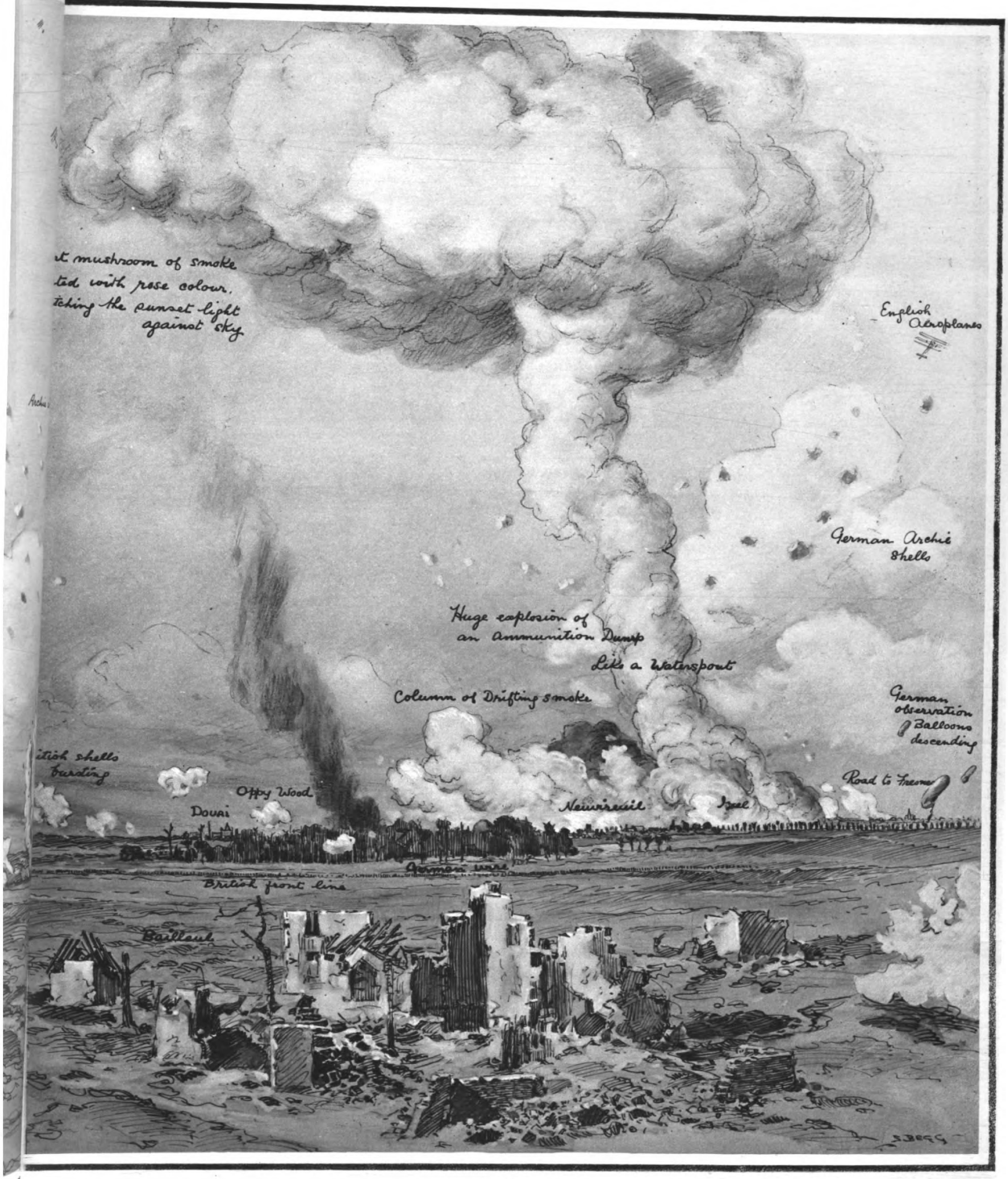


AN EVENING ARTILLERY DUEL NEAR BAILLEUL: SHELL-BURSTS: AIRCRAFT: AND A

Our drawing shows the scene from the British front near Bailleul (in the right foreground), looking to north-east, during an evening artillery duel. In the left foreground is seen part of the railway to Lens, which is out of the picture to the left. Just beyond the railway a big German shell is bursting on the left near a sugar-refinery. In the background are Ablaincourt and Fresnoy (on the extreme left), Oppy Wood (in the centre, behind Bailleul, with the British front line near it), Neuvireuil, and Izel, where a huge mushroom-shaped cloud is going up like a waterspout from the explosion of a German ammunition-dump. To the right of Izel are some German kite-balloons descending near the road to Fresnes, and above them are German "Archie" shells bursting under a British aeroplane. Other British aeroplanes returning are seen in the sky on the left, likewise shelled. Just to the right of the sugar-refinery is a German

GIANT SMOKE-CLOUDS ON "A DAY FOR THE GUNS."

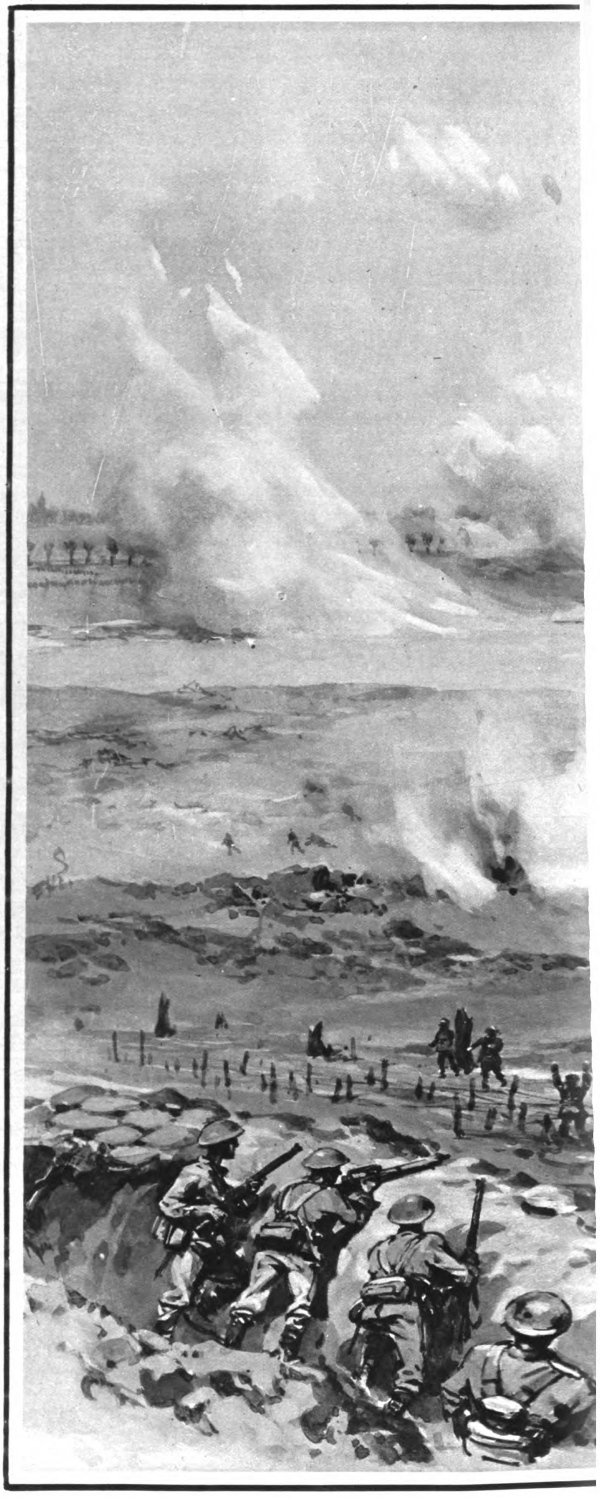
MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



GERMAN AMMUNITION-DUMP EXPLODING IN A HUGE CLOUD LIKE A WATERSPOUT.

observation-balloon descending in flames. Describing such a scene, Mr. Philip Gibbs writes: "It has been a day for the guns. . . . All our batteries were hard at work. . . . We were making a hell of it [*i.e.*, Oppy] for any young Germans there. . . . To the left of Oppy is Arleux-en-Gohelle . . . and to the southern side of it is the ruin of a sugar-factory 500 yards or so from the outskirts of Bailleul, an old grey place with broken walls and roofs and a railway station with a deep embankment. These places were targets for the German guns, especially Arleux and Bailleul railway station, and heavy 'crumps' came whining and then crashing and flinging up clouds of black smoke, as black and big as the evil genii that came from the bottle and played the devil. . . . The sky above us then was full of the throb and hum of aeroplanes."—[*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*]

"HIS TROOPS PRESSED FOR



REPELLING A GERMAN COUNTER-ATTAC

Our drawing illustrates one of three German counter-attacks, made on the same day on c
British advanced post, with a machine-gun, is seen in the foreground on the left, with
in the foreground, are the bodies of some Germans, marking the spot where their
the second wave of German infantry, also under heavy shell-fire, with their right flank (
across the open. In the distance on the extreme left are faintly seen the roofs of Dou

THE INFANTRY IN T



AFTER THE BRITISH MINES HAD

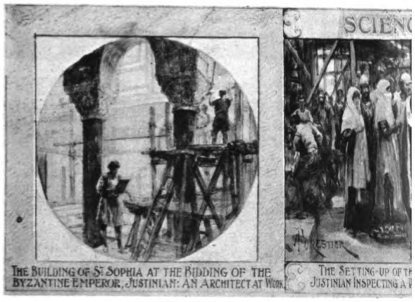
As our drawing shows, the battle of Messines Ridge was not entirely a possible the infantry advance. When the troops went forward, they ha Messines after the German front trench system had been breached by th brought into action. In the right foreground are seen Germans coming bricks and broken timber — and the bodies of dead and half-buried Ger centre, and rolling off towards the right. In an official account of the

"WE CAR



TH

Since the battle of Messines Ridge, various minor ope
Thus, in an official despatch of June 15, Sir Douglas
resistance was quickly overcome and the whole of ou
killed in hand-to-hand fighting, and a few prisoners we



THE BUILDING OF ST. SOPHIA AT THE BIDDING OF THE BYZANTINE EMPEROR, JUSTINIAN: AN ARCHITECT AT WORK.

THE SETTING-UP OF T JUSTINIAN INSPECTING A

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

ANTISEPTICS—OLD AND NEW.

NOTHING, perhaps, has been more marked in this war than the progress that has been made in the antiseptic treatment of wounds. Before the fatal August of three years ago, it had been well-nigh abandoned in favour of what was rather pedantically called asepsis, or the exclusion of the possibility of any pathogenic germs reaching the wound. This was in the happy days when contused and earth-infected wounds were a rarity, and those coming under treatment were in nine cases out of ten caused by the surgeon's knife. From the very first, however, our gallant Allies the French—in this, as in other matters more foreseeing than ourselves—were aware that the elaborate precautions of our hospitals in peace time could not be taken into the field, and provided all their soldiers with little tubes of iodine with which they were instructed to treat their own wounds as soon as received. Our own people were more inclined to trust to permanagate of potash—perhaps because of our familiar use of it under the name of "Condy's Fluid,"—until the supply of this ran short, and Sir Rickman Godlee, as was said in this column at the time, urged the return to Lister's methods of the use of undiluted carbolic acid. Then came the many compounds disengaging chlorine in some form, such as the hypochlorites, or the mixture of chlorine and iodine compounds now in use at the Ladies' Hospital in Endell Street, and lately described here. And then it was suddenly announced that a wonderful dye-stuff had been discovered which, while acting perfectly as an antiseptic, produced none of the irritation and other local symptoms inseparable from the employment of what were, in effect, more or less strong caustics. In an official communication to the technical Press lately issued by the Medical Research Committee, it is said that there are practically only two kinds of antiseptics in habitual use, one being the chlorine compounds, such as eusol and chloramine T., and the other, the dye antiseptics such as the flavine, about which questions have been asked in the House of Commons.



THE SCIENCE OF DESTRUCTION AS APPL
PART OF THE BATTLEF
Official

This flavine is, however, by no means a new invention. Before the outbreak of the war it was known as a dye used for staining wool and oth

yellow,
Germa
Why d
ject a
presen
says t

FOR KING AND COUN

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ELWIN NEAL





CAPT. J GORDON T
R.F.A. Son of M
Mrs. James Tawse,
bank, Broughty F

MAJOR MAURICE E. COXHEAD,
R. Fusiliers. Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Coxhead, Kensington. A fine and well-known all-round athlete.



2ND LIEUT. R. H. GARRARD,
K.R. Rifles. Scholar of Exeter College, Oxford. Son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Garrard, Northampton.



CAPTAIN W. J. FORSTER,
E. Lancs Regt. Son of Mr. J. W. Forster, Tunbridge Wells.



2ND LIEUT. A. E. H. URMSTON WALTER,
Oxon and Bucks Light Infantry. Died of wounds.



LIEUT. R. H. FINLAYSON,
Canadian Infantry. Son of Mrs. Finlayson, of Victoria, British Columbia.



LIEUT. G. L. BUTLER,
Lancs Fusiliers. Son of Mr. William Butler, of Barrow-in-Furness. Killed in action.





MAJOR H. E. COATES,
Liverpool Regt. Second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Coates, of Eaton Road, Birkenhead.

LIEUT. R. B. POWELL,
Canadian Infantry. A famous lawn-tennis player, well known at Wimbledon.

NEW NOVELS.

"A Diversity of Creatures." It has been said of Mr. Rudyard Kipling that he, of all the moderns, most exactly embodies the English genius. "A Diversity of Creatures" (Macmillan), then, shows us ourselves as we appear between the covers of a book, and, reading these odd, uncommon stories, it is easy to see why we remain so deep a mystery to the other nations. The male characters—certainly the most high-spirited ones—are almost to a man eccentrics. Are we to assume that we are a nation of eccentrics? Charles Dickens expressed himself to that effect half-a-century ago, and we laugh now at his types and call them caricatures; but the people in "A Diversity of Creatures" are no less freakish, if they are also no less human. They riot hilariously when they are pro-consuls on holiday; also they "rag" when they are Army subalterns—and for *that*, of course, we have chapter and verse enough outside a Kipling book. They cling stubbornly to tradition when they are south-country peasants, where again Mr. Kipling's pen emphasises the general conviction. They are, high and low, a decent people, and it is this decency that gives them a dignity their antics might otherwise be placing in some jeopardy. They talk a strange, elliptical tongue, indicating that they are spasmodically inarticulate—from choice, though, and not from natural causes. . . . There are other stories in the book, treating of pre-natal influence, of Indian soldiers, of a German influenza nightmare, and the Englishwoman who learned to hate—very grim and unpleasant the last. It is indeed a diverse collection, ranging far and wide, and sweeping many types of men and women into a great writer's wonderful net.



AT ONE OF THE BIGGE

His Royal Highness was received
He chatted with many of the wo

"At Whose Door?" "Vice-Versa," that instructive and moral tale, was also called, if we remember rightly, "A Lesson to Fathers," which



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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"HUMPTY-DUMPTY," AT THE SAVOY.

IF only because it permits us to see Mr. H. B. Irving play the barber, if only because it provides for Miss Mary Jerrold a most affecting and live character-part as a middle-aged mother unable to call her son her own, Mr. Vachell's stage-romance, which he styles "Humpty-Dumpty," is worth a visit to the Savoy. It is cheap romance though, hardly worthy of the author of "Fishpingle," and there are too few touches of observation to excuse its artlessness. Choosing a subject that only novelette-readers would credit, Mr. Vachell has worked it out in novelette-manner: his own title should be a warning to the author not to repeat such an experiment. There is fun, to be sure, in the spectacle of the barber-Socialist transformed into a peer wearing his peer's robes at the wrong time, and finding it impossible to keep his hands off bald heads and unsatisfactory coiffures; and an artist of Mr. Irving's sardonic bent makes the most of such opportunities. And there are interludes of sentiment—the more artificial sort in the relations of the exalted Figaro with the sweetheart he has discarded, his shop-assistant Chrissie, to whom Miss Hilda Trevelyan lends all the piquancy of her piquant personality; sentiment of the truer sort, in the scenes in which Miss Mary Jerrold's tender little mother figures. But, in point of fact, the acting is more of an attraction at the Savoy just now than the play, and that is very good, even in the less prominent parts; Mr. Holman Clark, for example. Miss Pollie Emery, Miss Fortescue, and Mr. Barry Baxter all leave their mark.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE NORTH: THE QUEEN GREETS THE LITTLE SON OF THE LATE CAPTAIN ROY DUNFORD, D.S.O., AT THE INVESTITURE AT ST. JAMES'S PARK FOOTBALL GROUND, NEWCASTLE.

Photograph by L.N.A.

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR," AT THE NEW.

If, for the middle-aged playgoer, the revival of "His Excellency the Governor" recalls very pleasant memories, taking him back to days so secure that we could afford to laugh at our Services—military and civil alike—it is, fortunately, not one of the things likely to make our younger folk think poorly of the theatrical tastes of twenty years ago. It is fantasy, to be sure, this play of Captain Robert Marshall's, with a story as gossamer-like as the pollen of the aloes which gets into the heads of the denizens of Government House, and infects Governor, aide-de-camp, secretary, and travelling Minister, all with the fever of love; absurd nonsense, if you choose to take it so, yet engaging, delightful nonsense, which has kept its sparkle, and can still exhilarate. It can still exhilarate, perhaps, one should say, provided it obtains, as at the New Theatre, the right sort of high-comedy acting. No improvement was possible on the original casting of the three chief rôles, and both the play and audiences of to-day may be reckoned lucky in having Mr. Allan Aynesworth, Mr. Dion Boucicault, and Miss Irene Vanbrugh reappear as Governor, secretary, and siren respectively. Vivacity such as Miss Vanbrugh's naughty flirtatious Stella de Gex commands seems to make time stand still; Mr. Aynesworth is as courtly and suave as ever; and the transformation of Mr. Dion Boucicault's misogynist Baverstock into the minstrel of love has gained rather than lost in humour. The trio have the best of support: for Mr. Martin Lewis makes as smart an aide-de-camp as even modern experience could demand; Miss Peggy Kurton's *ingénue* is as pretty as a peach; while Miss Mary Rorke, as a rather imposing widow, offers us one more instance of her reliable versatility.

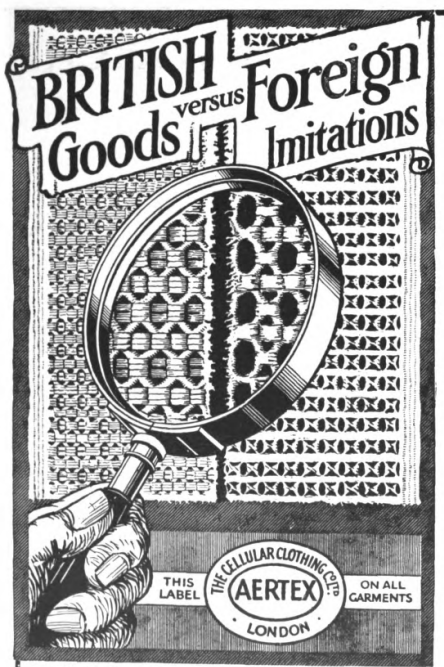


THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE NORTH: THE KING AND QUEEN TALKING TO MUNITION GIRLS AT STOCKTON.

Photograph by C.N.

"SMILE," AT THE GARRICK.

"Smile," as Mr. Albert de Courville calls his new Garrick revue, deserves its title. It is sure to provoke "miles of smiles." For at the same time that it obtains, from Mr. Frederick Chappelle, just the right sort of music, and is equipped with a plentiful supply of songs and dances, and pictorial effects, and can boast a most indefatigable as well as most attractive beauty chorus, it contains more than the usual amount of bright comment and satire on topics of the hour. The "star" turns are those of Miss Phyllis Bedells, whose dancing is as varied as it is graceful, and whose mimicry of Miss Unity More has both point and good-nature. But capital work is also done by the Irish comedian, Mr. Tom Stuart; by the American singer, Mr. Fred Deprez; by Mr. Robert Needham in his spectacular "Fireside Fancies"; and by Miss Lilian Coles and Miss Minerva Coverdale—all of whom can be guaranteed as producers of smiles.



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LITERATURE.

Russia in War Time.

There have been many books on Russia of late; some have been sketchy and vague, others have been didactic, and yet others mystical. There have been books by journalistic globe-trotters, full of quips and cranks; and there have been the solid, stodgy works by superior persons, full of recondite knowledge, and mentally indigestible. Comparatively few have been of what one might call the plain-sailing order, giving a simple, unvarnished description of what the author has seen, and thus bringing home to the reader the scenes written about. It is the great merit of Mr. C. Fillingham Coxwell to have produced such a book. In his "Through Russia in War Time" (Fisher Unwin) he has resisted the temptation, which so many writers on Russia have found irresistible, of attitudinising and speaking at the top of his voice to a public too evidently despised. By not taking himself too seriously as a literary artist, and by refraining from posturing, Mr. Coxwell has succeeded in writing a straightforward and yet vivid narrative of his journey throughout the wide expanse of that interesting country, and in depicting sympathetically but truthfully the interesting people he met. In these days it has rather become the fashion to decry the Russians because they have gone farther than we wanted them to go. We wanted Russia to have liberty, but we did not want her to depose the Tsar or to cut sociological capers. The Russian people have bolted, as it were; they have taken the bit between their teeth, and have left us standing staring after them, wondering what precipice they are going to run down. But the Russian people at bottom are a shrewd and sensible people; they will soon find their heads, and then it is safe to say that they will surprise us once again, but in a different way. Mr. Fillingham Coxwell, in his most interesting book, brings this out very clearly, and shows us the solid foundation of commonsense on which the Russian character is based. Coming at this time, his work should be welcomed by all lovers of Russia; it will serve to reassure the doubters, and in any case it gives a true and faithful picture of the country. The illustrations are excellent: they are just what illustrations should be—they serve to illuminate the text without distracting the attention from it.

"God the Invisible King."

Both as an expression of his own religious belief, and as a statement of prevailing aspirations towards a simpler and universal religion, Mr. H. G. Wells's new book, "God the Invisible King" (Cassell), is at once arresting and stimulative. New ideas in religion have long been taking shape, both within and without the churches, and the present war, which has immensely increased the need for practical religious consolation, is also hastening the movement towards simplification and unification. Mr. Wells, from his own point of view, gives expression to some of these new ideas, and points out a way for their further development. His book will interest all who are interested in religion, but it will provoke opposition. Though his teaching is not at variance with the moral spirit of Christianity, he runs counter to some of the principal Christian dogmas. In place of the Trinity, for example, he offers us the conception of a finite God—the God of the human heart, distinct from "the Veiled Being" who is the creator of the universe. This will probably be a stumbling-block even to many sceptics. Why, they might ask, exchange a mystical Trinity for an equally mystical Duality? And again, what becomes of the majesty of a divine King who is not infinite and omnipotent? Once admit limitations to the power and authority of God, and He is reduced to something but little higher than one of the old pagan divinities, a kind of glorified Apollo. These remarks suggest merely one aspect of Mr. Wells's book. In the short space at our disposal here it is impossible to traverse, or even summarise, his whole theory. It certainly deserves careful reading, even by those disposed to disagree, for it opens up by the way many new and alluring vistas of thought. Especially fruitful and suggestive are the passages outlining a kingdom of the earth with God as its Head, and also those discussing the moral duties of certain professions, such as the law and the priesthood, in this new service of God. At the same time, young and inexperienced readers, ardent for religious reform, may be warned against allowing themselves too hastily to be blown on the wind of new doctrine, and accepting as "gospel" all that Mr. Wells asserts. The book would be better used as an introduction to speculation in the light of current events.



WITH THE BRITISH NAVY IN WAR-TIME: SORTING LETTERS ON H.M.S. "IMPÉRIEUSE."
Official Photograph.

The firm of Macfarlane, Lang and Co., the well-known biscuit manufacturers, of Glasgow and London, celebrated their centenary on June 2, in a manner very appropriate to the times. Instead of the functions usual on the passing of such an auspicious milestone in the life of a firm, the event was marked by the endowment by the directors of a ward in the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, to be named the "John Macfarlane Ward," in memory of their father. This shows the national spirit with which our great business houses are nowadays imbued, and it is interesting to note that both Mr. Robert W. Macfarlane, and Mr. William W. Macfarlane are serving in the Army. The great business houses are showing an admirably patriotic spirit.



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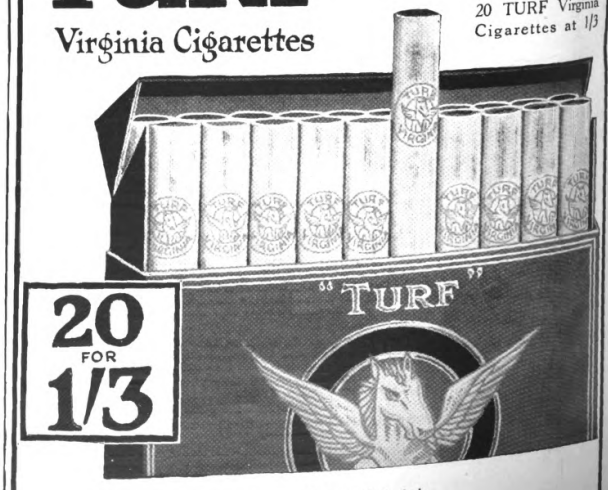
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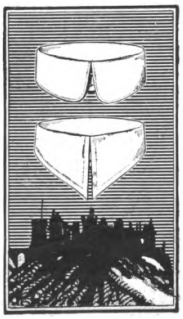
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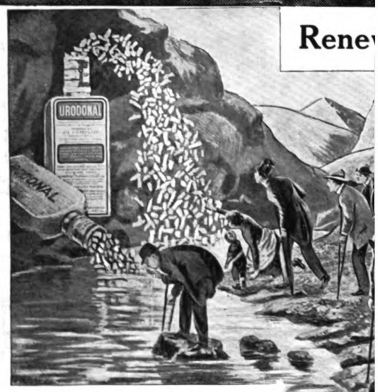
A FRENCH INTERPRETER WITH OUR TROOPS

IT is much to be hoped that "Chez Nos Alliés Britan niques" ("With Our British Allies in the Field") by Fernand Laurent (Boivin et Cie, Paris), will speedil make its appearance in an English translation. It is in style and treatment, Max O'Rell's fascinating an universally popular "John Bull and His Island" ove again, but devoted entirely to experiences and lif among our armies at the front, in the form of notes fro an eye-witness's observations, as jotted down on th spot by a French officer serving and living among ou troops on the staff as a regimental interpreter. Th writer's credentials for his task are eminently satisfactory No better qualified writer of these marvellously picturesqu pen-sketches—true to life, attractive and interesting, no lively, now pathetic, now quaint, now witty and amusing— could there be than the author, who is a Frenchman bor in England, and who lived all his life here or in the Britis Oversea Dominions. M. François de Tessau contributes striking and informing preface, telling us what an inter preter has to do, and all about the author himself and wh he became an interpreter, having practically forgotten hi mother tongue owing to his domicile for years among us The book is very generously illustrated, not only by officia photographs, all well chosen and appropriate, but also b drawings and sketches by Bairnsfather and Tricot, al excellent and to the point. Altogether, "Chez Nos Allié Britanniques" is heartily to be commended for everybody' reading on both sides the Channel. It is a most excellen volume for light summer reading from the author's brisk chatty, *entre-nous* way of telling things and setting dow his own personal impressions. "Tommy" has no mor whole-hearted admirer. The range of the book begins wit the landing at Boulogne, and takes us through to the firs battlefield appearance of the "Tanks," of which we learn many things not before recorded.

The interest and value of actuality attach to the timel volume, "With Botha and Smuts in Africa," by Lieut. Commander Whittall. It is published by Cassell, and is book to be read. The author, who has been a seeker afte adventure from his youth, was in command of No. Squadron, R.N. Armoured-Car Division, in that campaign and has had other interesting adventures. He joined th Japanese Army in Korea soon after the outbreak of wa between China and Japan, and was in all the big actions including the capture of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-Wei and he was in the Philippines during the Spanish-America War, and in the Boxer campaign, and later interestin passages in his career are dealt with in this volume, "Wit Botha and Smuts in Africa"—a record which is issued a a time which lends it special interest.

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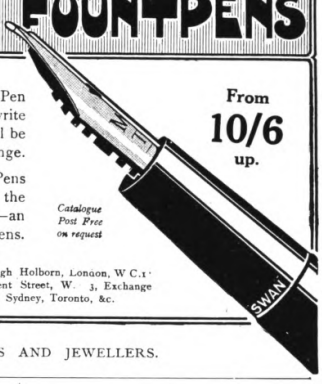
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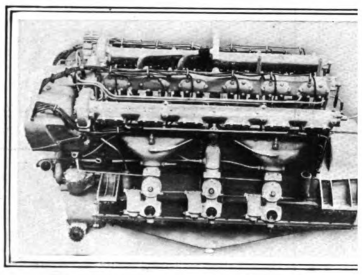
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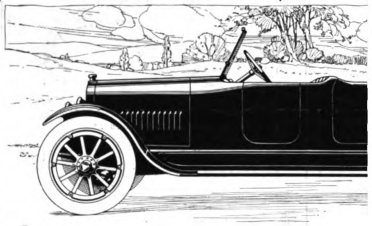
Many complaints have been r recently by owners of private that they have been stopped by police in various parts of the country and informed they would be prosecuted for using their cars for plea although they have been using petrol allotted to then ordinary motoring purposes by the Petrol Control C mittee. As there is no order under the extremely c prehensive wording of the Defence of the Realm Act, any Act of Parliament, which makes it an offence to privately owned cars upon which the car-license duty been paid, or petrol upon which the tax and super-tax l been paid, for the purpose of pleasure motoring, the Ec of the *Light Car and Cycle-Car* has, he tells me, bee communication with the Home Office regarding t



AN INTERESTING MOTOR ENGINE: SIDE VIEW OF 475 EIGHTEEN-CYLINDER WATER-COOLED OVERHEAD-VALVE COATALEN AIRCRAFT ENGINE OF THE BROAD ARRO

In this arrangement, three rows each of six cylinders are fitted on a cr is a one-piece casting with the nose-piece. There are six carbur machine, each one serving a block of three cylinders.

complaints. The Home Office authoritatively disclaims right of the police to threaten with a summons motori who are legitimately using petrol for pleasure purpos As the editor of the journal which has taken up the quest points out in his letter to me, the matter is one of c siderable importance, because, in the majority of cas what is termed pleasure motoring is in reality in qu another category. It is as well, therefore, that motori should understand that, whatever threats may be h over their heads by the police, they cannot be prosecut for using petrol granted them by the Petrol Cont



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London: Published Weekly at the Office, 172, Strand, in
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No. 4080.—Volume 150

The Illustrated London News, June 30, 1917.

BOMBARDED ZEEBRUGGE AND OSTEND PHOTOGRAPHED FROM FLYING-MACHINES.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS 7d



[Photograph by S. and G.

WITH THE BRITISH IN MESOPOTAMIA: PRISONERS LEAVING AN INTERNMENT CAMP TO EMBARK FOR CONVEYANCE DOWN THE TIGRIS.

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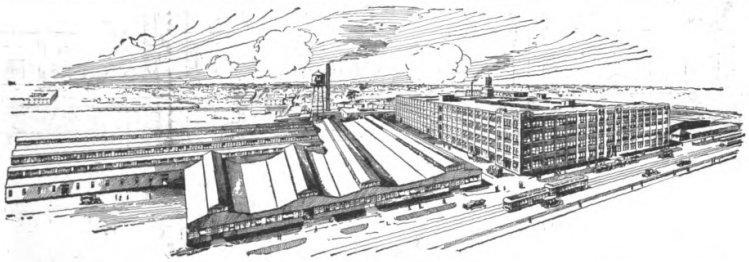
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CLAXTON EAR-CAP.

A message to Mothers

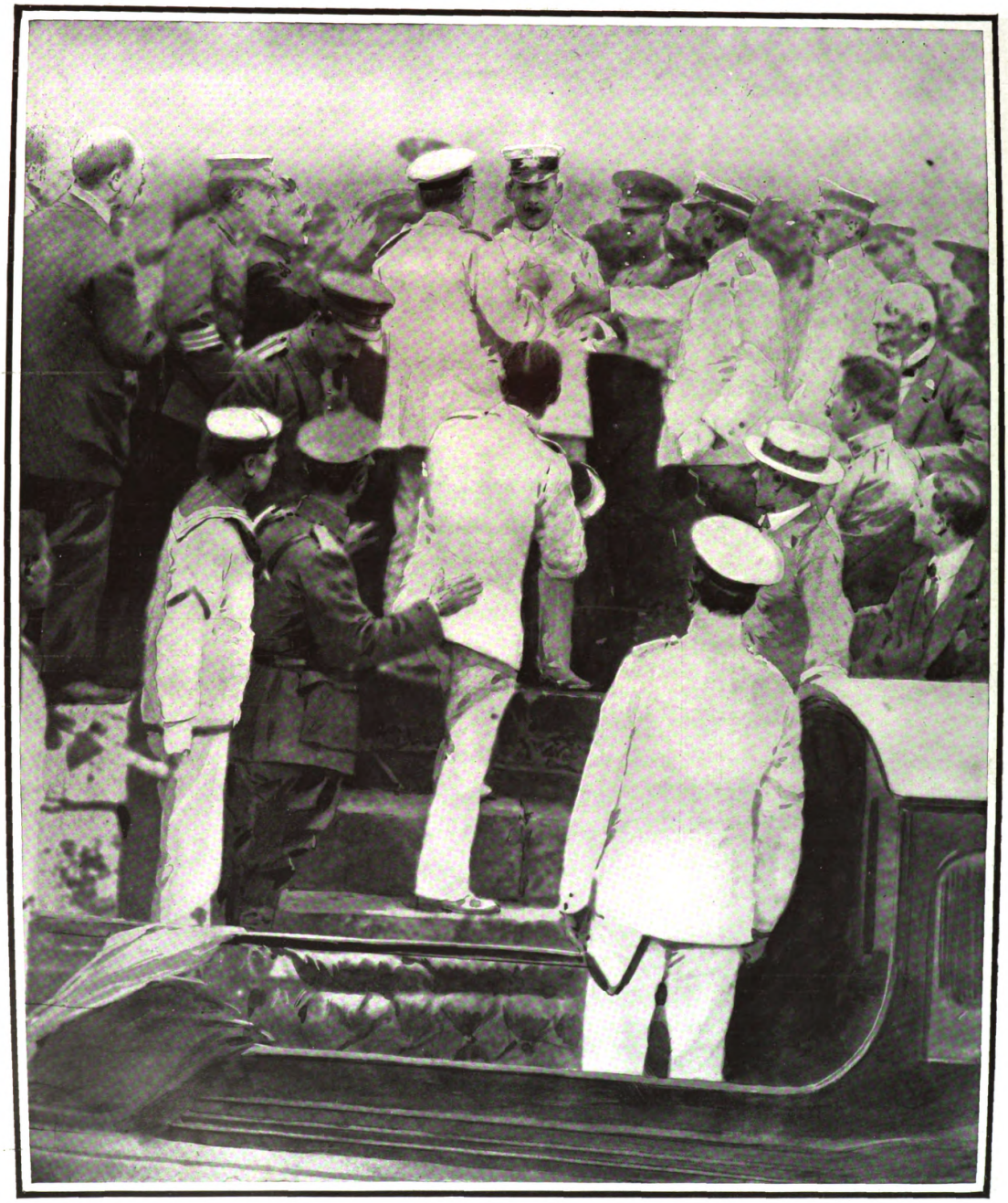
Get the Claxton Ear-Cap and let your child wear it in the nursery, and during sleep, and any tendency to outstanding ears will soon be corrected. Easy and comfortable in wear. Keeps hair from tangling during sleep, and promotes breathing through the nose. The Claxton Ear-Cap gently moulds the cartilages while they are soft and pliable. Made in rose-pink in 21 sizes. Send your order direct, giving measurements round head just above ears, and over head from lobe to lobe of ears, to I. L. Claxton, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W. 1, and enclose remittance of 4/-. Also obtainable from chemists, stores, Harrods', Selfridge's, John Barker & Co., Ltd., Garrould's, Woolland Bros., and other Ladies' Outfitters.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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KING CONSTANTINE'S GOOD-BYE TO GREECE: SHAKING HANDS WITH ADHERENTS ON THE QUAY AT OROPOS, BEFORE ENTERING THE PINNACE READY TO CONVEY HIM TO HIS YACHT.

King Constantine left Greece on Thursday, June 14, in the royal yacht "Sphakteria," on which he embarked at Oropos, a little fishing village some forty miles north of Athens, on the shores of the Euripos opposite Euboea. Describing his departure, Mr. G. J. Stevens writes: "He arrived at eleven precisely, driving in an open car with his first son, like him shorn of his rights and ordered to exile. . . . The ex-King rose from his seat and stood for an instant looking on the scene before him. His face was calm; it showed no traces of emotion. Holding his tall figure upright, he walked to the little landing-place, saluting and shaking hands with all alike. The royal exile stepped into a pinnace, which steamed away and deposited him on board the royal yacht at anchor in the bay. His consort and his children had preceded him."

PHOTOGRAPH BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY MAIL"



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT is the paradox of most Parliaments that they appeal for a majority and give power to a minority. When a majority becomes a machinery, the minority becomes the man that works the machine. And the minority becomes very much more powerful than it would be if there were no Parliament at all. The whole thing works by a curious trick of topsy-turvydom, recalling the tale about the girl who jumped into the water to find out which of her lovers would rescue her. They all jumped in except one; and she adopted the rather cynical course of marrying the dry one. In this war the majority of men have really proved themselves heroes; they have really, by a common impulse, plunged into the sea of slaughter and catastrophe, and the politician has been left on deck, as the comparatively dry one, with an undisputed claim to steer the ship. But even in normal times the majority of men plunge with no little pluck into a sea of troubles; and the real difficulty of democracy is not that the voters are unworthy, but that their vote is generally the least worthy thing about them. When they are not defending their country they are earning their living, or educating their children, or falling in love, or finding salvation, or doing some other thing more interesting than politics, so that the latter is left for politicians as the only people too dull to be bored by it. Hence we find everywhere very unpopular persons powerful in politics when they are quite impotent in every other department. A man like Mr. MacDonald or Mr. Snowden, amid the most acute feelings against their anti-national philosophy, could get a Parliamentary seat and a Governmental post much more easily than they could get any other form of public approval—



THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE CANADIANS AT THE FRONT: MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, K.C.B.

Major-General Sir A. W. Currie has been with the Canadians since they landed in France in February 1915, first as a battalion commander. He was soon promoted to Brigadier-General, and on September 13, 1915, to Major-General. Then he commanded the 1st Canadian Division. His men regard him with affection and confidence. He is an Ontario man, and before the war was a real-estate broker in Victoria, B.C. Previously he had been engaged in life insurance and teaching.—[*Photo. Elliott and Fry.*]

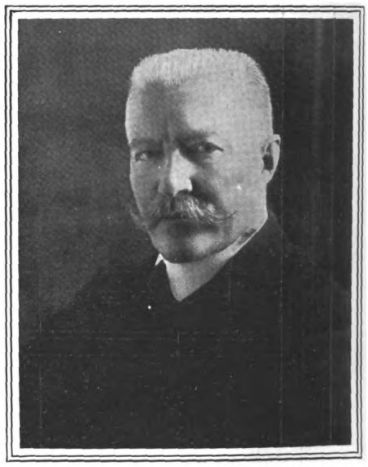
much more easily than they could get a mob to rise for them, or a subscription raised for them, or a popular song sung in their honour.

The advantage of the dry one left on deck is negative but enormous. Mr. MacDonald is an exceedingly dry one; Mr. Snowden is, if possible, a still drier one; dryness is exactly the essence of their ethics and politics—the rigidity that comes of remoteness from life. But they are both listened to much more respectfully in Parliament than they would be in trains or trams or public-houses, or even public meetings. Mr. MacDonald, for instance, made a speech in the House of Commons, with quiet dignity, after a whole Trade Union of sailors had raged at him. It was about Female Suffrage; and he said, apparently, that it was an insult to woman's intelligence to say that she could not make a cross on a piece of paper. Somebody else—on the same side, I understand—remarked that making a cross on a piece of paper is, after all, a purely mechanical process. Unfortunately, that is just the trouble. It is precisely because making a cross on a piece of paper is a purely mechanical process that a large number of people in Leicester do not mind doing it for Mr. MacDonald. If voting were a more vivid and genuinely popular thing, they would probably vote for somebody else.

The same debate provided another example of what I mean. An Anti-Suffragist, fully as dry as any Suffragist, seems to have cited the one lady member in the American Congress who hysterically exclaimed that "as a woman she could not vote for war," and cited her as a proof that women are too hysterical to be patriotic. Now I have the name, I believe, of being an opponent of this change; but I should most emphatically deny that a woman who said that was in any sense whatever a representative woman. If she had said she would tear the Germans' eyes out, she might have been more like a representative woman. It is not my experience, nor anybody else's, that women (whatever else they are) are generally unpatriotic. The truth is, of course, that this Parliamentary woman was as anti-popular as Mr. MacDonald or Mr. Snowden, or many another Parliamentary man. She was the product of a purely mechanical process which seems always to favour a small minority. It was precisely because she was typical of a house of representatives that she was not representative.

Now the foreign applications of this truth doubtless require more delicate handling; but they have to be kept in mind. We may, for instance, think the Russian Revolution a just and fortunate event without falling into the fallacy of thinking anything democratic so long as it is anti-despotic. Every democratic analogy would lead us to guess that Russia is much more normal than Petrograd. Every such analogy would lead us to guess that even Petrograd is much more normal than the most prominent persons in Petrograd. Some of these marks of the minority, not unnatural and often unavoidable, can be seen in the very phraseology employed by the new régime. It is a very bookish phraseology, full of the sort of bookishness charmingly described by Professor Leacock in his skit on Russian fiction, in which the Nihilist pores secretly over Hall and Knight's Algebra "to free Russia." We are justified in finding something insufficient in a description of Russian democracy as "workmen and soldiers," which does not even mention the word "peasant." But the warning is much more vital in the case of Prussia than in that of Russia, in that of our enemies than in that of our Allies. There are already peace-makers pleading with us to trust a tiny group of Socialists, the minority of a minority—and for no reason at all, apparently, except that they are a minority of politicians. The German MacDonalds and Snowdens also bulk larger than life by the trick that magnifies minorities. But the point here is this—that we must not be misled even if this merely Parliamentary minority became a merely Parliamentary majority. It could still be a very unpopular minority. And what we have to look to in the future is what our enemies have looked to in the past—the popular education of the Germans. We have to aim at the German's head, not the Kaiser's crown; and it will not be bettered by substituting aristocracy for monarchy, or discovering that ten cracked heads are better than one.

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; but perhaps not the end of it. The fall of the military power of Potsdam is the beginning of German education; but it is not the end of it, still less an end to which it is now deliberately designed. It is not that a better culture in Germany will gradually disarm the Prussian; it is that disarming the Prussian is an indispensable preliminary to producing anything like a better German culture. That there is no such thing as an invincible King or army is a very primitive and simple discovery, like the first few letters of an



THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE PROTECTING POWERS OF GREECE: M. CHARLES JONNART.

M. Charles C. A. Jonnart, a member of the French Senate, went out to Greece as High Commissioner of the Protecting Powers—France, Great Britain, and Russia. His arrival was followed by the departure of King Constantine. M. Jonnart, who is fifty-nine, was for many years Governor-General of Algeria. He was formerly Deputy for the Pas de Calais. In 1893 he was Minister of Public Works, and in 1913 Foreign Minister King Edward used to visit him at Algiers.—[*Photo. Manuel.*]

alphabet; but it has not yet been discovered. It is Exercise I. in the Primer, not a problem that an advanced student is already putting to himself. All the repulsive ramifications of modern German culture can be traced back to one root—the accidental or apparent success of the Prussian system in war. Turn that apparent success into flagrantly apparent failure, and you really reverse all the currents of thought in the Empire. They begin all over again, slowly perhaps, but humanly, and from the other end. If they are merely permitted to play at an internal reform, without this external rebuke, the methods and morals of German culture will not alter in the least. Why should they? The most extreme Prussian school will only say that the most extreme Prussian methods have, after all, permitted the country first to defend itself, and then to reform itself. As a matter of fact, there is not a ray of reason for the supposition that most Germans wish, or are likely to wish, to dethrone the German Emperor. But it is even more doubtful whether, if they dethroned twenty German Emperors, they would really have dethroned German Imperialism. German Imperialism is an attitude towards life, a habit in dealing with humanity, which would now go on automatically of itself if there were no such thing as a Kaiser in the world. It is founded on a sort of divine right; but it is much more the divine right of the German over the subject peoples than of the German monarch over the subject. It might be a good thing to depose the Hohenzollerns, who were historically the architects of this huge and inhuman civilisation; but shooting an architect goes a very small way towards changing the whole life of a hundred cities which he has planned. To be content with it is but another way of calling a thing a representative and forgetting that it is only a minority.

FOR WOMEN AS WELL AS MEN: THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY SPORT AND GENERAL.

"THIS Order will follow, in most respects, the precedents of other Orders of Knighthood, but it will consist of five classes, and will be given to women as well as men. The first two classes will, in the case of men, carry the honour of Knighthood, and in the case of women the privilege of prefixing the title 'Dame' to their names. The five classes of the Order are: Men—1. Knights Grand Cross (G.B.E.), 2. Knights Commanders (K.B.E.), 3. Commanders (C.B.E.), 4. Officers (O.B.E.), 5. Members (M.B.E.); Women—1. Dames Grand Cross (G.B.E.), 2. Dames Commanders (D.B.E.), 3. Commanders (C.B.E.), 4. Officers (O.B.E.), 5. Members (M.B.E.). The badge of the Order worn by the Members of the First, Second, and Third Classes, takes the shape of a silver-gilt cross, enamelled pearl-grey, in the [Continued opposite.



IN SILVER-GILT, WITHOUT ENAMEL: THE BADGE OF THE FOURTH CLASS.



IN SILVER, WITHOUT ENAMEL: THE BADGE OF THE FIFTH CLASS.

[Continued.
centre of which, in a circle enamelled crimson, is a representation of Britannia seated. The circle contains the motto of the Order, 'For God and the Empire.' The star, worn by members of the first two classes, is a silver star, the centre of which bears the same device as the badge. The treatment of the badge for the Fourth Class is similar to that for the First, Second, and Third Classes, except that it is smaller and is not enamelled. In the Fifth Class the badge is of silver instead of silver-gilt. As in the case of other Orders, the members will have the privilege of placing the initials (above indicated) after their names. The King has appointed the Prince of Wales to be Grand Master of the Order, and a King of Arms, Registrar and Secretary, and Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod will be appointed to attend to the service of the Order."



FOR KNIGHTS COMMANDERS AND DAMES COMMANDERS: THE SECOND CLASS BADGE AND STAR.



FOR KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS AND DAMES GRAND CROSS: THE FIRST CLASS BADGE AND STAR.

It was announced on June 22 that the King had instituted two new Orders—the Order of the British Empire and the Order of the Companions of Honour—"in recognition of the manifold services, voluntary and otherwise, that have been rendered both by British subjects and their Allies in connection with the war." Further official details regarding the former, the Order of the British Empire, are given in the paragraphs quoted above. It may be added that the First and Second Class badges are attached to a purple ribbon, which in the case of women takes the form of a bow worn on the shoulder. The star is given only to the first two classes, that for the First Class being eight-pointed and for the Second Class four-pointed. A silver medal of the Order has also been struck, to be awarded to persons, not being Members of the Order, whose services to the Empire warrant such recognition. "The Order of the Companions of Honour," said the official statement, "will consist of one class only, to which women will be eligible equally with men. The Order will carry with it no title or precedence. . . . Both Orders, though created in connection with the war, will doubtless survive it."

MESSINES: HAVOC OF THE BOMBARDMENT AND MINE-EXPLOSIONS.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



ON THE WAY TO REINFORCE OUR FIGHTING-LINE TROOPS HOLDING THE FAR SIDE OF THE RIDGE: RELIEFS FILING FORWARD UNDER THE FIRE THAT THE ENEMY STILL KEPT UP.



"ONLY BITS OF TRENCHES, A FEW TRAVERSES HERE AND THERE, AND THE CLOSED ENTRANCES OF DEEP DUG-OUTS REMAINED": THE STATE OF THE ENEMY'S DEFENCES WHEN STORMED.



A BADLY BATTERED SECTION OF ONE OF THE GERMAN DEFENCE LINES ON THE RIDGE: THE REMAINS OF AN ENEMY OBSERVATION-POST AFTER OUR ARTILLERY HAD FINISHED WITH IT—AS WE FOUND IT.

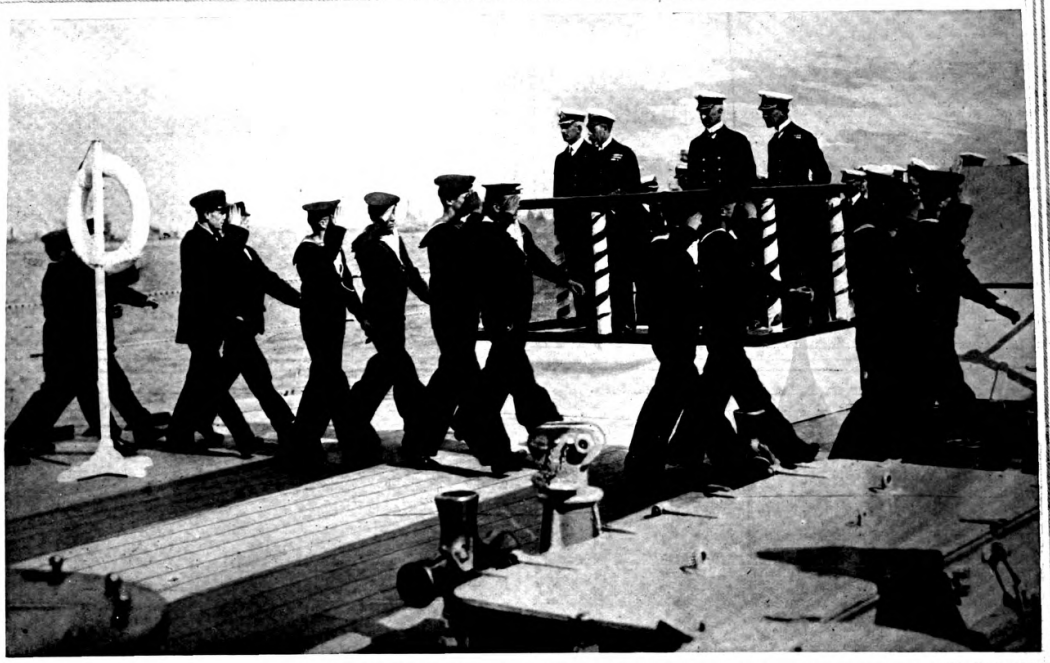


A "YAWNING CHASM," A HUNDRED YARDS WIDE AND SIXTY FEET DEEP: ON A SLOPE OF "CHAOTIC EARTH" FORMING ONE SIDE OF ONE OF OUR MINE-CRATERS.

"I walked to-day through the old German trenches," says Mr. Philip Gibbs in one of his letters, within a few hours of the taking of Messines Ridge. "They were horribly smashed, so that only bits of trenches, a few traverses here and there, and concrete emplacements knocked sideways, above the closed entrances of deep tunnels and dug-outs, remained among the shell-craters. Most of the Germans killed were buried as they died, buried under the masses of earth flung up by the exploding shells, buried in their tunnels which fell in upon them as they crouched under the drum-fire of our guns, hiding deep in their subterranean chambers; buried by the wild upheaval of mines which opened the earth beneath them with yawning chasms a hundred yards wide and sixty feet deep. Bits of tunics, bits of rifles, rags and tatters of equipment, weapons and dead, lie in holes and pools amid the rubbish heaps of chaotic earth." One dazed German prisoner "said that he had only seen two men of his company (normally 240 rank and file) after the great explosion. All the others had been hurled sky-high in the flames and gases, or buried in the fall of earth."

THE KING AND OUR "SURE SHIELD." A VISIT TO THE FLEET.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N.



THE KING'S RECENT VISIT TO THE GRAND FLEET: BLUEJACKETS MARCHING PAST HIS MAJESTY ON BOARD A BRITISH WAR-SHIP.



THE HEAD OF THE NAVY AND THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GRAND FLEET: THE KING AND ADMIRAL BEATTY.



A CHAT WITH OLD SHIPMATES: THE KING TALKING TO MEN WHO HAD FORMERLY SERVED WITH HIM AT SEA.

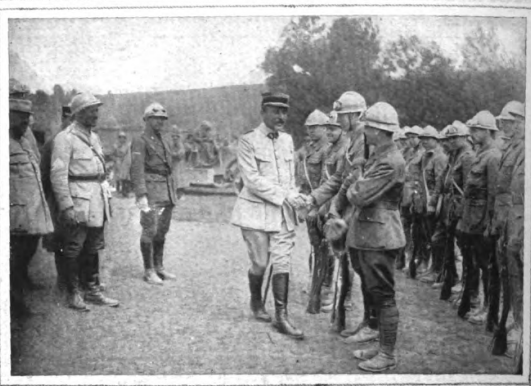
It was stated in the "Court Circular" of June 20 that "The King, attended by Commander Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N., and the Earl of Cromer (Equerries in Waiting), left the Palace this evening on a Tour of Inspection." As shown in our photographs—which have, of course, been duly authorised for publication—his Majesty has been paying another visit to the Grand Fleet, in whose welfare he takes a paramount interest, not only as titular head of the Navy—our "sure shield," as he so happily termed it earlier in the war—but more particularly on account of personal memories of his own service days as a naval officer. On this occasion, it will be seen, the King made a point of having men who had served with him called out so that he might speak a few words to them and talk about old times. As an interesting point, it may be noted that the King's cuff bears the wide gold band and four rows of lace worn by an Admiral-of-the-Fleet; while that of Sir David Beatty has the band and three rows of an Admiral.

THE ADVANCE GUARD OF AN IMMENSE ARMY: U.S. TROOPS IN FRANCE.

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



A PIONEER AMERICAN FORCE ALREADY SERVING IN FRANCE: THEIR CAMP IN THE AISNE DISTRICT.



IN STEEL HELMETS OF FRENCH PATTERN: THE ARRIVAL OF A MUNITION TRANSPORT DETACHMENT—GREETINGS FROM A FRENCH OFFICER.



A DISTRIBUTION OF GAS-MASKS: AMERICANS ON THE AISNE RECEIVING PROTECTION AGAINST GERMAN POISON-GAS.



A VERY NECESSARY ITEM IN MODERN MILITARY TRAINING: AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN FRANCE ADJUSTING THEIR GAS-MASKS.



AMERICAN TROOPS ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN THE AISNE SECTOR: BOARDING MOTOR-LORRIES FOR A JOURNEY.



WITH THE AMERICANS ON THE AISNE: OFFICERS STUDYING A MAP BEFORE THE DEPARTURE OF A CONVOY.

It was stated in a message from Washington of June 22 that the war registration returns, which were virtually complete, showed that 9,649,938 men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years inclusive had enrolled for service. In this connection it may be recalled that when General Pershing, the American Commander-in-Chief, landed in England recently, he said: "Speaking for myself personally and the officers of my Staff, and the men of my command, we are very proud indeed to be the standard-bearers of our country in this great war for civilisation. . . . We expect in course of time to be playing our part, and we hope it will be a very large part, on the western front." Naturally, General Pershing would not commit himself to an estimate of the number of American troops likely to come over for service in France. One of the American officers, however, was reported to have said unofficially: "We are already undertaking the intensive training of 40,000 embryo officers. Of course, we are up against the same

[Continued opposite.

"STANDARD-BEARERS" OF HOSTS TO COME: U.S. TROOPS IN FRANCE.

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



STANDING TO ATTENTION AS THE FLAG PASSES: AMERICAN TROOPS SERVING IN FRANCE IN CAMP IN THE AISNE DISTRICT.



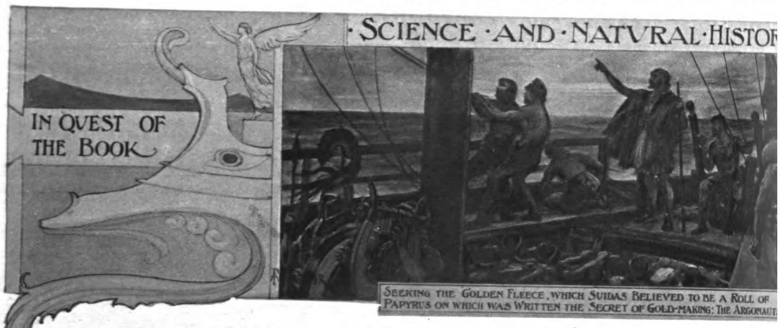
THE TRICOLOUR AND THE STARS AND STRIPES UNITED IN THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM: A FRANCO-AMERICAN HANDSHAKE.



THE HOISTING OF THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLAGS: AMERICANS IN CAMP ON THE AISNE AT THE SALUTE.

Continued.]

problems as you were at the beginning of the war. We have the same task of providing arms, equipment, and munitions for a great army. There is a great deal of preparatory work to be done, but I am convinced that by September we shall have a million and a quarter men in camp." American service dress is marked by simplicity and the absence of gold braid from the officers' uniforms. As our photographs show, the American troops already serving in France, on the Aisne, have adopted a steel helmet of French pattern. There is, of course, the heartiest good fellowship between the French and the Americans. In an account of the arrival of General Pershing and his force, we may recall that the "Times" said: "Its coming marks one of the most momentous events in history. It is composed mainly of officers, staff clerks, and specialists, who have come to this country to prepare the way for an army the number of which will probably astonish most people in Britain."



SEEKING THE GOLDEN FLEECE, WHICH SUIDAS BELIEVED TO BE A ROLL OF PAPYRUS ON WHICH WAS WRITTEN THE SECRET OF GOLD-MAKING: THE ARGONAUT

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

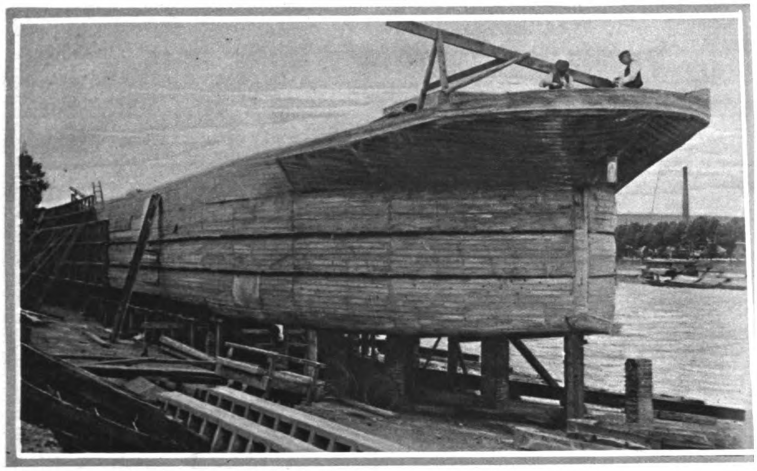
CONCERNING THE CAMEROONS.

IF the German colonies in Africa, of which we have now taken possession, will not—for some considerable time at any rate—add very materially to our resources, they will at least prove welcome fields to our big-game hunters. Furthermore, the fact that they are now under British rule will prove a source of immense relief to the natives of the regions concerned, who regarded their German masters with ill-concealed hatred. The German idea of the proper way to treat natives is well exemplified by Dr. Schubotz, who, in a book recounting the exploits of the Duke of Mecklenburg on his German Central African Expedition of 1910-11, entitled "From the Congo to the Nile," wrote as follows: "I felt embittered against the red-tapists who sit in their comfortable offices and preach humanity: I wished they could spend a few days travelling in this country. . . . They would soon discard all their politeness and humanitarian ideas, which the very natives despise. 'Might is right' must be the motto of every intending colonist." That hideous motto has been their watchword in Northern France and Belgium; we must take care that it is not reintroduced into Africa.

Of the three German colonies to come under the British flag the Cameroons is, perhaps, the least valuable, since it is for the most part infested with malaria, while the climate the year round is oppressively hot and saturated with moisture. Nevertheless, it is bound to attract adventurous spirits, because rubber plantations thrive there, and the banana, oil-palm, and cokernut can be no less successfully cultivated.

The hunter will take whatever risks there be for the sake of elephants, the great forest hog, buffalo, and antelopes. In spite of the fact that the Germans employed the natives to hunt elephants for them—for the sake of their ivory—these animals are still fairly plentiful; so that after the fall of Jaunde one of our officers, having obtained a few days' leave, had no difficulty, under the guidance of a native hunter, in bagging two big bulls and a smaller specimen. The tusks, however, of the Cameroons elephant are coarse-grained, of a brownish colour, and relatively of little commercial value. Presently, it is to be hoped, some patriotic sportsman will procure a specimen of one of these animals for the British Museum; for, incredible though it may appear, the Museum does not even now possess a complete skeleton of an African elephant. We need at least a dozen, representing widely different regions of Africa. No less do we need skeletons of females and young animals. Since the gorilla is also to be encountered here, it is to be hoped that some ardent sportsman will similarly be tempted to procure us skeletons. Gorilla-shooting is certainly as exciting and quite as dangerous, as elephant-hunting.

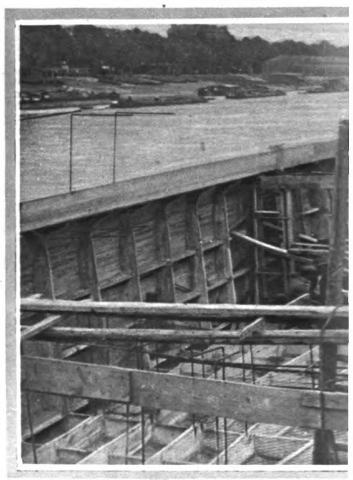
The collector of natural history specimens will find the Cameroons a happy hunting-ground, since many rare and interesting creatures are to be found there. Among these are the curious thumbless lemurs,



REINFORCED CONCRETE FOR BUILDING BARGES: THE STERN OF ONE CONSTRUCTED OF THAT MATERIAL.

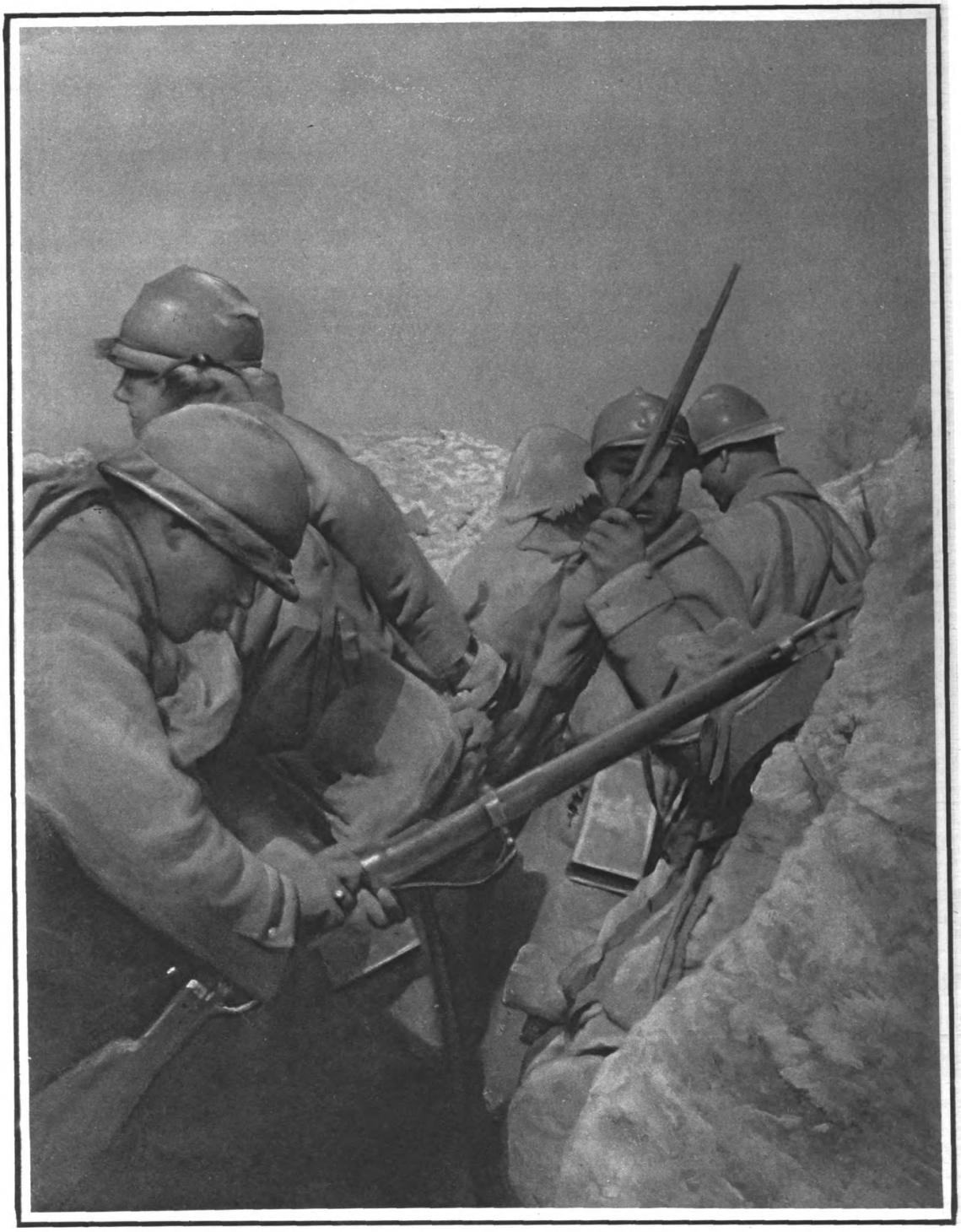
In order to reduce the importation of timber for building barges and canal boats, French ship-builders are using reinforced concrete for that purpose. A wooden skeleton, or framework, serves as a mould for casting the concrete, and can be used an indefinite number of times.

Photograph by Branger.



A BARGE BUILT OF REINFORCED CONCRETE

"READY TO RECEIVE HIM": FRENCH SOLDIERS AWAITING ATTACK.

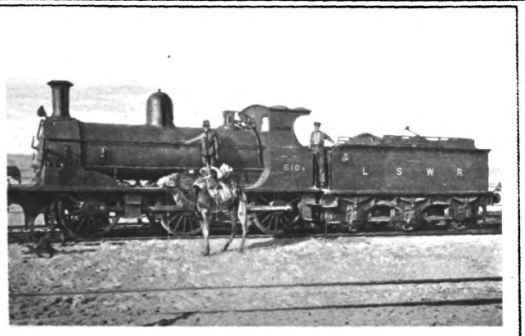


PREPARING TO REPEL A GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK ON THE CHEMIN DES DAMES: FRENCH INFANTRY IN THEIR TRENCHES RELOADING THEIR RIFLES AND MAKING READY.

As mentioned in a statement by the Expert French Commentator, the French Army co-operating with the British on the Western Front did excellent work during the Battle of Messines Ridge by keeping large forces of the enemy engaged on its own front. In the same message the writer said: "The artillery duel was very lively last night and all to-day on the Chemin des Dames, especially in the Cerny sector south of Filain. The enemy, after having attempted at several points attacks which failed, found us everywhere ready to receive him, and he therefore will not make any further attempts." Our illustration shows a typical scene in a French communication-trench dug out of the chalk, when the troops were reloading their rifles and otherwise preparing to repel a German attack. The photograph was taken on the Chemin des Dames.

OUR TROOPS ON THE PALESTINE BORDER: DESERT TRANSPORT.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1, 2, 3, AND 5 SUPPLIED BY C.N.; NO. 4 BY TOPICAL.



TRANSPORT "LOCOMOTIVES," ANCIENT AND MODERN: A CAMEL, THE TRANSPORT ANIMAL OF THE PHARAOHS' ARMIES, BESIDE A "WATERLOO" RAILWAY ENGINE ON THE SAME WORK.



THE WAY WE KEEP THE ARMY ON THE PALESTINE BORDER SUPPLIED WITH STORES AND MUNITIONS: SOLDIERS LAYING THE PERMANENT WAY OF A SINAI DESERT MAIN RAILWAY LINE.



CLEARING THE WAY AHEAD FOR THE "IRON ROAD" ACROSS THE SINAI DESERT: GANGS OF EGYPTIAN NATIVE "NAVVIES" EXCAVATING A RAILWAY "CUTTING" THROUGH A SAND-HILL RIDGE.



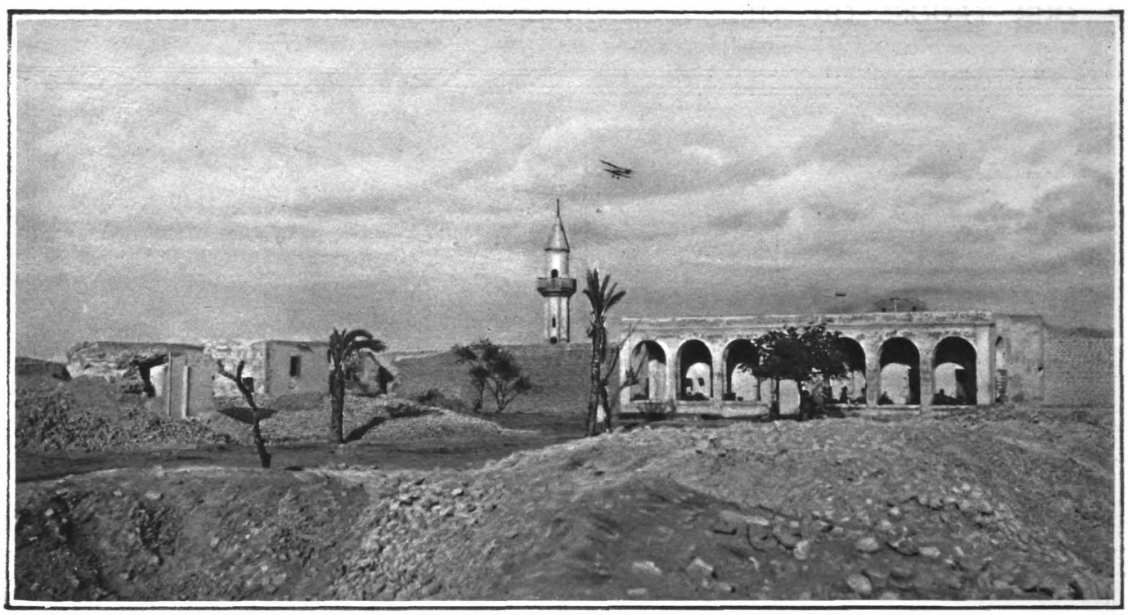
EXTREMES IN TRANSPORT TRACTION CONTRASTED: CAMELS MEETING A "CATERPILLAR" TRACTOR EN ROUTE — TAKEN ABACK AT THE RATTLE AND SMELL.



THE COMMONEST ARMY FORM OF DESERT TRANSPORT TRACTION: SLEDGING ACROSS THE LOOSE SAND BETWEEN CAMPS ON THE LEVEL, WITH A LOAD OF FODDER AND GRAIN BAGS.

The camel, representative of the transport "locomotive" of the first army ever seen in Egypt, in the times of the first of the warrior Pharaohs, centuries on centuries ago, is seen in the first illustration side by side with a locomotive now on war transport service with the latest Army of Egypt, one of our familiar "Waterloo-to-the-West-Country" engines, whose absence has to do with the curtailment of travelling facilities in England, and the curtailment of summer holiday excursions. For their part, camels are doing magnificent transport work for our troops now. Railway-line laying across the Sinai Desert, in emergency fashion, spikes holding the rails in position in the sleepers instead of the usual "chairs," is shown in the second illustration. Egyptian native "navvies," are seen in the third illustration making a "cutting" through one of the many sand-hill ridges which traverse the otherwise fairly level expanse of the desert. In No. 4, we again have ancient and modern transport methods contrasted; the camels sniffing at the tainted petrol-laden air as the tractor passes. No. 5 shows the rough-and-ready way in which everyday transport work between camps in the desert is carried on—by means of sledges.

West and East: An Aeroplane Over El Arish.



NOW OCCUPIED BY US: A BATTERED FORT, AND A MOSQUE OF EL ARISH — A FLYING-MACHINE PASSING OVERHEAD.

El Arish, the Turkish frontier-town on the Egyptian border, is near the sea, not far from where the Sinai Desert ends. It was evacuated by the enemy without fighting: the rapidity of the British advance prevented the stand the Turks purposed. El Arish stone fort had previously been shelled from the sea several times, and its thick walls were, as an eye-witness described, "a mass of rubbish." An aeroplane is seen passing overhead, an incident of almost daily occurrence throughout the campaign, El Arish lying in the track for all 'planes, both British and enemy, whether on the way to scout across the open country round or to drop shells on a hostile camp.

Secret Depôts of Greek Army Rifles: A Discovery at Athens.

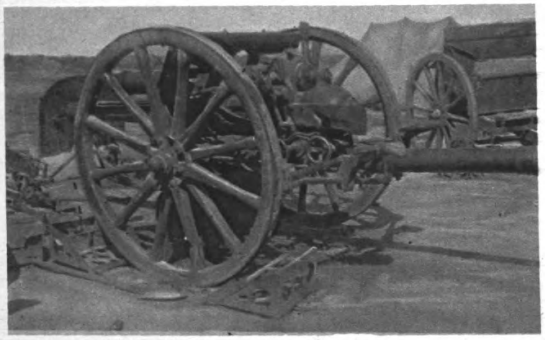


A RESULT OF FRENCH SEARCHINGS FOR CONCEALED WEAPONS: PACKAGES OF RIFLES BEARING THE ROYAL MILITARY STAMP, FOUND IN A CAVE AT ATHENS.

The Allied Commission charged with supervising the execution of the promises as to Army disarmament and demobilisation, made some time before King Constantine's deposition, decided that treachery was at work. Suspecting that the giving up of military arms was being laxly managed, with the connivance of certain of the Greek authorities, the Allies instituted their own search-parties. Several hidden magazines and depôts of rifles were found near Athens. In a cave at Hallandri, on the outskirts of the Greek capital, they made the "find" here shown—a large number of Greek Army rifles in packages, all bearing the royal military stamp.

THE BRITISH ENTRY INTO BAGHDAD: THE FIRST OFFICIAL PHO

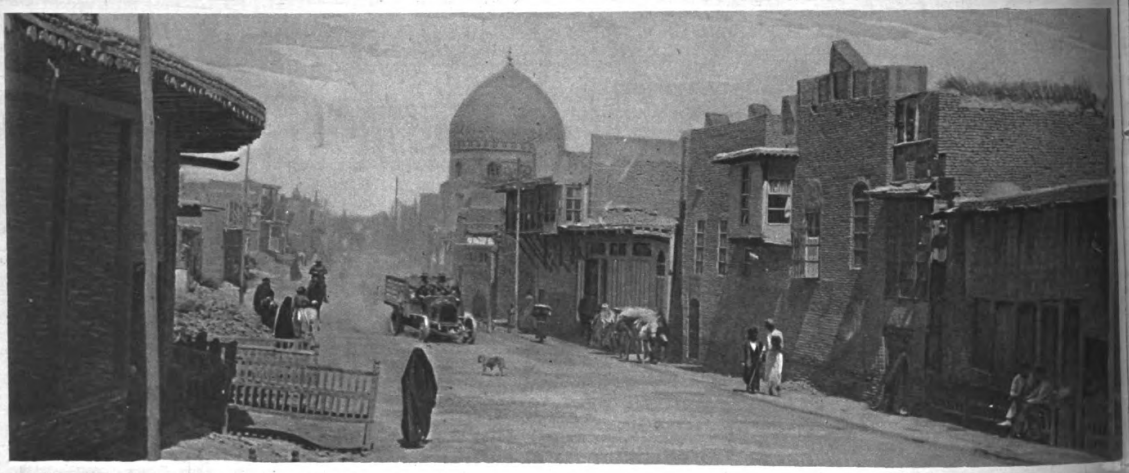
THE TWO LARGE PHOTOGRAPH



CAPTURED BY THE TURKS AND RECAPTURED IN THE ADVANCE ON BAGHDAD: AN 18-POUNDER BRITISH FIELD-GUN.



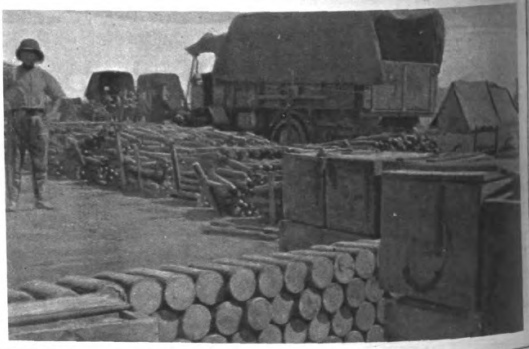
SPOILS OF THE ADVANCE ON BAGHDAD: CAPTURED TURKISH MACHINE-GUNS, AND THE RECAPTURED FIELD-GUN.



MADE TO COMMEMORATE THE FALL OF KUT AND FINISHED JUST IN TIME FOR THE BRITISH ENTRY INTO BAGHDAD: KHALIL PASHA STREET, BAGHDAD; SHOWING A BRITISH ARMY LORRY.



PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEXT DAY'S PUSH DURING THE ADVANCE ON BAGHDAD: AN AMMUNITION-DUMP.

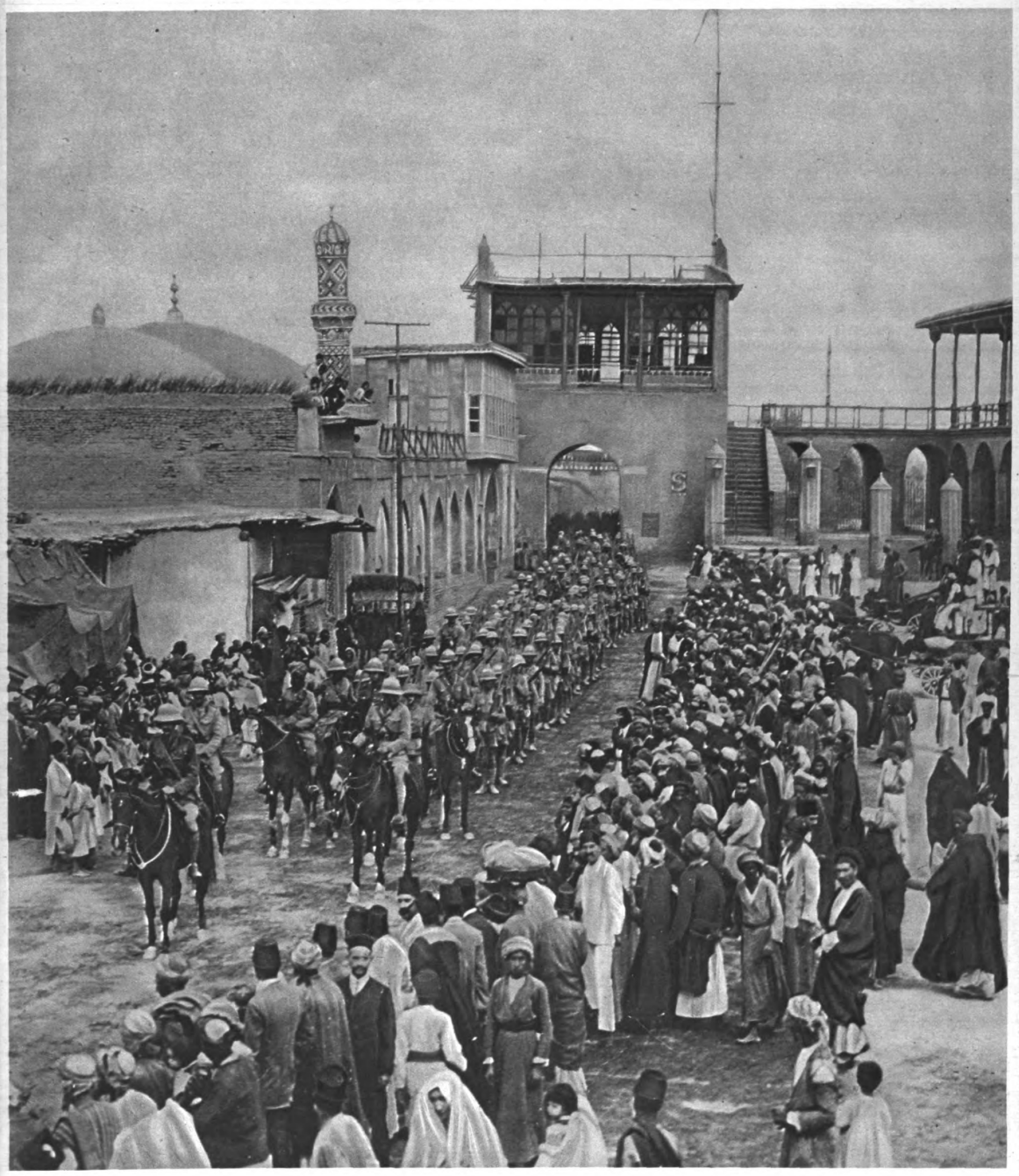


AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS FOR THE ADVANCE ON BAGHDAD: SHELLS AND LORRIES IN THE DESERT.

Of the remarkably interesting photographs given on these two pages, the four small ones were taken during the final operations before Baghdad, and the two larger ones at the time of the British entry. The British 18-pounder field-gun shown in the first two photographs was captured by the Turks at Ahwaz in 1915 and recaptured in the advance on Baghdad this year. Describing the last stages of the operations that led to the fall of the city, Mr. Edmund Candler mentions that the Diala, a tributary of the Tigris below Baghdad, was held by the Turks "with numerous machine-guns," and continues: "On the night of March 9-10 and the day of the 11th, our left-bank troops completed the passage of the Diala, captured the riverside villages in succession, and drove the enemy from his last trench-line. On the night of the 10th-11th, the Turkish forces beat a simultaneous retreat on both banks upstream of Baghdad, and early on the morning of the 11th, we occupied the city." In later despatches, Mr. Candler quotes an interesting account by a British Staff officer of the entry into the city and subsequent scenes. "Nothing," he says, "could have been more casual than our entry into Baghdad. . . . We had been bivouacking out in a blowing dust. We

OFFPHOTOGRAPH; AND SCENES OF THE ADVANCE ON THE CITY.

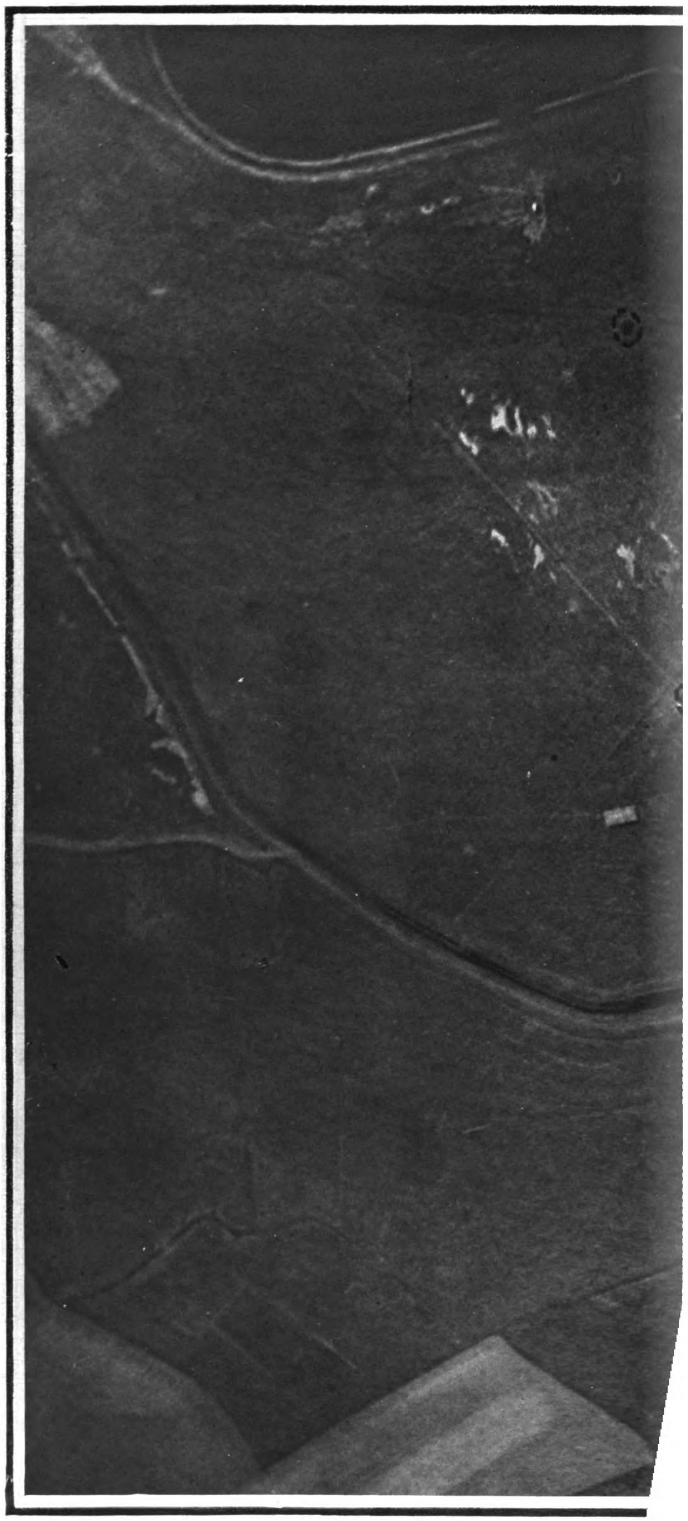
PHOTOGRAPHS, OFFICIAL.



"THE ROAD WAS THRONGED WITH A JUBILANT CROWD": THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE HISTORIC ENTRY OF THE BRITISH FORCES INTO BAGHDAD ON MARCH 11, 1917.

were dirty, unwashed, unshaven, unfed. My mare, who a few days before had broken tether and dispossessed herself of the best part of her bridle, had on a make-shift headstall of rope. On the whole, we did not make up a very imposing cortège for a historic State entry. Soon we were cantering along Khalil Pasha Street. The road was thronged with a jubilant crowd. The roofs and balconies were packed with women in bright dresses. Children danced in front of us, uttering shrill Arab cries and clapping their hands. Khalil Pasha Street, through which we rode, the only broad thoroughfare in the city, received the name of the local Hindenburg in commemoration of the fall of Kut. By a stroke of irony, the road that was built to memorise our reverse at Kut was completed just in time to afford us a passage through Baghdad. . . . The greater part of the Expeditionary Force is still engaged in hunting down the Turk, east, west, and north, and the Staff, besides carrying on the war, have the whole civil and military administration of the city thrown on their shoulders." The large photograph on the left, taken in Khalil Pasha Street, shows some houses demolished by the Turks in order to make the road.

ZEEBRUGGE—AFTER A BRITISH NAVA



AFTER THE NAVY'S ATTACK ON ZEEBRUG

This remarkable photograph of Zeebrugge after a recent bombardment by the guns o of skill in air-photography and of the accuracy of our naval gunnery, assisted by excell has been officially supplied: "A E—Caissons of lock. B—Spare caisson. D C—E The places where the British shells fell are indicated by dotted rings. The arrow photograph "is the seaport of Bruges, in which vessels rarely lie except to wait for t

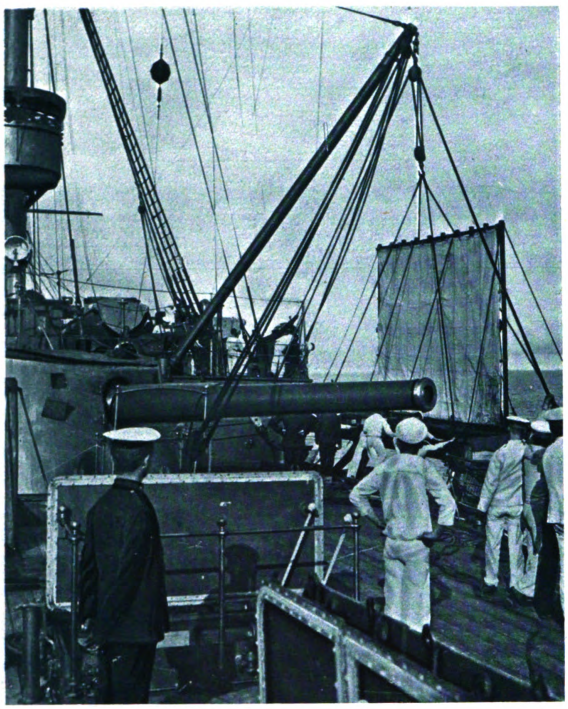
OSTEND—AFTER A BRITISH



"THE DESTRUCTION RECORDED WAS EFFECTED

The arrow at the foot of the photograph points north. The letters and numbers, as explained in
basin ; the gates on the right-hand side can be seen shored up. C—Destroyer damaged on her
of shop blown out by explosion inside. J—Roof of shop collapsed. (K.) L—Groups of shops d
ide damaged. R—Wreckage in berth inside destroyer, probably from smaller vessel moored th
reckage. X—Shell-hole in the mud. Y—Top of submarine shelter depressed. Z—Damage

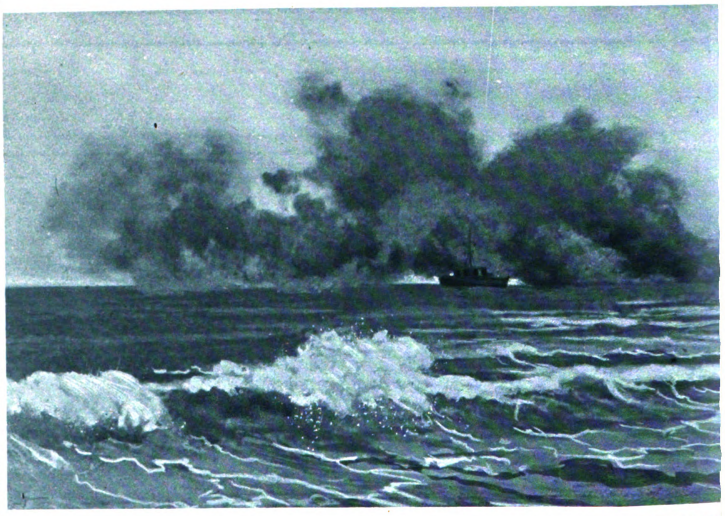
BRITISH MONITORS BOMBARDING O



KEEPING GUNNERS OF A SQUADRON OF THE GRAND FLEET UP TO THE MARK: HOISTING OUT A TARGET FOR GUNNERY PRACTICE.



A RANGE-FIND
(FIRED FI



PRACTICE

"The last bombardment of Ostend," writes Mr. Hurd, of the "Daily Telegraph," "was evidently in the natu light. . . . In little more than an hour the attacking force was able to make a 'good job' of the undertaki assuring success, with the result that serious damage was done to the harbour, workshops, and shipping. In everything afloat, so terrified were they by the effects of the gun-fire. The harbour is deserted." Also spe

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LAFAYETTE, BERESFORD, ELLIOTT AND FRY, SARON



MAJOR A. L. McHUGH, Canadian Railway Troops. Has been officially reported by the authorities as having been killed while on active service.



2ND LIEUT. A. W. BLACKDEN, R.F.A. Son of Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. Blackden, Jamaica.



MAJOR W. R. BEAUCHAMP GILLE Royal Berks Regt. Killed on active s at the front while gallantly leadin assault.



LIEUT. J. E. RAPHAEL, K.R.R.C. A well-known Oxford Blue. Son of Mrs. Raphael, Wildhatch, Hendon.



2ND LT. F. McN. SHIRRIFF, Canadian Forces. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Shirriff, of Brandon, Manitoba.



LT.-COL. W. BRIGGS GRANDAGE, M.D. R. Field Artillery. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Grandage, of Kent House, Rawdon, near Leeds.



LIEUT. H. C. F. JEFFCOCK, Sherwood Foresters. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Jeffcock, Welham Hall, Retford.



CAPT. P. H. BURTON, M.R.C.S., R.A.M.C. (attd. London Regt.). Killed on active service.



CAPT. H. E. R. HAMILTON, Canadian Railway Troops. Has been officially reported as having been killed.



CAPT. H. B. GALLIMORE, Royal Field Artillery, M.A. (Cantab). Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gallimore, Sheffield.



LIEUT.-COL. R. S. WORSLEY, D.S.O., A.S.C. Son of late Major-Gen. R. Worsley, I.A. Mentioned three times in despatches, and awarded D.S.O.



LIEUT. G. W. SWANN, Attd. R.F.C. Eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Swann, of Acton. Killed while flying.



CAPTAIN C. E. COX, Royal Sussex Regt. (attd. R.F.C.). Died of injuries received on active service.

LITERATURE.

Kitchener in His Own Words.

We have nothing but praise for "Kitchener in His Own Words," by J. B. Rye and H. G. Groser (T. Fisher Unwin). "K.," as his friends called him, was never guilty of superfluity in word or action, and his public utterances could hardly have been more crisp and concise than they were. To many it seemed that he said less than enough, but this was an error, if at all, on the right side; and in the *résumé* of his utterances that the authors have given us, we have a chain of evidence in support of those who hold that he was one of the very great men of his time. Ever a worker, steadily acquiring knowledge that never failed to be useful to the State, Kitchener had served his country so thoroughly, and in so many positions of the first importance, that he was justified in looking forward to a few years of repose in the delightful security of his Kentish home when war broke out. To a friend of the writer of this note he admitted as much, and said it was the sense of duty rather than of inclination that took him to Whitehall for the herculean effort needed to set the crooked straight. How much there was to do, and how he laboured with failing strength, but undiminished capacity, to justify the nation's trust, we do not learn from this book, for he never referred to such matters in any speech: that was not his way. It is well to be reminded of his work in Palestine, of his caustic comments upon the Bulgarians, his admiration for the Turk as a fighting-man, his masterly achievements in Egypt, his infinite tact and resource in the Fashoda affair. "He is a splendid diplomatist," said the late Lord Salisbury, himself master of the difficult art. "It would require talents of no small acuteness and development to carry to a successful result as he did that exceedingly delicate mission up the Nile." What he did in South Africa as soldier and statesman, his vast work in Egypt, the stimulus he gave to national defence in Australia and New Zealand, his work as British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt—it is well that a brief yet sufficient record of these tasks and their fulfilment should be in the hands of his grateful countrymen. The authors have added to the weight of a really valu book by keeping the reader in constant touch world developments contemporaneous with the spe they quote, and in so doing, they throw high light many of Lord Kitchener's utterances that can be estimated at their proper worth if their origi recognised. General Ivanoff did not say too much he declared that Kitchener was "the greatest person of our day." He was not only a born administr or, he had the gift of inspiring the unbounded confidenc whole-hearted devotion of those who worked under A word of approval from "K." was dearer to ma soldier than promotion or decoration, and the spl example he set to the Service he adorned must b Army's proudest heritage. It is high praise to say the book before us is worthy of the great Englishma written to honour.



THE ANSWER WAS—"THE BANK": POSTER METHODS FOR THE SUCCESS COOLIES IN CALCUTTA.

The subscriptions to the great Indian War Loan, closed on June 14, amounted to £36,000 Minister's estimate. Small investors through the Post Office contributed £1,413,333. Our phot employed to advertise the Loan—coolies in Chowringee Road, Calcutta, bearing posters implyin

Photograph by Sport and General.

PRIZE-WINNING BAI



BABY GLENNING, winner of £15 "Daily Sketch" Prize. Brought up on Robinson's "Patent" Barley.



BABY MURIEL SMITH, winner of "Sunday Circle" 1st p also "Daily Sketch" 3rd prize; CORALIE SAMUEL, " Sketch" prize - winner. All three children brought Robinson's "Patent" Barley.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK—How to

TO MOTHERS: Try and nurse your babies yourselves. If not able to do so, try the next best thing supplied by nature—viz.: BARLEY WATER made from

ROBINSON'S "Patent" BARLEY

and milk—the Barley Water used as a diluent of the milk (whether fresh, condensed or in powder form) separates the curd and prevents its accumulation in the stomach.

Hundreds of Testimonials from Grateful Mothers are received by the manufacturers every year.

Many mothe taking MILK "Patent" Gr

ROI

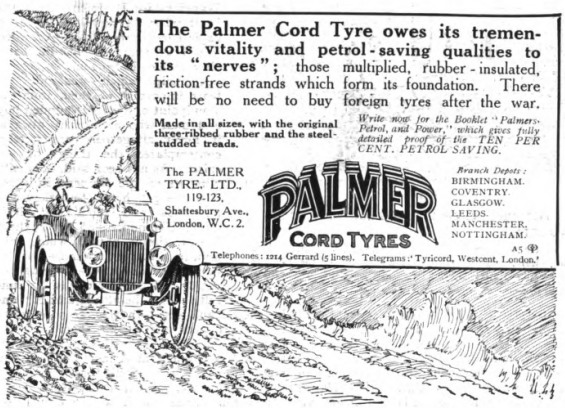


Every one of the babies in the above wonderful collection was brought "Patent" Barley, under the supervision of an Infant Welfare

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Rather than be uncomfortable in Lotus or Delta, do one of two things: (1) buy at once some other make that fits comfortably, or (2) wait until some more stock of Lotus and Delta arrives at the shops.

For, although the shops appointed to sell these shoes are on rations, they receive regularly on fixed dates quite good supplies.

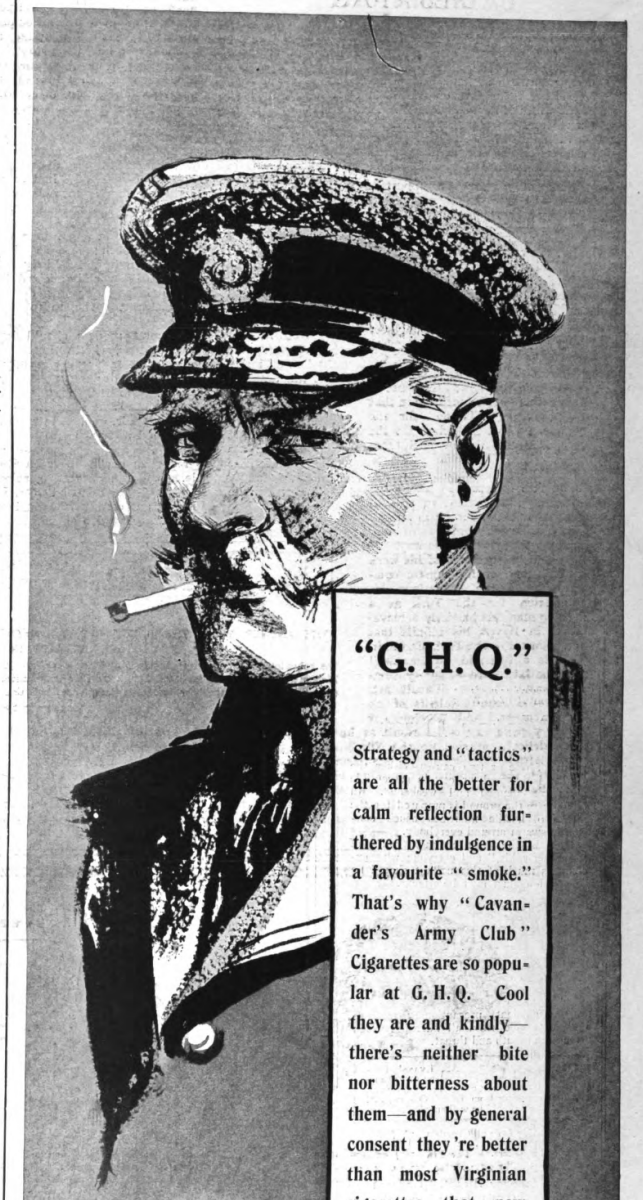
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215—19/6

Prices are branded on the soles by the makers before the shoes leave the factory

1129



"G. H. Q."

Strategy and "tactics" are all the better for calm reflection furthered by indulgence in a favourite "smoke." That's why "Cavander's Army Club" Cigarettes are so popular at G. H. Q. Cool they are and kindly—there's neither bite nor bitterness about them—and by general consent they're better than most Virginian cigarettes that now cost more.

20 for 1/-



"CAVANDER'S Army Club" CIGARETTES

LADIES' PAGE.

BY an overwhelming majority—385 to 55—the House of Commons has accepted the principle of Votes for Women, in the peculiar form advised by the Speaker's Conference—that is, for women over thirty years of age, and either themselves on the Local Government Register or the wives of men so qualified. It is curious how "times change and we change with them." On more than one occasion the Women's Suffrage Society has been riven by attempts on the part of its opportunist members to adopt and work for a Bill expressly excluding married women from voting, even though they were owners of great estates or carried on businesses alone. The theory was that men would resent less the notion that single women should vote provided that insubordinate wives could not cancel their husbands' franchise! Now, although voting is by secret ballot, the compromise agreed upon by men themselves in the Speaker's Committee is that wives as such shall be enfranchised, while a mass of responsible single women may be left out. However, if the occupation of one room is to give the right to the municipal vote, the solitary working woman—who naturally does not keep a house for herself, but lives in apartments—will yet have her voice in law-making about labour, as it is most urgently important that she should, in the hard times coming on, when so many women will be left husbandless by this cruel war and will need to find work for a living.

I asked Mrs. Seddon, wife of the famous Premier of New Zealand who gave women there the vote in 1894, if it was in fact found that the wife's voting tended to "create discord in the family?" Mrs. Seddon replied that there was apt to be in New Zealand what she called "a family vote"—that is to say, a man who cared at all about public affairs was usually able to influence his wife, sons, and daughters to think as he did and to support his side, as is surely natural, and "to be expected," as
cluded her sentence, "if he is anything li
and father ought to be." For my part, I
absurd to invent a "fancy franchise" f
there is not to be "the vote for women
as it is given to men," marriage *per se* n
way or the other, then I should much pr
women preponderating rather than excl
a woman who does not marry in the c
are not obliged to work for a living
narrowing; it is not their celibacy, b
long under tutelage, too constricted in a
down to seclusion and suppression,
ignorance of life and human nature,
elderly spinsters so narrow-minded and
and dogged in their prejudices. A sing
an active life or a great mind may be a Fl
a Harriet Martineau, a Jane Austen,
Queen Elizabeth; but we all know h
reverse she may be! Wifely and moth
more free life usually allowed to marri
are all helps to wider development
sympathies, and thence to wise voti

A point readers should bear in
price of linens, whether for household
probably increase rather rapidly in the
if peace were declared at a very early
little chance of the prices dropping for
come, as the same difficulties of shorta
port, materials, etc., will undoubtedly
able period after the conclusion of the
true economy to take advantage of the
to replenish our store at Messrs. Rob
sale. It began at their spacious an
Hall," 156-168, Regent Street, Londor
June 25, and continues throughout Jul
to remark that this old-established fir



Summertime needs for Evans' Pastilles No. 5

Motor Dust

Colds in Winter or Summer are the result of one or two causes—either the vitality is lowered, or certain susceptible parts are inflamed and weakened. In either case the ground is prepared for the attack of hostile microbes which constantly swarm around everybody.

Dust is the most common cause of "summer-colds," and everyone who encounters much of this irritant should be prepared against microbe attacks.

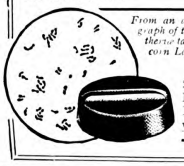
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are an efficient precautionary measure against trouble from all microbes which attack the mouth and throat.

Trench Odours EVANS' PASTILLES are splendid for preventing the unpleasant effects resulting from Trench Odours, and our soldiers should be well supplied.

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Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd, 56, Hanover Street, Liverpool *and London.* Obtainable also from our branch at 92, William Street, New York, and from the Sole Agents for Canada—The National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, and their branches.



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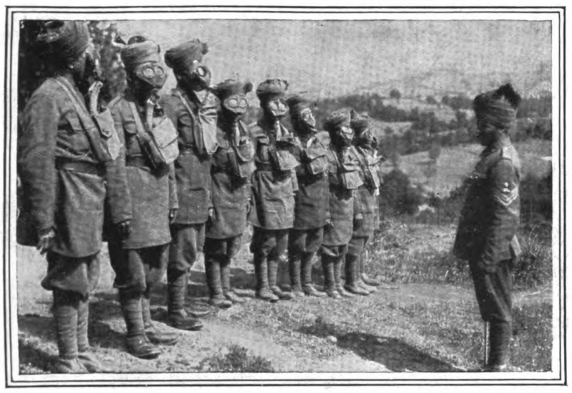
MARS

VERE S

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"AIRS AND GRACES." AT THE PALACE.

FOR how little nowadays counts the old distinction that used to be drawn between playhouses "proper" and the so-called variety houses, anyone may see at a glance who visits the Palace, to find there the former Gaiety favourite, Miss Gertie Millar, and such shining lights of the musical-comedy stage as Mr. John Humphries and Miss Gracie Leigh, along with comedy actors of the calibre of Mr. Donald Calthrop and Mr. Fred Groves, assisting at a form of entertainment which at one time captured half our West-End theatres. "Airs and Graces" is a revue that will bear improvement, like many a piece we have had elsewhere; but its company can hold its own with that of any rival show, and the clever players it has recruited have all of them got some opportunities and put them to pleasing use. The great recommendation it can boast is the number of bright turns and amusing moments that playgoers can call up in retrospect. Miss Gertie Millar will be associated with not a few of these memories: her sumptuously dressed doll and her cat on the tiles scena won immediate favour. Then there is a trio dance in which Mr. Jan Oyra's Jack-in-the-Box plays an unforgettable part, with telling music of Mr. Herman Finck's to set off his efforts. A duet, "Whisper to Me," the score provided by Mr. Lionel Monckton, is the chief vocal success, and has every chance of going round the to Assyrian ballet is a spectacle the most fasti ment might be proud of. As for Miss contributions, it is hard to say whether sh the policewoman or the innkeeper with tempe There is, however, no doubting which out of M many strokes of humour is the most over braggart soldier's record of imaginary fea leaves his audience limp and almost h laughter.



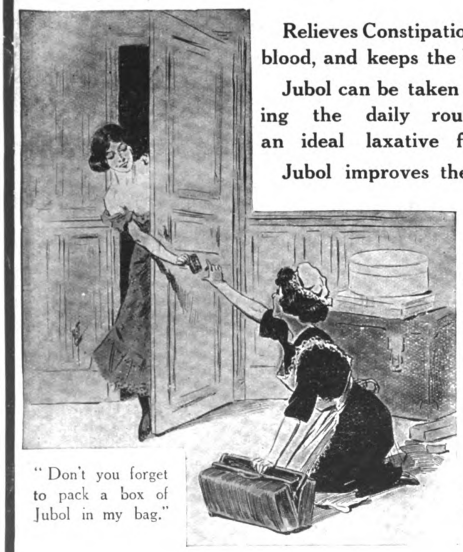
ON THE SALONIKA FRONT: INDIAN TROOPS AT GAS-MASK DRILL.
Official Photograph.

The title of "Sea-Pie" is appetising an wholesome, while the cause on behalf of wl lished—to provide comforts for British Nav War—is so excellent that everyone will wish success. It is filled with spirited drawin press by well-known artists and writers, otherwise, and offers liberal exchange for pence which it costs. It is published Street, E.C., but can be bought at bookst in the usual way.

Monday, July 2, should be a red-lett calendar of every woman who, in her ho makes it a matter of principle to combine thrift. For Monday will be the first of fo exceptional opportunity of picking up ba home of the be Waring and famous galleri Oxford Street, weeks this po offer a vast as gains in linens, and glass; an special attrac Indian bedspr colour and cha vices reduced, from 8s. 11d. from 15s. 9d. single or doul some beautiful of real filet la reduced, resp 21s. 9d. to 15s. to 18s. 9d., the l 100 inches by Other bargain heavy repp cre wide, of very sign, reduced f 1s. 6½d. per ya excellent dom reduced from 1 per yard—and many other b

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Relieves Constipation, purifies the blood, and keeps the body healthy.

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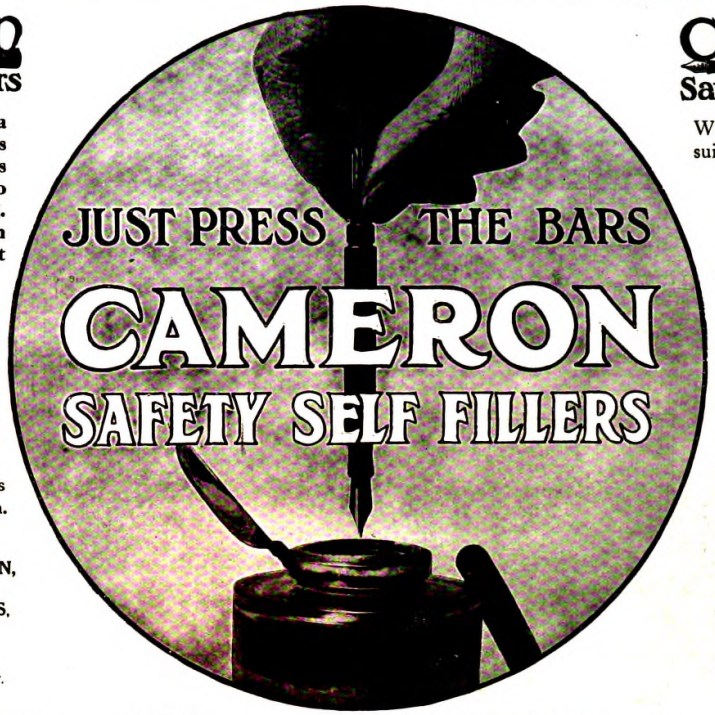
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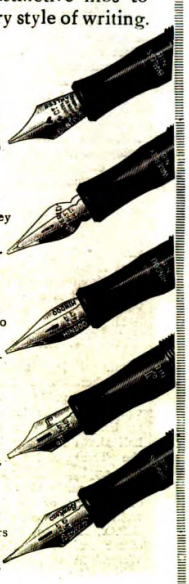


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WHY BOXERS NEVER HAVE THEM.

TOLD BY *Jimmy Wilde*

Some training camp secrets divulged by the all-conquering little Welshman, world's champion at his weight, and winner outright of the Lonsdale Belt.

Since joining the Army gymnastic staff I have often been asked to explain the training methods responsible for my maintaining the continuously perfect state of physical fitness which has enabled me to win five consecutive world's championship contests within a period of thirteen months.



JIMMY WILDE.

"Liverishness," languor, acidity, indigestion and dyspepsia, catarrh, neuralgic pains, backache, headache, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, etc., etc., all arise simply from the accumulation of impurities in the system. Obviously the one and only way to get rid of the complaints quickly and permanently is to clear the impurities out. To do this, thoroughly cleanse the clogged organs of filtration, thus immediately purifying the blood and preventing the absorption of further poisons. The self-poisoning absorption process is the direct cause of most serious ailments and diseases. Auto-intoxication, the medical men call it, and, after all, such scientific terms as toxins, bacilli, uric or stomach acids, bacteria, etc., are only fancy names for common impurities or poisons.

To make and keep the whole body absolutely fit, the digestion good, the mind clear and alert, eyes bright, and nerves steady as steel, simply drink occasionally, before breakfast, a tumbler of hot saltrated water, prepared by adding a level teaspoonful, or less, of ordinary refined Alkia Saltrates. This produces a pleasant-tasting drink, and, being a common, standard compound, can be had at little cost from any good chemist. It exactly reproduces the curative waters of certain natural medicinal springs, and Eugene Corri, the famous referee, when speaking recently of its effects in his own case, said the saltrated water treatment proved better than a visit to a spa.



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Restores Grey or White Hair to its original colour, where the glands are not destroyed. Prevents Dandruff, and the Hair from coming out. Restores and Strengthens the Hair.

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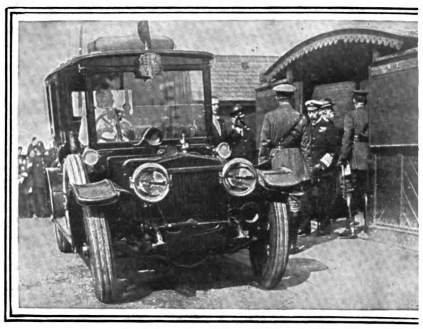
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Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland) Ltd.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

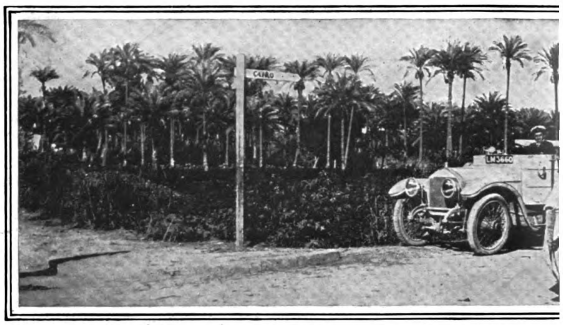
The War and the American Car. According to authoritative statements from the American motor trade, only about fifteen per cent. of the resources of the industry will, consequent upon the entry into the war of the United States, be available for purposes of regular business. The figure, for one thing, is eloquent of the part America intends to play in the war—nothing less than a mobilisation of the whole of her resources for the war will content her. Another point which emerges is that America's participation in the war for civilisation will put us more on a level in the start for industrial and commercial reconstruction afterwards. There is no doubt that the American motor-car industry made enormous headway in Colonial and neutral markets during the two-and-a-half years of United States neutrality, and obtained a grip which our own manufacturers would have found an almost insurmountable obstacle to development later. It may appear to be a selfish way of looking at things to welcome America's intervention in part on the ground that her occupation in this way will handicap her commerce to our advantage; but, after all, it is in fighting the battle of humanity that we have sustained our own commercial hurt. There can be no harm, then, in the reflection that all the great industrial nations will have to start again from a single mark when the conflict is over.

The Refund of Car Licenses. With reference to the clause in the Finance Bill which lays down that, where the full license duty has been paid on a motor-vehicle and the latter is laid up before July 1, a refund of half the duty may be made, the Treasury has announced that applications for repayment may be made at any money-order office, or to the Comptroller and Accountant-General, G.P.O., London, where the owner resides in England or Wales. In the case of Scottish motorists, the refund will be made by the Customs authorities; and in Ireland the same procedure will be observed as in England and Wales.



THE KING'S TOUR IN THE NORTH-EASTERN COUNTIES: HIS MAJESTY AT MIDDLESBROUGH.

The recent tour of the King and Queen through the great manufacturing cen in the North-Eastern counties was one unbroken success. The motor played important part in their Majesties' progress, and our photograph shows the K about to enter his Daimler car at Middlesbrough Station.



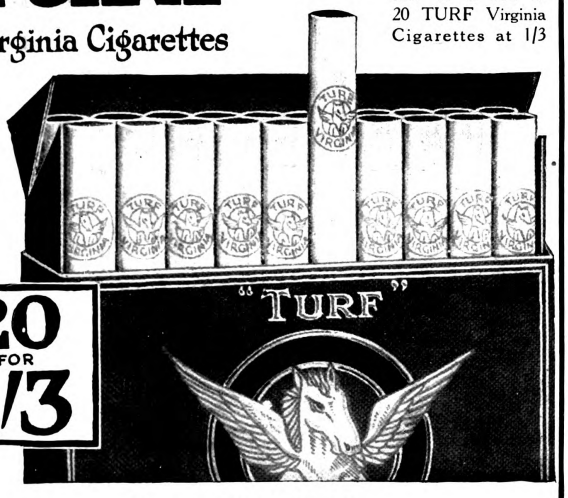
THE WORLD-WIDE POPULARITY OF A MOTOR-CAR: A WOLSELEY I

It would be difficult to name a corner of the world where the Wolseley car has not done good w one of these well-known cars on the road from Alexandria to Cairo.

THERE is a subtle charm—an aromatic elegance, and a distinctive flavour—about TURF CIGARETTES which is all their own. It is so hard to explain; and so easy to appreciate. Produced from the world-famed Old Belt Mature Virginia Leaf, they represent smoke VALUE, and Tobacco QUALITY.

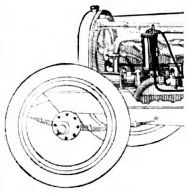
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